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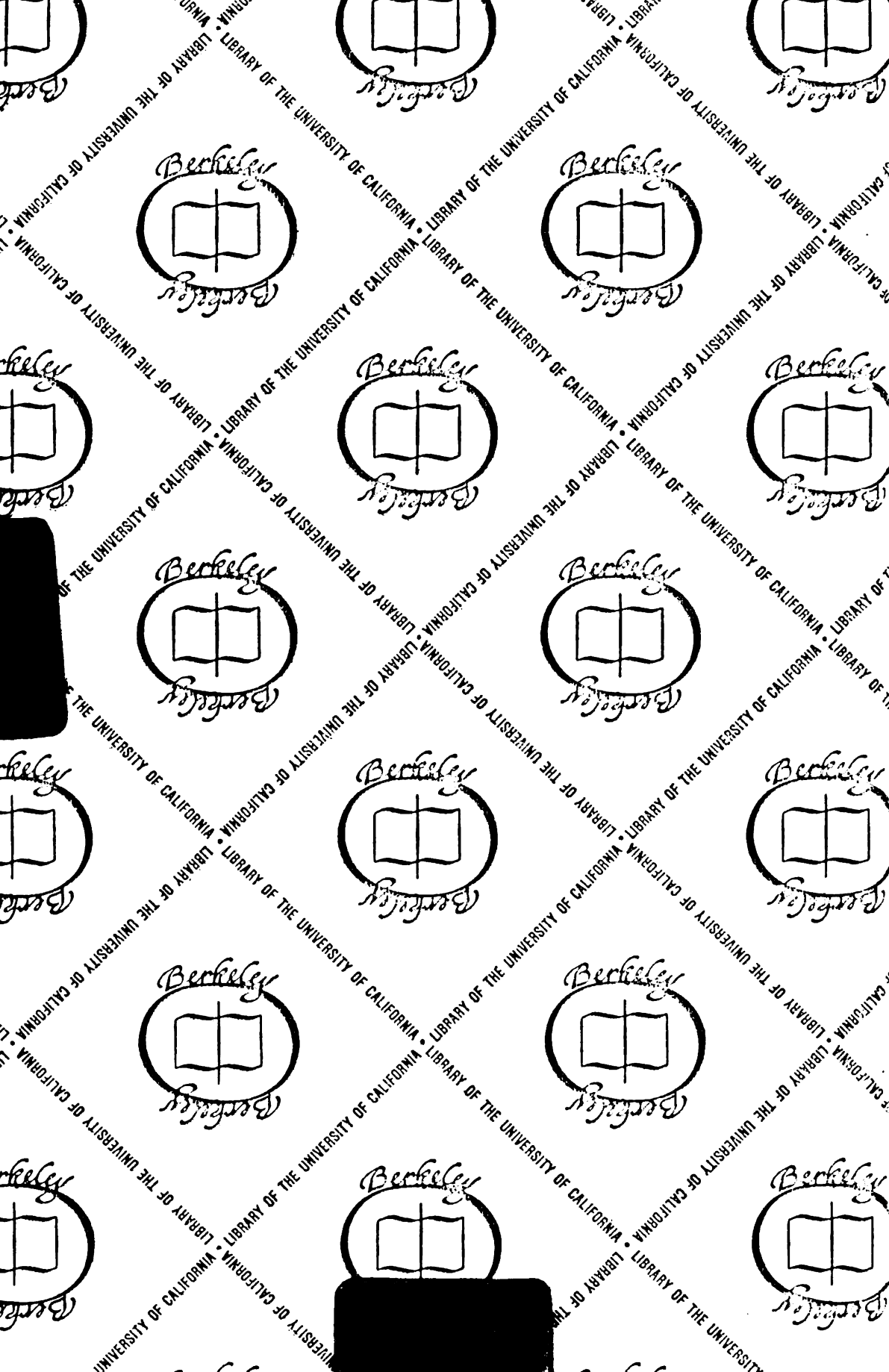
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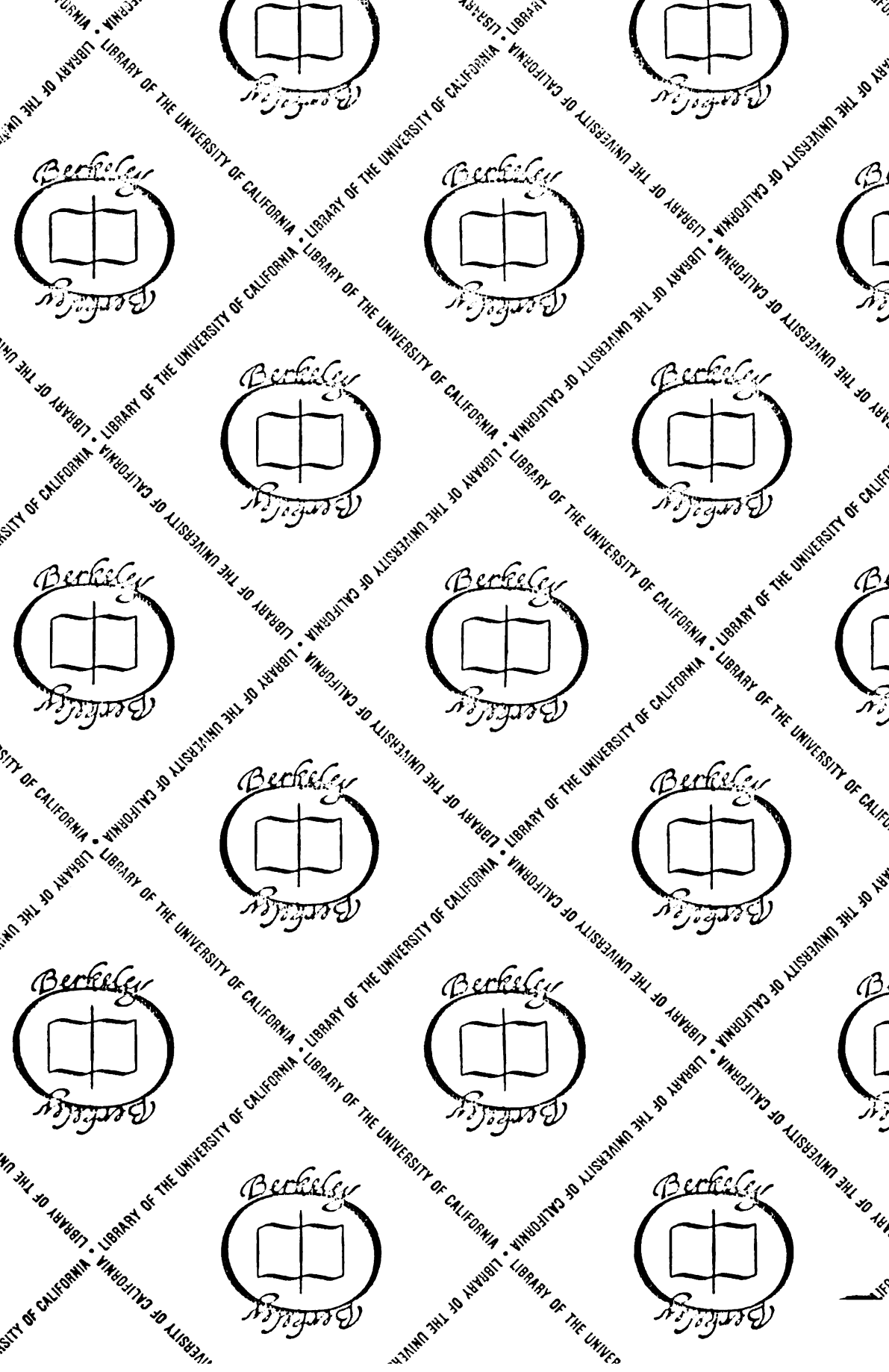
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2

THEY OF
COLUMBIA



TO THE
MEMBERS

Thos. Wren

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA
A HISTORY

OF

THE STATE OF NEVADA

ITS RESOURCES AND PEOPLE

THE LATE HON. THOMAS WREN

OF RENO

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

"Knowledge of kindred and the genealogies of the ancient families deserveseth highest praise. Herein consisteth a part of the knowledge of a man's own self. It is a great spur to look back on the worth of our line."

—LORD BACON.

"There is no heroic poem in the world but is at the bottom the life of a man."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

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PREFACE.

"A HISTORY OF NEVADA," which has been in course of preparation for more than a year, has, through the careful and unremitting diligence on the part of the editors and publishers, been brought to a satisfactory state of completeness. Within the pages of this work will be found, it is thought, the truest expression of the romantic career and wonderful greatness of the State of Nevada. While this Commonwealth is redundant with its wealth of mineral resources, while its fertile valleys are a veritable horn of plenty which the good goddess of grain and the harvest has upturned on the thrifty agriculturist, and while all the industries and arts of man thrive and flourish—all the which are given their due and proper estimation and description in these pages,—yet Nevada history is most entrancing, as a narrative, and most valuable, as a portion of the world's life story, when it sets forth, not its material products and wealth and extent of domain, but its Personnel—the men who traveled the devious ways and braved the untold dangers of pioneer emigration, who climbed and explored the mountain fastnesses and laid bare to the world the long-hidden mineral wealth; who brought water to the thirsty desert places, planted a tree and made the wastes bloom and blossom as the rose and bring forth of all the fruits in their season; who built dwellings and gave communities a habitation and a name; who founded institutions and from a congeries of human abodes founded a body politic and erected a firm and enduring social structure; and, finally, those who still dig and delve and sow and reap, who toil in the hives of industry, who hold the marts of trade, who teach and minister unto others, and who carry out the public will and as chosen servants guide the craft of state.

Of such does this History treat. In it will be found a carefully prepared and authoritative narrative of the history of the State from the times of its earliest explorers and settlers to the men of the present, with trustworthy accounts of the political, material and social growth and development during the same period, with the institutions, industries and varied arts given due recognition, and, lastly, in biographical form, the facts concerning the men of the State whose careers have made them conspicuous among their fellows, whose deeds and lives have lifted them to the high plane of success, and who stand as representatives of the greatness of Nevada.

The editorial supervision and compilation of the History of the State of Nevada was among the last works to occupy the time and attention of the late Hon. Thomas Wren, than whom the State could boast no more conspicuous



representative, in all that goes to make up public-spirited citizenship and noble and upright manhood. This History is therefore in the nature of a memorial to the eminent career of its Editor-in-Chief, and is dedicated to his memory and the Commonwealth of which he was so truly representative.

In the preparation of "A History of the State of Nevada" the best printed authorities have been consulted, and many other facts hitherto unpublished have been procured through local annalists and custodians of papers of historic worth. The work has been appropriately illustrated with portraits and historical scenery. (The publishers acknowledge indebtedness to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for furnishing several excellent illustrations and scenic views.) All personal sketches have been submitted for correction or addition to the parties concerned, and no effort has been spared to secure accuracy and to make the work a true and reliable account of the State, its resources and its people.

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A HISTORY OF NEVADA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

The State of Nevada is often referred to as "The Battle Born," and, not counting the years which have elapsed since she earned the title by a baptism of blood, many citizens of the United States still regard her as one of the few remnants of the frontier. With her early history many are conversant through the medium of the United States histories; and that she came reluctantly into the Union just at the close of the Civil war, forced, almost, to don the robes of statehood to aid in the reconstruction legislation when she had neither the population nor the wealth to justify such a step. Only a personal visit to Nevada can prove to many that Nevada is not on the frontier; that her railroads and the march of civilization and progress have placed her many decades beyond that period.

Again, Nevada has been handicapped by the fact that aliens look on her through the golden haze of past glories, back to the days of the famous Comstock, the lode which gave her the soubriquet of "The Silver State." It is true that Nevada has produced more mineral than any state in the Union, \$625,000,000 in gold and silver, more than one-fourteenth of the entire stock of gold and silver in the world to-day. It is only by her mineral wealth Nevada is known to many. She is not thought of as a land for the farmer, and yet for forty years at every great exposition Nevada has placed samples of what the soil and climate can produce, carrying away prize after prize.

Nevada profited little by her mineral output, for the promoters of Nevada's mines sunk all profits in San Francisco, inaugurating world-wide enterprises and erecting magnificent homes and public buildings. To-day they stand, not as a monument to the greatness of Nevada, but of California. None of that wealth was expended in promoting the development of Nevada, along any line. Being a neighbor to California has not proved an unmixed blessing for Nevada, in many particulars. Lying so close together Nevada invariably suffers from the comparisons made. She is not attractive to the eye, her general grayness of volcanic ash and sagebrush, her low hills

and uncultivated plains at first repel, where California's velvet greenswards and wealth of blossoms win all hearts. But below the surface lies an Aladdin's lamp which, when used by Nevada, will make California's glories pale into insignificance, the wonderful power of water will call into life every form of plant known to man, from the tropic to the frigid zone.

Much of Nevada is called desert, and Nevada is just learning that deserts are the richest land of all when touched by the life-giving water. And yet history states that "All the glories of antiquity sprang from the heart of the desert." One has only to look upon the fragrant, cool green oases of the beautiful farms of Nevada, where water has been abundant, to foresee what the future holds in store for the fortunate inhabitants of Nevada when irrigation is in full sway. The general government has taken up the work and great progress has already been made, and five million acres are to be reclaimed. Nevada will base much of its assured future prosperity upon its agriculture.

Again, the railroad status has always affected Nevada unfavorably. Generally when transcontinental lines are built through a new country, that country is built up by the railroad promoting settlement. The Central Pacific was involved in a controversy with the government, and as a result, instead of trying to promote the settlement of Nevada, its owners endeavored to divert all business possible to the Southern Pacific. The country traversed by the Southern Pacific was advertised and advanced at the expense of Nevada, which was, and has always been, powerless in the matter. The public came to look upon Nevada simply as a means to get from Ogden, Utah, to California. Because it was not advertised the Central Pacific was regarded as a worthless railroad running through a barren state. But times have changed, and the policy of the railroads toward Nevada has changed also. The prospects are that 1904 will more than double Nevada's railroad mileage. Three lines are in process of construction which will secure to Nevada practically a monopoly of the great oriental traffic, which must cross this continent. One is the Southern and Western, to run from San Francisco to Salt Lake City, through California, Nevada and Utah; another is the one which will connect Salt Lake City, Utah, with Los Angeles, California, and will cross Lincoln county, Nevada, opening up an immense district of farm lands and a rich mining country; the third is the one which will give the great Tonopah and Goldfield mines an outlet via the Carson & Colorado and Virginia & Truckee to Reno, where it will connect with the overland of the first named road.

No state suffered as severely as did Nevada from the depressing effect of our financial legislation, which resulted in the fall of silver from \$1.29 an ounce to 60 cents. The demonetization of silver caused the suspension,

almost entirely, of silver mining. The operating expenses of Nevada's mines amounted to from one-half to three-fourths of the gross receipts, and the price of the products of those mines was reduced one half. The conditions were all speculative and the result was chaos.

Under all these unfavorable conditions Nevada has declined in population from sixty-five thousand in 1880 to forty-five thousand in 1903. With a territory of nearly seventy-one million acres, the fourth state in the Union in point of size has had to retire in the background, a forgotten empire, while the other intermountain states and territories trebled in population. Yet no one can contend that one of these was equal to Nevada in either mineral or agricultural resources.

In the past four years conditions have changed wonderfully, for Nevada has felt new life in every vein and artery. The impetus came with the discovery of the great Tonopah mining district in 1904, and since then vein after vein has been opened up, treasure after treasure uncovered, throughout the length and breadth of the state. The effect has been magical, and Nevada has attracted not only the attention of the government, but of the capitalists and captains of finance. Her possibilities have been proved to be realities, golden, glowing realities, beyond the dreams of the most sanguine optimist. The "turn of the tide" has arrived and Nevada is taking advantage of it, not in the speculative mode of the Comstock days, but on the solid foundation of integrity in all things. The Comstock itself is rehabilitated, not only in its methods of working, but in the ways of legitimate mining enterprise.

Nevada is far from being a "new country" in fact, but it is one entirely as far as its opportunities are concerned. No state freely offers richer opportunities in every line to man than does the glorious state of Nevada. In the past, Nevada sat in her temple of silver, with her golden sceptre prone in the dust, waiting, like the Sphinx, for something that never came. To-day she has opened the temple doors and with her sceptre of gold waves a welcome to all mankind to come and share her mineral and agricultural wealth, her comfortable climate, and all the satisfying gifts with which Mother Nature endowed her at birth.

CHAPTER II.

FIRST EMIGRATION AND ATTENDANT RESULTS.

Discovery of Great Salt Lake—First White Man in Nevada 1825—Discovery of Gold in Mono Gulch 1825—The Rival Fur Companies—Smith's Second Expedition—Sublette Trapping Expedition 1831—Walker Guides Bonneville Expedition 1833—McCoy's Hudson Bay Expedition 1833—First Bona Fide Emigrants 1841—Fremont's Second Expedition of Exploration 1843—A Terra Incognita—Emigrants of 1844—Fremont's 1845 Expedition—Awful Fate of Donner Party 1846—Increase of Emigration in 1847.

In 1825 the first white man visited a portion of the country which is now known as Nevada, Jedediah S. Smith, a native of New York. Previous to this visit he had been in partnership with William H. Ashley, of St. Louis, who discovered the Great Salt Lake of Utah in the year prior, as well as the small lake near by which bears his name. Ashley, with his partner, Smith, built a fort at Ashley Lake and the mountaineers made it headquarters for some time, Smith until his trip to the now Nevada and Ashley for the entire time he followed trapping in the Rocky Mountain. Ashley was well known as a mountaineer and trapper when he set up his lares and penates at Ashley Lake, and his entire life was a series of adventures while pursuing his vocation. Smith passed through even more thrilling adventures in rapid succession, with hairbreadth escapes from wild animals and the still more to be dreaded Indians. He was murdered in 1831 by an Indian, who shot him down from ambush, the arrow killing him instantly.

Smith left his rendezvous on Yellowstone river to go on one of his long trapping expeditions, heading a party of forty trappers, crossing the country to California and passing through a portion of the country now known as western Wyoming. He went down the Humboldt, which he named after his Indian wife, Mary, on through the Walker River territory and out into Tulare Valley, California, via Walker's Pass. He reached this goal in July, with but two trappers, and three months later he went back over the trail he had followed in, his companions remaining behind engaged in trapping on the Sacramento river. That he did not retrace his steps exactly is shown by notes now in possession of Captain Robert Lyon, of San Buena-ventura, California. Smith spoke of the discovery of Mono Lake (Dead Sea) in these notes, taken on his return trip, and stated that the upper end was very rich; that when Cord, the discoverer, first prospected it in 1859, gold was washed up by rains on to the granite rocks, where he collected it. Gold was so easily obtainable at that time that Smith stated in these notes

that there was not one placer to be found in the country between Sacramento and Salt Lake where the veriest tyro in mining could not take a pan and a knife and with the two simple implements gather a golden harvest, just as was being done in Mono Gulch, at least in the upper end of the gulch. While the gold in Mono was not at all coarse, pieces were often found weighing from twenty-five cents to two dollars. Captain Lyon says that both Rocky Mountain Jack and Bill Reed, both well known old trappers, spent the summer of 1860 in Mono and that both men declared they were with Smith in 1825 and that they all spent a week prospecting in the foothills, where they picked up gold, in that year, which would support the assertion of Bill Byrnes, well known in Carson City, that Jedediah Smith was the original discoverer of Mono Gulch. To further support the claim is the fact that old stumps of trees which must have been cut many years, in 1859 had grown again into large trees.

Soon after Smith reached the headquarters of the firm, Ashley decided to withdraw, and Smith formed a partnership with David Jackson and M. Sublette under the name of "The Rocky Mountain Fur Company." So well did these new partners think of the California expedition that no time elapsed before Smith was heading another party of trappers to the Golden West. Although greater in numerical strength than the first party, the last one met with disaster, the entire party being massacred by the Indians with three exceptions, the leader Smith and Turner and Galbraith. After a narrow escape the three reached eventually the missions of California.

But their troubles were far from being over. The government was extremely suspicious of strangers, the more so if the strangers were Americans. So the three trappers were at once placed under arrest. An interesting account of Smith's arrest and detention is among the legacies received from the old Spanish authorities now laid away in the archives of California. By good fortune Captain Smith, as he was now called, was able to find reliable men to vouch for him, men in whom the authorities felt it to their interest to place faith.

As soon as Smith was released he fitted out another expedition at his Sacramento headquarters and started for the Columbia river in Oregon. At the Umpqua river he was again attacked by Indians and again he escaped with two companions to Fort Vancouver. Smith finally recrossed the Rocky Mountains, going by a more northern route, accompanied by Peter Ogden, a native of New York, who was at the head of a trapping party from the Hudson's Bay Company. Previous to this trip the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and the Hudson's Bay Company had been antagonistic to each other because the latter company claimed all the ground for trapping purposes lying between the Sierra Nevada and Rocky mountains. Because

of their kindly treatment of him in his extremity Smith decided to leave the disputed region to the Hudson's Bay people.

Pursuant with this idea he left the Ogden party in 1829 at the headwaters of the Lewis river, in order to find his partners and inform them of the change of feeling on his part. Ogden proceeding with his trapping west of the Rocky Mountains moved south to what Smith had named Mary's river. He followed Smith's route to California down the river, and until Fremont overtopped the two by the name of Humboldt, it was as often called Ogden's river as Mary's.

On the 23rd of July, 1832, Milton Sublette headed the next expedition into the country, leaving Peerrass Hole in the Rocky Mountains on that date, the purpose being to trap the waters of Mary's river. In August they reached the headwaters of the river in safety. Here the party divided, one, headed by Nathan Wyeth, starting for Oregon. Sublette with thirty men commenced trapping down the river but discovered a scarcity of wild game. At last they were forced to eat the flesh of the beavers they captured, which was almost fatal to many of the men. The beavers, owing to the famine which had affected all animals, had been compelled to eat wild parsnips, thereby impregnating their flesh with poison. It was out of the question to stay on the river, so they struck out northward across the country. The march was one of horror and untold suffering. Four days were spent almost entirely without food of any kind. It took them several weeks to reach Snake river, some fifty miles above the fishing falls, and all that time they partially assuaged their terrible hunger with ants, crickets, parched moccasins and even puddings, made of the blood drawn a pint at a time from their equally hungry animals.

In 1833 the next expedition set out, a party of forty men fitted out by Captain B. L. E. Bonneville to trap for beaver between the Great Salt lake and the Pacific ocean. For a guide they were fortunate in possessing the since widely known Joseph Walker. From Green River valley this party went to the headquarters of Mary's river, trapping down to its sink; hence they crossed west to Pyramid lake, from there to Truckee river, which they followed up into the Sierra Nevada, going across into California. Captain Bonneville achieved honors the other explorers did not, in that Washington Irving, by touching them with his magic pen, made his Rocky Mountain adventures live forever in the eyes of all men. Irving in his narration speaks of the thrice named river as the Ogden river. Bonneville died on June 12, 1878, having attained eighty-five years, in Fort Smith, Arkansas. Captain Bonneville was an officer in the United States army and fitted out the expedition when on furlough.

In the same year, 1833, another party of trappers set out for Nevada.



RIVERSIDE HOTEL, RENO

to vml
appeal

A little company of Hudson's Bay men under Thomas McCoy. The celebrated Christopher (Kit) Carson with five companions joined this party. Owing to the reports of the previous visitors that Mary's river fairly teemed with beavers, the party was sorely disappointed when they met with such poor success that they had to turn back after reaching its sink, crossing over north to Snake river. This was Kit Carson's first visit to our now Nevada, and eleven years passed before he revisited it.

It was the summer of 1841 before the first party of bona-fide emigrants crossed the Great Basin of Nevada on their way to the Land of Promise, that California of which common report made fairy land. Hitherto all emigrants had gone through the awe-inspiring voyage around Cape Horn or toiled wearily down by way of Oregon. It was left to a group of adventuresome young men, educated and full of enthusiasm, to "blaze the trail" so that emigrants as well as trappers and Indians might walk therein. From all parts of the United States they met at Independence, Missouri, on May 8, 1841, and started on that long journey. Westward Ho! and in the fullness of time these hardy pioneers emblazoned their names in the history of the west, many of them in golden letters.

The party was well equipped with horses and pack animals. They made no deviations from the well known trail to Salt Lake by way of the south pass, from there to the Humboldt, Walker and Carson rivers. Passing down the Walker to almost the source, they then crossed the Sierra Nevada Mountains and passed down its western slope following it between the Tuolumne and Stanislaus rivers to the San Joaquin valley. When they reached the ranch of Dr. Marsh, located at the base of Mount Diablo, on November 4, 1841, they parted company, seeking different parts of the land of their hopes. It took them six months and four days to make the trip.

For some time Fremont had been aware of the manner in which the maps of the country differed from the reports of the trappers in regard to a number of geographical features. On his second expedition he visited the Great Basin to ascertain the truth. He entered it on December 16, 1843, and in doing so discovered a lake which he named Lake Albert, after the chief of the Topographical Engineers, to which he belonged. On January 3rd, 1844, Fremont found that he had reached and run over the positions where, if his best maps could be depended on, he would have found Mary's river or lake. Instead he was on the edge, seemingly, of a desert which had been reported to him, presumably by the trappers. The whole aspect of the country was such that Fremont felt afraid to enter it, and accordingly bore away to the south, but in hope of reaching the Buenaventura river kept close to the mountains. While on the mountains Fremont, descrying at a distance of sixteen miles a column of steam which showed the existence of hot

springs, immediately set out for them, finding the most extraordinary of all they met with on the trip. In his writings he went into details and also enthusiasm over their many curious qualities.

After reaching and naming Pyramid lake, the party, on the 15th of January, reached the point where the Truckee flows into Pyramid lake, and after camping one night followed along up the river. Owing to the great abundance of that fish Fremont named the stream "Salmon Trout River." They finally left that river at about the point where Wadsworth now stands on the Central Pacific Railway, and continued the search for Buenaventura river. They went to the southeast, following an Indian trail. They reached what is now known as Carson river, at a point where it emerges from the foothills near Ragtown, where it sinks into the vast plains in Churchill county. Down this river they dragged themselves for three hours and went into camp. By this time Fremont had become convinced of the impossibility, apparently, of reaching the Rocky Mountains in this direction. The men were worn out and in too exhausted a condition to tempt fate further in that direction, so it was decided to travel across the Sierra west into California. Accordingly, the next day the march up Carson river was commenced, and in two days they came to where now stands the ruins of Fort Churchill. Fremont secured a vantage point on a mountain adjacent, and after a thorough inspection of Carson valley and the Sierra beyond came to the conclusion that the most feasible route would be farther to the south. On January 21st the forlorn expedition moved south to Walker river, and for three days followed the east fork, leaving it to struggle to the west. It took the Pathfinder and his loyal following thirty days' arduous struggle to win the tortuous pass through the Nevada mountains, but his eventual success and its attendant results is known to all the world. To Fremont's bitter disappointment he had to give up the effort to carry the mountain howitzer further, and he abandoned it on January 29th. It passed into the possession of William Wright, at that time well known by his nom de plume of "Dan de Quille," by right of discovery. He gave a description of its resting place and it was to have been taken to Virginia City. But warring elements were at work, for both the Union and Secession forces of Nevada were determined to secure its powerful influence for their own good. But the Union rose triumphant as Captain A. W. Prey, when the gun arrived in Virginia City in June, 1861, paid two hundred dollars to the party who brought it in. The howitzer, of the pattern used by the French army against the Algerians, is now the property of Captain A. W. Prey. It lies at Glenbrook on the shores of Lake Tahoe.

Despite the well known perils, the very next winter after Fremont overcame all difficulties, another band of hardy men determined to reach Cali-

foria through the shimmering, mocking white fastnesses of the mountains, starting from Council Bluffs, May 20, 1844. Fortune favored them, for they came unscathed through the mountains and down to the Humboldt. It was there the Indian guide was secured whose name Truckee was given by the party to the river when the lower crossing, now known as Wadsworth, was reached. From the same source is derived the appellation for the famous Truckee trout. On the shores of Donner lake it was decided to build a cabin, out of pine saplings, roofed by brush and rawhide, with one opening for door and window; and it has gone down in history as the first attempt at erecting a cabin ever made by white men in the confines of Nevada county, California, and yet it took but two days to put it up. In the party were Dr. Townsend, Allen Montgomery, Moses Schallenberger, John Flomboy, Captain Stevens, Joseph Foster, G. Greenhood, John Greenwood, Britt Greenwood, James Miller, Mr. Calvin, William and Patrick Martin, Dennis Martin, Martin Murphy and five sons, Mr. Hitchcock and one son. Moses Schallenberger, Joseph Foster and Allen Montgomery determined to stay in the cabin and guard the stores, as the cattle had given out. Leaving one half-starved cow and a meager supply of provisions for the three young men, the rest of the party left about November 15th. It took them a whole month of such toil and privation as tried even their robust frames and heroic natures to reach Sutter's fort. Snow and storm impeded every step of the seemingly endless journey, but they were on the way battling forward at every step while the three left behind were inbedded in fifteen feet of snow. The storm had driven every living thing before it, and when the carcass of the cow was on the point of giving out they determined to make an effort to overcome the barricade before it was entirely gone. Successfully they mounted to the summit, when to their horror Schallenberger became so ill that the only chance for them was to take him back to the abandoned cabin, which he begged them to do, and go on alone. Never was the trite old adage, "where there's a will there's a way," better exemplified than in this case. Alone in the white solitudes Schallenberger fought bravely for his life. Discovering among the goods several steel traps, he caught enough foxes to keep the vital spark alive until the rescuing party reached him, which was not until three weary months had passed.

When Fremont started on his next expedition in October of 1845, he had both Kit Carson and Joseph Walker in his party. They left Salt Lake, and, as soon as they had crossed the desert beyond, the party divided, Fremont taking fifteen men, among them Kit Carson, who was his favorite scout, going west through the country to the south of Mary's river. The others, under the leadership of Theodore Talbot, with Joseph Walker for guide, went direct to Mary's river to a rendezvous appointed near the point where Ragtown, in

Churchill county, now stands. True to compact the two parties came together at the designated point, but only for one night in November, separating the next morning. Fremont followed the course of the river he had named Carson, in honor of Kit Carson, up through the canyon and valley of the same name to Lake Tahoe. From this point he went into the Sacramento valley. Talbot went to the south by way of Walker's lake and river, which had been named by Fremont for the famous scout then acting as Talbot's guide.

In a brief letter written at Prescott, Arizona, in February, 1881, Fremont states that he had named Lake Tahoe on his first crossing it in 1843-44 Lake Bonpland, giving to the river basin the name of Humboldt, so placing them on his map of that expedition. Fremont stated that probably Tahoe was the Indian name, and he had no doubt it was the same lake, though he had not then seen it since 1844, when he crossed the Nevada. The Bonpland referred to by Fremont was Amade Bonpland of France, who accompanied Humboldt when that celebrated traveler and scientist came to America. He was a native of Rochelle and was born in 1773. After becoming a physician he became a famous botanist, collaborating with Humboldt in several celebrated books on natural history, botany and monuments of the new world. After being made a prisoner in Paraguay by the Dictator Dr. Francis, because he dared to attempt the cultivation of the Mate or Paraguay tea of that country, he died in that country at Montevideo in 1858.

In April of 1846, commenced, with the starting of an emigrant party from Springfield, Illinois, the darkest tragedy of the western trail, the soul-harrowing fate of strong men, devoted women and helpless little children. It was the Donner party, headed by George and Jacob, brothers of that name, and their families numbering sixteen. In the party at the start were also James F. Reed and his family of seven, and Franklin W. Graves with a family of twelve. Patrick Breen and family of nine joined them at Independence, Missouri, and beyond Fort Bridger a widow, Mrs. Lavine Murphy, and her family, were added. Altogether in the party were ninety persons, the train being increased finally to nearly three hundred wagons. At Fort Bridger the first step on the road to death was taken when the Donner brothers, with a portion of the other emigrants, left the others to try the new route to California via Salt Lake and the Hastings Cut Off. The conservative ones who stayed with the old route reached their goal in safety, while the others were destined to misfortune after misfortune and to the endurance of almost incredible suffering, to which more than half succumbed. Instead of seven it was thirty days before they reached Salt Lake, crossing the great desert with ever sinking hearts. When the western margin was reached it was apparent that some one must go forward to Sutter's Fort.

seven hundred miles' journey, and come back with provisions. William McCutcheon, of Missouri, and C. T. Stanton, of Chicago, Illinois, volunteered and left on horseback.

By the time Gravelly Ford was reached all were on short rations, cattle and emigrants alike half starved. In an altercation at this point, John Snyder, a team driver well liked but possessing an ungovernable temper, became involved in a quarrel with James F. Reed. In an effort to stop the fight Mrs. Reed rushed between the combatants and received a blow from a whip intended for her husband, which so enraged the latter that he stabbed Snyder, inflicting a fatal wound. Reed was banished from the party, to make his way without gun or food the best he could. A friend managed to convey his gun to him, and his little daughter Virginia went to him, taking some crackers she had contrived to hide. This saved his life.

On October 9th Hardcoop and Keseberg fell behind, the latter coming up at night, the former dying. Indians ran off twenty-eight of their cattle at Humboldt sink, and, actually starving, the party wandered on, only the children riding. After leaving the Humboldt sink Keseberg, with a rich man, Wolfinger, fell behind, Keseberg coming on alone. When dying later, Joseph Reinhart confessed to having a hand in the murder of Wolfinger. Relief in the person of C. T. Stanton met them near where Wadsworth now stands. Stanton had not only provisions, but mules, with two Indian vaqueros to aid in transporting them, all furnished by the generosity of Captain Sutter, who refused all compensation.

When the party reached Reno they made another mistake, one fraught with dire results, in deciding to rest three or four days. A fearful storm was gathering in the mountains, and, eagerly as the emigrants urged their party forward, the elements outstripped them, and three miles below Truckee, at Prosser creek, on October 28, 1846, four weeks earlier than it usually came, the snow commenced falling, six inches at that point, but on the summit in some places five feet in depth. Many and desperate were the futile attempts to cross that awful barricade of snow from the camp hastily made at Donner lake, but all in vain; the pitiless snow descended, bringing in its wake agony and death. It was impossible to move in any direction, so all, perforce, made what arrangements they could to try to weather the storm. All live stock was buried alive in the huge drifts, and from their carcasses the meat, already frozen, was prepared for food. The cabin where young Schallenberger made his successful battle for life was still standing, but cabins had to be erected for all who could not find shelter in it, the Breen family having been assigned to that. Little as they ate, grim starvation was soon beside them, and on the 16th of December, 1846, a party of seventeen

started out to bring relief if possible, and if not to die in the attempt, a little band known always as the "Forlorn Hope Party."

THE FORLORN HOPE PARTY.

Ere they went far two had to return to camp, but the fifteen pressed on, among them, Mrs. Sarah Fosdick, her sister Mary Graves, C. T. Stanton and F. W. Graves. One by one death stalking by their side snatched first one, then another, until only seven were left. What pen could describe the revulsion of feeling when suddenly they came upon footsteps in the snow, and following these with awakened hope came to an Indian rancheria. Stoical as is the Indian the condition of the seven emaciated, starving persons impressed them deeply, and they gave every assistance they could. Taking up the march with Indian guides, on they pressed only to gradually give out, and Mr. Eddy, leaving one man and five women, reached Johnson's ranch on Bear river, then the only ranch on Sierra's western slope. A relief party went back fifteen miles and brought in the six who had fallen by the way.

A month had passed since the party left Donner lake, and over half their number had literally laid down their lives for their friends, not knowing whether the sacrifice would be rewarded or not. Help from Sutter was secured by John Rhodes in a week, and six men under Captain Reasin P. Tucker provided with provisions and mules, left for Donner lake in less than two weeks.

A SECOND RESCUING PARTY.

At Donner lake the slow tragedy of life, sustained in a few, while the many perished, dragged on, until on the 19th of February, 1847, the rescuers appeared. Every moment was precious and the return was soon commenced by twenty-three survivors of that fearful siege with their rescuers, and of these two had to return and three soon died. Their trials were not over, for soon provisions were all gone, and just as they had given up hope a second rescuing party appeared, headed by John F. Reed, on the 25th of February, 1847. Reed had preceded the Donner party several months, and the joy of his reunion with his family was soon cut short, for Reed pressed on to Donner lake, where his two little daughters were, having been carried back by the preceding party. When Reed's party reached them provisions had given out and the party of seventeen commenced the journey onward. They had not gone far when a terrible storm broke and camp was made, that camp known to history as "Starved Camp," and Mr. Reed, with his two little ones and a companion, went on ahead to secure aid if possible. Cady and Stone soon caught up with the four, and on the third night all reached Woodworth's camp at Bear valley alive. One can only imagine the sufferings of the ones left at Starved Camp. A third relief party, John Stark, Howard

Oakley and Charles Stone, were near, and W. H. Eddy (saved by a former party and W. H. Foster), were coming on the same errand of mercy. They, with the addition of Hiram Miller, left Woodworth's camp the next day after Reed arrived, but when they reached Starvation Camp only two of the eleven could stand upright. John Stark urged and entreated until a portion started out, the others remaining for another relief party to find them.

When Foster and Eddy's relief party, the third one, reached Donner lake, George Donner and his wife were the only survivors at Alder creek. Knowing he was dying, George Donner urged and entreated his faithful wife to leave him and go with her children under the care of the third relief party. Steadfastly she refused, her heart torn with conflicting emotions as her little ones added their entreaties to her husband's. Willingly she retraced the weary way where at the end the devoted couple met death together, and such a death! Time can never efface the horror of that tragedy.

While the third relief party saved four of the five survivors a fourth party was required to save Lewis Keseberg, which they did on August 7, 1847. Of the members of the Donner party, six failed to even reach the mountains, forty-two died horrible deaths one by one, leaving only forty-eight survivors.

From the year 1847 emigration steadily increased, the discovery of gold in California giving it further impetus, many following the trail marked by so many graves, and as if safety laid in numbers the record of suffering and death seemed ended with the Donner tragedy.

CHAPTER III.

1846-1850.

Ceding of Great Basin 1848—The Change of Flag—Boundaries of State of Deseret—Territory of Utah Established—First Discovery of Gold in Nevada 1850—First Settlement of Carson Valley.

While the Donner expedition was struggling for life and death the American and the Mexican authorities were struggling for supremacy in California, the Bear Flag war having been inaugurated in Sonoma on June 14, 1846, the American population coming out triumphant. While this war was on the United States and Mexico were engaged in active hostilities terminating in the usual victory for the American arms. In the treaty of February 2, 1848, Mexico ceded to Uncle Sam an immense tract of land and dated the session from July 7, 1846, the date when Commodore Sloat

raised the stars and stripes at Monterey. The territory acquired comprised all of Mexico lying between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains that was bounded on the north by the forty-second degree of latitude, being the line between California and Oregon; on the south it was bounded by the Gila river and the present south line of California. What is now known as Nevada, Utah and Arizona was, until the 1846 conquest, part of Mexico and the Mexican territory of Alta California.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE OF DESERET.

In convention at Salt Lake on March 18, 1849, the Mormons organized what they named the "State of Deseret," a territorial government. This territory included within its boundaries what is now Nevada, Arizona and Utah, a portion of Colorado, a slice of Oregon, and the part of Wyoming lying south of the Wind River mountains. Of what is now California the portion comprising San Diego and Los Angeles counties as far up the coast as Santa Monica was included. The line ran directly from there north to the ridge of the Sierra Nevada, and in its boundaries were half of Kern county, a part of Tulare county, all of Mono and Inyo, part of Alpine, part of Shasta, part of Siskiyou and all of Lassen.

TERRITORY OF UTAH ESTABLISHED.

The territory of Utah was established by the act of Congress on the 9th day of September, 1850, the same date California was admitted as a state. Its boundaries were laid down as "Bounded on the west by the State of California; on the north by the Territory of Oregon; on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains; and on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude."

The exact date of the first discovery of gold in Nevada is placed in 1850, as in the spring of that year a train of emigrants left Salt Lake district for California, and, forced to wait on the eastern base of the Sierras for the snow to melt, made the time pass by prospecting for gold, which they found in a stream tributary to Carson river, flowing from a canyon near where Dayton stands. It was not rich enough to prevent their going on to California, but they took the news of the existence of placers in the Great Basin with them.

Regarding this discovery and its results, Hon. C. N. Noteware, at one time Secretary of State of Nevada, stated that in passing the mouth of Gold canyon on July 3, 1850, he met a party of miners from California going into the canyon and they informed him that a party of emigrants had the year before found gold there.

About the 18th of the same month Captain Robert Lyon passed over the same route, and, writing from San Buenaventura, California, said that

at that time placer mining was being done in the canyon and that same year Carson, Steamboat and Washoe valleys were thoroughly prospected for gold. He made camp about the 20th of July at the old Mormon station, now Genoa, and met Mormon miners from California prospecting in Gold canyon; while they had some gold dust they said the placers at Hangtown, now Placerville, were richer, and unless they struck something better they would soon return to California.

To still further authenticate the statement that gold was discovered in 1850 the statement of Walter Cosser, a resident of Nevada in 1852, is given. Mr. Cosser said that he was mining in Gold canyon late in 1852 when two young men, Robinson and Cole, came through en route from California to Salt Lake to visit their parents and they remained from that fall to the spring of 1853. Robinson during that time told Mr. Cosser that he was one of a party from Salt Lake who in 1850 on the way to California stopped in the Carson valley, and while waiting for the snow to melt found gold, as before stated, in the spring of 1850.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF CARSON VALLEY.

In 1851 the first settlement of Carson valley was effected through the medium of John Reese, of Salt Lake City. In the spring of that year he left home with ten wagons filled with butter, eggs, flour and other articles of commerce with the object of establishing a trading post on the overland road east of the Sierras. With Stephen A. Kinsey, teamsters and passengers, there were sixteen in the party. Arriving at Ragtown they went on to Carson valley, Mr. Kinsey going on ahead to select a favorable locality; when he reached the point known in 1849-50 as "Mormon Station," he selected it as a good vantage point and camped until the party came up with him. No trace of former occupancy remained, for after the white men deserted it the Indian removed all signs of the first settlers. Mr. Kinsey on July 4, 1851, took possession of the land and it retained the name of Mormon Station until four years later; then it was surveyed and re-named "Genoa." Half a dozen miners were at work in Gold canyon when this party reached there, and twelve of the new-comers joined them; in less than six months over one hundred miners were delving away in the canyon. The log house put up by the Reese party was the first house built in Nevada, and it stands at Genoa, the sole reminder of the pioneer past. After putting up a stockade corral covering an acre they felt secure from Indian attacks. A garden was set in turnips, showing soon the fertility of the soil. Mormons, among them Condie, Lee and Gibson, soon arrived, and the population was further increased by parties

of emigrants who stopped on the way to California, fearing the mountain passes in winter.

In November of 1851 the celebrated Eagle ranch was taken up by a party of miners from California, Frank and W. L. Hall, Frank and Joe Barn, A. J. Rollins and George Follensbee; they left Bents Bar, Placer county, to mine in western Utah, but finding little to reward them took up the ranch where the State Capitol now stands. A log cabin for a station was rented to Dr. Daggett and Mr. Gay. Frank Hall killed an eagle soaring over the station and thus the name was derived for not only the station but the surrounding valley.

CHAPTER IV.

1851.

The Squatter Government of 1851—Citizens Hold First Meeting—Perfecting System of Government—Provision for Civil Government.

As the population increased it became evident that some form of government must be instituted so that the rights of the people to acquire and hold property could be enforced. To that end a meeting of citizens was called on November 12, 1851, and a Squatter Government organized. Either they were not cognizant of the fact that in many things they were subject to the laws of Utah Territory or else they did not think they covered the necessary ground. The object was declared to be the adoption of a system by means of which the settlers could so subdivide the valley as to secure for each one their right to the land taken up by them and improved by them, and further to agree upon a petition to Congress for a distinct territorial government, the creation of public offices for the valley, the adoption of by-laws and regulations to govern the community. Colonel A. Woodward acted as chairman and T. G. Bernard as secretary. But six resolutions were adopted at this meeting.

The survey of land claims and employment of a competent surveyor were provided for in number one. James H. Haynes acted in that capacity later, so he must have been selected at that time.

The office of recorder and treasurer, one party to fill both positions, was created in number two; his duty was to record and issue certificates of claims, and the fee was to be twenty-five dollars. An accounting of all moneys was to be made to the committee. The third resolution limited claims to quarter sections, while number four gave the committee full jurisdiction over the recorder and treasurer, it having power to appoint

and remove; that official also had to account to the committee for all his acts.

In number five the recorder was required to collect all fees before performing duties. Number six provided for the committee of seven which was to have charge of all business regarding claims, in fact act as head of the organization and also appoint a recorder, for whom they were responsible. The committee elected consisted of N. R. Haskill, T. A. Hylton, William Byrnes, John Reese, E. L. Barnard, A. Woodward and H. H. Jameson.

John Reese, H. H. Jameson, Wash Loomis, William Byrnes and J. P. Barnard were appointed to prepare and present at the next meeting further resolutions to perfect the system of government. After reading the petition to Congress and approving it the meeting adjourned to meet again the nineteenth of the same month.

Accordingly the meeting assembled in due form on November 19, 1851, with John Reed in the chair and T. A. Hylton acting as secretary. Five resolutions were adopted and added to the first six. In number seven settlers were given the right to take up a new claim when they had disposed of the one in possession. A prepayment of twenty-five dollars to the recorder was required in number eight. Number nine compelled all claimants to put five dollars in improvements on their land within a hundred and eighty days after receiving their certificate. By number ten's provisions a company was permitted to take claims for each individual of the company, and improve one location sufficiently to cover expense on all. Number eleven provided that all timber was to be common property, save to persons who would erect sawmills a certain number of acres was to be allotted.

PROVISION FOR CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

After the petition to Congress was read and another committee of five appointed to draft by-laws for the civil government of the settlement, the meeting adjourned until the next evening. At this adjourned meeting the same officers presided as at the last meeting, and T. A. Hylton, H. H. Jameson, W. Byrnes, Wash Loomis and J. P. Barnard, the committee appointed at that time, reported a preamble and resolutions which provided for the civil government. A justice of the peace, a clerk of the court, and a sheriff were declared the necessary officers; they were required to exercise and enforce the law according to the acknowledged rules of equity governing all civilized communities.

The resolutions further provided: "There shall be four individuals, associated with the justice—himself making the fifth—in forming a court, and he shall be empowered to summon any four whenever occasion shall require it, to take cognizance and *adjudicate summarily* in all cases of

controversy, debts or offenses against the public weal; and to enforce fines or other sufficient penalties upon offenders; to issue warrants and authorize arrests. But to provide against the abuse of these powers, citizens and others shall have the *right of appeal to a court of twelve citizens*, summoned promiscuously, who shall constitute a court of inquiry from whose decision there shall be *no appeal*; scrutinize and reverse if necessary the decrees of the magistrate's court; and who shall have power to remove the magistrate or impose upon him any other just penalty, in the event of abusive exercise of his authority. To strengthen them and provide for the execution of their verdicts, etc., there shall be a clerk and constable appointed to aid and execute the decrees of these courts."

The resolutions having been adopted, the officials provided for were elected as follows: Magistrate, E. L. Barnard; Sheriff, William Byrnes; Clerk, Dr. T. A. Hylton.

A committee was appointed to report on further matters, and the meeting adjourned until the 29th instant, but for some reason it was never held. The next record is of a meeting of citizens with J. C. Fain in the chair on May 22, 1852. At this meeting authorization to take up a section of timber land was given to any one who would build a sawmill. E. L. Barnard's name was signed as recorder in this report.

CHAPTER V.

FIRST COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

Utah Legislature Creates Several New Counties—County Judges Elected—
The Book of Records—Carson River Toll Bridge—Amendment of
Land Laws—Act Creating Carson County—Mormons Defy All Law
—Buchanan Sends Army.

The first county organization was effected in 1852, Utah by an act of legislature creating on March 3 several new counties and defining their boundaries. There were seven in what is now Nevada, California forming their west line, what is still Utah the eastern limits, and the north and south boundaries parallel lines running east and west. The name of Weber county was chosen for the division farthest north; Deseret came next, and on the south lay Tooele, the three comprising one hundred and fifty-six miles of the north end of Nevada. The most of what is now Washoe and all of Storey county was included in the next division, which was about thirty-six miles wide and was named Juab. Millard was the name given to the next strip south,

which was about fifty miles wide; it included most of Walker's Lake and all of what is now known as the counties of Douglas and Ormsby. Two counties of equal size were formed of the balance of the territory, Iron and Washington, the latter bounded on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, which was at that time the south line of Utah.

Judges for these counties were elected by the Territorial Legislature in February of that year, to each serve four years, as follows: For Weber and Deseret counties, Isaac Clark; for Tooele county, Alfred Lee; for Juab county, George Bradley; for Millard county, Anson Call; for Iron and Washington counties, Chapman Duncon.

THE BOOK OF RECORDS.

In a little book of records containing only sixty leaves all records were kept, and fortunately for posterity it was preserved by Mart Gaige, of Carson City. In it was recorded all meetings, entry of land claims, and in fact all public transactions. This shows that the first land claim was recorded by John Reese on December 1, 1852, a one-fourth section extending from Mormon Station south to a lone tree, including all between the mountain base and Carson river. On the same day one-fourth section claims were filed by W. Byrnes, E. L. Barnard, S. A. Kinsey, James C. Fain, J. Brown, all to the north of Reese; J. H. Scott on the same day recorded a half section to the south of Reese. These were the only claims recorded in that year.

The first toll road grant was accorded to John Reese and Israel Mott on December 1, 1852. It was to be a toll road bridge on Carson river, and they were to repair the road up the mountain also. They asked for a five years' franchise and secured it, promising to expend one thousand dollars on the work before July 1st.

For the benefit of the Mormons a mail route was established by the government in 1852 between Salt Lake, Utah, and San Bernardino, California. To Mormons was awarded the contract for carrying the mail. In order to place a supply station near the Potosi lead mine which they had determined to work, Brigham Young established a post at Los Vegas Spring, in what is now the south end of Nevada, on the old Spanish trail. The post was not abandoned by the Mormons until after the Mountain Meadow massacre in September, 1875.

LAWS ARE AMENDED.

The next meeting of citizens was called on March 21st, J. H. Scott acting as presiding officer and F. G. Barnard as secretary. The laws previously made were amended so that all parties in order to hold land had to first file a notice with the recorder and then put one hundred dollars in improvements on the land within sixty days. To make the title good

either owner or agent had to occupy the land, and an absence of thirty days cancelled all claims. A single person could take up three hundred and twenty acres, a man of family six hundred and forty; all land disputes were to be settled by arbitration or by the jury of actual settlers. The recording fee was reduced to five dollars.

On May 27, 1854, the citizens again assembled, J. L. Cary officiating as chairman and M. G. Lewis as secretary. At this meeting a resolution was adopted whereby it was provided that although every settler should have water sufficient for household purposes, yet it must not be diverted from its original channels and when more than one lived on the banks of the same stream they should share the water according to the acres cultivated, each using it on alternate days when water was not abundant.

ACT CREATING CARSON COUNTY.

Carson county was created by an act passed by the Territorial Legislature of Utah on January 17, 1854, reading as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That all that portion of country bounded north by Deseret county; east by the parallel of longitude 118; south by the boundary line of the Territory; and west by California, is hereby included within the limits of Carson county, and until organized is attached to Millard county for election, revenue, and judicial purposes.

Section 2. The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a probate judge for said county, when he shall deem it expedient; and said probate judge, when appointed, shall proceed to organize said county, by dividing the county into precincts, and causing an election to be held according to law, to fill the various county and precinct offices, and locate the county seat thereof.

Carson county included within its boundaries all of what is now Ormsby, Washoe, Douglas, Storey, and Lyon counties, with half of Esmeralda, three-fourths of Churchill and a portion of southwestern Humboldt. The second day after creating the county, the legislature divided Utah into three judicial districts, Carson being the third, Hon. George P. Styles, United States Judge for Utah Territory, being selected to preside over it. The fact that the new county was entitled to representation in the legislature caused Weber county to lose a member of the legislature. The Governor having appointed Orson Hyde, a Mormon elder, probate judge of Carson county, he left Salt Lake to occupy the position on May 17, 1855. He was accompanied by Judge Styles, United States Marshal Joseph L. Haywood and Enoch Reese, of the firm of J. and E. Reese & Company and an escort of thirty-five men. They reached Mormon Station on June 15th, and before fall many other Mormons had followed them into Carson county.

The officers elected to serve first in Carson county were: sheriff, James C. Fain; surveyor, Henry W. Niles; prosecuting attorney, Charles D. Daggett; treasurer, Richard D. Sides; assessor and collector, Charles D. Daggett; clerk, Henry W. Niles (the latter not being appointed until October 2nd); constable, H. M. Hodges; constable, James A. Williams, bonds six hundred dollars; Nicholas Ambrosia, justice of the peace, was not able to write and signed his name with his mark. Henry Van Sickle, another justice of the peace, was placed under one thousand dollar bonds. On December 3, 1855, James McMarlin was appointed justice of the peace for Gold Canyon. Henry D. Sears, William P. Allen and James McMarlin were the selectmen, each being under one thousand dollar bonds. This organized the county.

MORMONS IN MAJORITY.

The next move was to settle upon the agricultural part of the country, and accordingly a party of Mormons left Salt Lake for Carson county on May 7, 1856. Enough others followed to place the Mormons in the majority, and at the election the 4th of August following, the following Mormons were elected: recorder, Richard Bentley; sheriff, Russell Kelley; surveyor, Richard Bentley; selectmen, William Nixon and Permens Jackman; justice of the peace, Chester Loveland; constables, Nelson Merkley and Seth Dustin. On December 1st Charles D. Daggett was appointed assessor, collector and treasurer.

In this year the Mormons had become so hostile to the government of the United States that an armed mob of them had driven the United States district judge not only from the bench but from the territory. They defied all laws, and murders committed by them were frequent. Wherever the Mormons were in the majority there terror reigned. Carson county was the exception. Finally things reached such a chaotic stage that President Buchanan was compelled to send a small army under General A. Sydney Johnston to Salt Lake in order to uphold the government's supremacy. Brigham Young termed this small force an "armed mob of Gentiles" and promptly called upon his followers to defend their stronghold, Salt Lake City, against the advance of the men under Captain Johnston.

To further the projects of the Mormons the legislature of Utah on January 14, 1857, enacted the following law, directed against Carson county:

"* * * Said county is allowed to retain its present organization so far as county recorder, surveyor, precincts, and precinct officers are concerned, and may continue to elect those officers in accordance with the existing arrangements and laws, until further directed by Great Salt Lake county court or legislative enactment.

"Section 5.—The record books, papers and blanks, and seals, both of

probate and county courts, shall be delivered over to the order of the probate court of Great Salt Lake county."

In accordance with this mandate Judge Chester Loveland adjourned the county court on April 13th until the first Monday in the following June, but it was not until September 3, 1860, that this branch of the judiciary was again in session.

CHAPTER VI.

1857-1858.

CARSON COUNTY DEPOPULATED.

Brigham Young Orders Mormons Away From Western Utah, 1857—Territorial Government Again Attempted—The Petition to Congress—The Deed of Blood at Mountain Meadow—Hanging of "Lucky Bill" and the Effects Politically—1858—County Election 1858.

The first contingent of Mormons to leave Eagle Valley for Salt Lake was one known as the P. G. Sessions California Mormon train, and in it were sixty-five men, women and children, with a train of seventeen wagons, forty horses and thirty-two mules. They departed on the 16th of July, and it was not until the 5th of September that the order came calling every Mormon away from western Utah. It was brought by the Conover Company Express just after sundown, and twenty-one days afterward a train load consisting of one hundred and twenty-three wagons bore away four hundred and fifty of "the Elect," among whom were persons from both Oregon and California. It took them until the 2nd day of November to reach their destination.

For a time the departure of the Mormons left Washoe and Truckee valleys sparsely settled, but people from California soon came in, being able to buy for a trifle the property and improvements of the Mormons. It was not long before the vacant places were more than filled by Gentiles and deserters from the Mormon ranks.

A second attempt at territorial government was made on August 3, 1857, by the people living on the east base of the Sierra Nevada, a meeting being called at Genoa on that date. It was called after the departure of the Sessions Mormon train on July 16th, but about four weeks before the wholesale exodus of Mormons from western Utah. Judge Loveland was invited to speak at this meeting but did not do so. The initiatory step to procure the authorization of a new territory by Congress was taken at a primary meeting on the evening of the date above mentioned. The citizens of Carson

and surrounding valleys assembled in Gilbert's saloon to arrange for a mass meeting of all citizens to prepare the petition to Congress for a new territory to be organized from portions of Utah, California and New Mexico. Colonel John Reese was chairman and William Nixon acted as secretary. Chairman Reese briefly stated the object of the meeting, and the following resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote:

Resolved: That a mass meeting of the inhabitants of the Territory of Utah, lying east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, west of the Goose Creek mountains, and between the Colorado river on the south and the Oregon line on the north, be held on Saturday, the eighth day of August, 1857, to take into consideration this subject, and to provide ways and means for presenting this whole question to the earnest consideration of the President of the United States and both Houses of Congress.

Resolved: That a committee of nineteen be appointed to make arrangements for holding said mass meeting in the town of Genoa, Carson Valley, on Saturday, the eighth day of August, 1857.

Resolved: That Judge Crane and Judge Loveland be invited, and are hereby requested, to address the meeting on that occasion.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee of arrangements:

R. D. Sides, Clear Creek; Dr. B. L. King, Eagle Valley; Dr. Daggett, James McMarlin, William B. Thorrington, Orin Gray, John S. Child, Daniel Woodford, Major Ormsby, D. E. Gilbert, Samuel Singleton, H. L. Alexander, and eight others, Carson Valley.

On motion adjourned to meet en masse, on Saturday, August 8, at one o'clock P. M.

John Reese, Chairman.

William Nixon, Secretary,
Genoa, August 3, 1857.

On the day appointed the mass meeting assembled in due form, and after being called to order by Major William M. Ormsby, Colonel John Reese was elected president, and Isaac Roop, Captain F. C. Smith, Dr. B. L. King and Solomon Perrin were elected vice presidents. Major Ormsby moved that a committee consisting of Major Ormsby, R. D. Sides, Elijah Knott, Thomas J. Singleton, Dr. B. L. King, Daniel Woodford, S. Stephens, Warren Smith and John McMarlin be appointed to present business to the meeting. This was done and the committee retired, and while they were away Judge James M. Crane addressed the meeting for an hour. The resolutions presented by the committee were adopted unanimously by the citizens assembled.

This move for a new territory received a wonderful impetus when the horrible massacre of the emigrants at Mountain Meadow by the Mormons and Indians became known. Although it really occurred about four weeks after this meeting it was not until over two months that it began to be suspected that the Mormons were implicated with the Indians in the perpetration of that deed of blood. This, added to the open defiance of the government

by Brigham Young, aroused popular feeling in support of the proposed new territory, the papers of California rallying to its support, even to the point of exaggerating its importance, both editorially and by means of correspondents. It was claimed that western Utah was a veritable miners' and farmers' paradise.

THE TRAGEDY AT MOUNTAIN MEADOW.

Just before General Johnston's army arrived in Utah an emigrant train of one hundred and fifty persons stopped at Salt Lake to procure provisions, not one being aware that there was open hostility between the Mormons and the government. They learned it only when they found that the Mormons would neither give nor sell provisions to the Gentiles. In the party were young and old, white-haired grandparents and nursing babes, and starvation stared them in the face although they had plenty of money. Provisions had been taken to last them only as far as Salt Lake, and after leaving that place they passed settlement after settlement of Mormons and in not one could they secure a pound of food. From the Indians they managed to procure eight bushels of corn. The emigrants were far above the average, not only farmers and mechanics and artisans, but ministers and professional men, all hoping to find in California everything they had hitherto lacked. The live stock and transportation was valued at three hundred thousand dollars, while many carried large sums of money.

Until they reached Salt Lake the expedition had been regarded as almost a picnic, but now terror oppressed them. They pushed on and finally made camp at Cave Springs, in the Mountain Meadows, on September 6th, where they intended to rest long enough to give the live stock time to graze and gain strength for the journey ahead. The very next morning they were attacked by Mormons disguised as Indians, and bona-fide Indians under the direction of John D. Lee. Fifteen were wounded and seven killed outright. In a moment the emigrants rallied and beat the attacking forces off, killing two of the Mormons.

The Mormons being compelled to withdraw for reinforcements, William Aden and another emigrant tried to break through and obtain assistance, though there was no help nearer than California. They reached Pinto creek, where Bill Stewart and a boy companion met them; young Aden was instantly killed, and his companion though wounded managed to escape. Stewart visited the spot years later and boasted of killing a Gentile, kicking the bones of young Aden to show his contempt.

The emigrants in camp were exposed day and night to a merciless rifle fire all during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. They suffered most from the want of water, and finally a heroic woman, thinking perhaps her sex

would protect her, left the enclosure to milk a cow, but she was shot down at once. Then two tiny children were dressed in pure white and like angels of innocence started to the spring to try to fill a small pail with water. Not even they were spared, and before the eyes of their agonized mothers the life blood of the infant martyrs dyed the path. This spurred the besieged little band to fresh exertions; a manuscript was written, giving the names of the entire party, the church, and secret orders to which each belonged, the history of the attack, the condition of the party and all details. That night three heroes set out, without food, water or guidance, to try to reach California, that California lying hundreds of miles across trackless deserts and formidable mountains. In safety they passed the line of Mormons and Indians, but the trail was discovered in the morning and a band of Indians under Ira Hatch sent to murder them. While asleep on the Santa Clara mountains the pursuers came up with them; two were killed at once, and one escaped, wounded in the wrist. In a pitiable condition he reached Las Vegas in northern California, close to the California line. Here he met two men, one, John M. Young, and they offered him assistance and said they would get him to Salt Lake in safety. He turned with them and at Cottonwood the pursuing party met them and forced his new-found friends to give him up. By order of the white fiend, Hatch, the Indians sent volley after volley of arrows into his quivering flesh until death ended the scene. The paper to which the emigrants had pinned their faith was in possession of the Mormons for years, John D. Lee finally destroying it.

At last the Mormons decided that to secure their victims by force would mean a loss of life to them and so decided to accomplish the desired end by stratagem. A flag of truce was carried by messengers to the emigrants, who heard their declaration that the Mormons had come to save them from the Indians, and that if the emigrants would surrender to them they would simply be held as prisoners and protected from the Indians. Their tale was believed and the doomed garrison followed instructions and, unarmed, left their defenses, carrying the children and wounded in wagons, the women in single file and the men last of all. Without warning Indians and Mormons united to exterminate them, and in five minutes, of the hundred and fifty, only eighteen tiny children were alive, they being too young to talk. Details of that carnival of blood, the atrocities committed by red and white man alike, have been told and retold until it is familiar history, and yet the fate of that ill-starred expedition was only surmised until John Cradelbaugh, in 1859, was sent to Utah as United States district judge. Just and unafraid he determined to unravel the mystery. One of the red-handed Mormons had committed suicide and another had gone insane from the memory of that horrible scene. The children saved were located, but of course could re-

member nothing. Finding he could make no further progress Judge Cradell-baugh published to the world what he had been able to unearth, and it was twenty years before justice was meted out to even one, and then, on March 23, 1877, John D. Lee, bishop and murderer, was shot by order of the court for his participation in that crime, of which he was one of the instigators and leaders. But he was the only one who paid any penalty for participation in that wholesale butchery.

HANGING OF LUCKY BILL.

In the year 1858 occurred an event concerning which opinions have always differed, and that was the hanging of William B. Thorrington, popularly known as "Lucky Bill," on June 19th. He was a native of Chenango county, New York, and removed from there to Michigan in 1848 with his parents. Two years later he crossed the plains to California, removing to Carson Valley in 1850. He was a favorite with all classes, handsome and jovial; he was of massive frame, six feet one inch in height and weighing two hundred pounds. While his hair was jet black, his eyes were gray. He had become quite wealthy and had purchased the Eagle ranch from the Reeses and the Carson Valley toll road from Israel Mott and possessed other valuable real estate. One of his characteristics was a tendency to always help the weaker party in any dispute, no matter if the weaker one had provoked it. He was generous to a fault and noted for his bravery. Despite his wealth he was a gambler and a most lucky one, his best game being the "thimble rig game." His luck not only in gambling but in every venture, gained him his sobriquet, "Lucky Bill." Hundreds of instances are given showing his generosity and bravery. Many emigrants who stopped at Mormon Station had occasion to bless him for his kindness. His surroundings had been such that they implanted in his breast sentiments at variance with the ones usually harbored by humanity. He had more respect for a thief or murderer than for one who would betray either criminal to the authorities if they had been asked for protection by the criminal. This little eccentricity was known to everyone, as well as the fact that it sometimes prevented justice being meted out to criminals, for the bad citizens also were aware of Lucky Bill's ideas. In the end this one defect led to his ignominious death. A man by the name of Bill Edwards in the spring of 1858 shot and killed a man by the name of Snelling, in Merced county, California, and he came straight to Lucky Bill. From him he went to Honey Lake valley and stopped with John N. Gilpin, W. T. C. Elliott and others. While there, with a man called Mullins, he murdered Harry Gordier, the object being robbery. Gordier's body tied in a sack was found in Susan river, and an innocent man, Snow, was hanged for the crime. Suspicions finally falling on the true murderers Edwards went

to Lucky Bill and told him that he was innocent but must get away. He wanted to sell a valuable race horse and go to South America. Lucky Bill agreed to help him, but Elliott and Gilpin were determined to bring Edwards to justice, and, pretending to be friendly, were told all the plans for escape. They purchased the horse, and on the 14th of June all parties were arrested but Edwards, who escaped. He was betrayed by the son of Lucky Bill, Jerome Thorrington, who was told that if Edwards were secured his father would be set free. The boy knew the murderer's hiding place and divulged it, but his father was not set free. On the 17th the trial, followed by conviction, took place; John L. Cary was judge and W. T. C. Elliott acted as sheriff. There were eighteen jurors, the evidence, all under oath, being taken down by C. N. Noteware, once Secretary of State for Nevada. From these notes, the only thing Lucky Bill was implicated in at all was trying to help the murderer escape. Edwards himself swore that he had told Lucky Bill he was innocent *and there was not one word of evidence to the contrary*, yet Lucky Bill was found guilty of being an accessory to the murder after the fact and condemned to death. Edwards, on his own confession, was condemned to hang. The others arrested were discharged save two, and they were fined one thousand dollars each and ordered to leave the country. Attempts to collect the fine were unsuccessful and one of them at least remained in the valley. Samuel Swager, Walter Cosser and Theodore Winters were appointed to take Edwards to Honey Valley to be hanged. This they did, the execution taking place on June 23, 1858.

Lucky Bill was hanged first, on June 19th, the scaffold being erected before the trial was finished. The execution was primitive and took place between three and four in the afternoon. The rope from the beam was placed around the doomed man's neck as he stood in a wagon and when the horses pulled the wagon out from under him he slowly strangled to death. His son died later and his wife was consigned to the Stockton Insane Asylum in California.

ELECTION OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

In October of the same year a partially successful attempt to reorganize the county of Carson was made, an election for county officers being called for October 30th by John S. Child, who had been appointed probate judge by Governor Cummings, who succeeded Brigham Young. There were two tickets put up, one called anti-Mormon, though in the whole valley there was just one solitary Mormon; the name covered really the vigilantes who had participated in or sympathized with the act of hanging Lucky Bill. They referred to Judge Child and his party as Mormons. There were six precincts, but because of illegal voting two only were counted, which elected men on

what was termed the Mormon ticket, with the exception of Abernathy. The candidates for representative receiving the same number of votes, the result was declared in favor of H. B. Clemons, according to the Utah Statutes, pages 234, Sec. 12. The votes thrown out would have given Stebbins a majority of 48, being as follows: Gold Canyon, 36; Washoe Valley, 18; Eagle Valley, 21; Smith's Station, 1; total 76; Clemon's votes thrown out were: Gold Canyon, 2; Washoe Valley, 1; Smith's Station, 10; Sink Humboldt, 15; total 28.

The legal vote cast gave the following results: For representative: H. B. Clemmons, 57; Mark Stebbins, 57. For sheriff, L. Abernathy, 58; George Chedic, 55. For surveyor, C. N. Noteware, 58; John F. Long, 54. For recorder, S. A. Kinsey, 56; S. Taylor, 53. For treasurer, M. M. Gaige, 56; H. Mott, Sr., 54. For selectmen, W. G. Wyatt, 58; James McMarlin, 57; R. D. Sides, 57; John L. Cary, 55; J. H. Rose, 56; W. Cosser, 56. Township No. 1. Justice of the peace: Benjamin Sears, 25; A. G. Hammack, 22. Constable: T. J. Atchison, 31; J. M. Hering, 15. Township No. 2. Justice of the peace: James Farwell, 38; H. Van Sickle, 26. Constable: J. A. Smith, 26; J. M. Howard, 18.

So little attention did the people pay to this election that the positions to which candidates were elected were nothing but sinecures.

CHAPTER VII.

FIRST DISCOVERY OF SILVER.

Death of the Discoverers—Search for Placers Rewarded 1858—Naming of Gold Hill—The Comstock Lode—Located 1859—The Rush From California—First Quartz Mill—Silver in Comstock Ores—Historical Book of Records—The Sutro Tunnel—Difficulties and Opposition—Inventions at the Comstock.

All these years miners had been prospecting throughout Nevada, and undoubtedly Allen and Hosea B. Grosh were the first to discover silver. They were well educated, intelligent men, well versed in assaying and mineralogy. In their cabin, near what is now Silver City, they kept a well stocked library, volumes of scientific works; they also had extensive assayer's and chemical apparatus.

Mrs. Laura M. Dettenrieder, who moved to Nevada in 1853, knew the brothers. They returned from wintering at Volcano on their way to Sugar Loaf in Six-mile Canyon and stopped at her home for dinner. They told her they would camp at Sugar Loaf and prospect further for silver in the place

where they had found it the year before. They promised to stake out a claim for her on the Pioneer Claim to be located for the "Pioneer Silver Mining Company." They had organized a company by that name while in Volcano. In the fall Mrs. Dettenrieder (she was Mrs. Ellis then), went to California, and on her return, in passing along the American Flat Wash on the way to Dayton, came upon the cabin of the Grosh brothers. Hosea was laid up with a sore foot, which he had driven a pick into. Allen came to the cabin, with their partner, Captain Galpin, before she left. He gave her a piece of rock and told her it was from her claim, a little above the pioneer location, which was three hundred feet in extent. She was taken to some elevated ground to see its location and Allen pointed to Mount Davidson and said it was at the base of that point. She told them bad news, the murder of George Brown, a station keeper at Gravelly Ford. They told her he was a partner and had intended coming out from the station in the fall to assist them to open their silver mines. He already had six hundred dollars buried. She told them that if they were sure it would be safe she would sell her property and raise one thousand five hundred dollars to put in. They satisfied her completely by the locations they had entered in a book. She went to Johntown, and three days later Hosea Grosh was dead from blood poisoning in his foot. Allen started back to California, leaving Comstock in charge of things. He was overtaken by snow in the Sierra, and when relief reached him was so badly frozen his legs had to be amputated, from the effects of which he died. She could not find out what became of the record book shown her.

GOLD HILL DISCOVERY.

Johntown was the rendezvous for the miners when the winter frost rendered placer mining impossible, around Mount Davidson, or, as it was then called, Sun Peak. In 1858 an unexpected thaw set in in January and prospecting parties took advantage of the water in the gulches to go to the head of Gold Canyon. At a knoll on the west side they tried for gold and found it, near what is now the north end of Gold Hill. John Bishop told of the discovery briefly. He said he had noticed indications of a ledge and got a little color. He spoke to "Old Virginia" about it and he remembered the place from hunting game there. He had seen quartz there too, and so he joined the party, Comstock following also. Bishop took a pan and had to fill it with his foot as they had neither shovel nor spade. Some of the others followed his example, some being supplied with shovels. Bishop further says:

"I noticed some willows growing on the hillside, and started for them with my pan. The place looked like an Indian spring, which it proved to

be. I began washing out my pan and when I had finished I found that I had in it about fifteen cents and none of the others had less than eight cents, but none more than I had. It was very fine gold; just as fine as flour; Old Virginia decided that it was a good place to locate and work.

"The next difficulty was to obtain water. We followed the canyon along for some distance, and found what appeared to be the same formation all the way along. Presently Old Virginia and another man who had been rambling away, came back and said they found any amount of water which could be brought right there to the ground.

"I and my partner meantime had a talk together, and had decided to put the others of the party right in the middle of the good ground.

"After Old Virginia got back we told him this, but we were not understood, as he said if we had decided to 'hog' it we could do so, and he would look around further; but he remained and when the ground was measured off he took his share with the rest.

"After we had measured the ground we had a consultation as to what name was to be given the place. It was decidedly not Gold Canyon, for it was a little hill; so we concluded to call it Gold Hill. That is how the place came by its present name."

It was only the discoverers at first who thought well of the new diggings, but as the results of work became richer and richer and from five dollars a day the men began to wash out twenty dollars, crowds began to rush in. At first everyone camped out, but log houses at last started the town of Gold Hill, built over the Belcher, Crown Point, Yellow Jacket, Imperial, Empire, Kentuck and other mines of the famous Comstock Lode.

STORY OF COMSTOCK DISCOVERY.

It was on June 12 or 13, 1859, that the lode itself was discovered. The washes from the north and south sides of Mount Davidson came down from the west and passing through the foothills to the valley, by way of Carson river, cut their way through and over the Comstock Lode; the water picked up the gold freed by the decomposing quartz and left it along the way as far as the valley below. These washes cut the hills, forming Gold Canyon and Six-mile Canyon. As the pay dirt gave out in the former canyon the miners gradually worked nearer to the lode. The following description of the discovery of the Comstock Lode was given by Emanuel Penrod in October of 1880:

"I left Illinois in 1852 bound for California and stopping, mined with success for one month at Gold Canyon, and in November continued my journey to the Pacific coast. In November, 1853, I went back to that canyon, where I mined until June, 1854. I then visited Illinois, and returned

again in 1856 with my family and have since resided in this state, following in summer the occupation of farming and that of mining in winter.

"I was on the jury when William Thorrington (Lucky Bill) was hanged. It was not as Dan De Quill has it, by a vigilance committee, but by a people's court. A vigilance committee was organized afterwards.

* * * I was in Gold Hill when Peter O'Riley and Patrick McLaughlin were prospecting at what is now Ophir mine. They had just found a good prospect of gold when Comstock came to them and said: 'You have struck it boys.' He then told them that Old Virginia, James Finney, Jo Curby, James White and William Hart claimed this ground, and that they, O'Riley and McLaughlin, had better buy it or the old claimants would drive them off. O'Riley and McLaughlin sent for me and wanted me to buy the old claimants out, as Comstock and myself owned nine shares out of ten of the spring that furnished water for working the mine. Comstock was to buy the other share, and we four were to be equal owners in the claim. We thought it was only a continuation of the placers that had been worked lower down on the flat, where the Ophir hoisting works now stand. I got a bill of sale from Finney, White and Curby for the whole of the ground. Hart had left the camp. I paid \$50 for it, I think, and Comstock gave an old blind horse for the share of water. There were about six inches of pay dirt after stripping off about three feet of surface. This streak, or stratum, of pay increased in thickness as we worked up hill. We found the gravel all decomposed quartz, some of it as black as soot. When it became known that we had good pay—for we were taking out three hundred dollars per day to the rocker and were running three of them—Joseph D. Winters found that we had not Hart's signature to the bill of sale. He, Winters, found Hart and got a bill of sale for his interest, and to save trouble we took Winters in as a full partner. About this time, June 12 or 13, 1859, our pay-streak turned down into a lead about four feet wide. I contended that it was a quartz lead and the rest of the boys laughed at me. Comstock finally sided in with me, and we measured off our claim—1,500 feet as the law allowed—300 feet to the man and 300 for the discoverer. This was a day or two before Winters came in. After Winters came in the company we took in a man by the name of Orsburn, in consideration of his building and stocking two arastres, making six men in the company. After it was known to be a lead our company gave Comstock and myself one hundred feet of it, joining our work on the north, for staking off the claim, and saving it to the company. This one hundred feet was the original 'Mexican.'"

THE RUSH FROM CALIFORNIA.

"In a short time the news reached California of the richness of this mine and then followed a great rush of excited people. Threats were made to cut down claims to two hundred feet, so we each six of our company selected his man, and deeded off fifty feet each, making three hundred feet in all. This three hundred feet came off the north end of the Ophir. This was afterwards called the Atchison. Some of the company, I believe, got their part of this three hundred feet back. I from the first considered this a bona-fide sale, and still do. A majority of our company soon sold their interest in the Ophir, when the buyers proposed to build a two hundred thousand dollar mill, and to keep from being froze out, I sold my one sixth for five thousand five hundred dollars to James Walsh. I sold my fifty feet in the Mexican to Meldanado for three thousand dollars. Of the six original locators or company, Comstock died in Montana, O'Riley was taken to Stockton, McLaughlin, I heard, died in southern California, Orsburn went to the States, I believe. Jo. D. Winters was in California when last I heard from him, and all except Orsburn, I believe, quite poor.

"In 1858 I, with others, mined in a little gulch we called Cedar Ravine, just below where Virginia City stands, then from the head of the ravine, working the flat, where the Ophir hoisting works now are and to within three or four rods of the lead where there was so much clay it could not be worked. O'Riley and McLaughlin were running the cut in this clay in June, 1859, when they struck the croppings of the lead broken over and covered three feet deep."

When Dan De Quille published his book "Big Bonanza" he gave a full report of the discovery of the Comstock Lode. Mr. Penrod took exceptions to this account and in a letter stated:

"On page 52 of the 'Big Bonanza' Dan De Quille says: 'Comstock next demanded that one hundred feet of the ground on the lead should be segregated and given to Penrod and himself for the right to the water they were using,' which is incorrect. The one hundred feet of ground referred to, afterwards called the Mexican, was given to Comstock and myself. About a week after we four, *i. e.* O'Riley, McLaughlin, Comstock and myself, were all in company and working, following the pay up the hill, *i. e.*, the croppings of the lead, broken over when it turned to go down. I was the first to claim that it was a quartz lead; the rest of the company laughed at me and said it was only a crevice washed out by a current of water.

LOCATED FOR A QUARTZ LEAD.

"I said it would do no harm to locate it for a quartz lead and did so. I wrote out the notice claiming three hundred feet to the man and three



VIEW OF SIERRAS FROM GARDNERVILLE

TO VMD
AIRMAIL

hundred for discovery, four men, one thousand five hundred feet in the claim, as was the law, and signed the four names to it. Comstock then sided in with me and helped measure off the ground. O'Riley and McLaughlin laughed at us all the time. In a few days it was proved to be a lead and all the country taken up.

"In consideration of the location and time and putting their names in the location O'Riley and McLaughlin gave us the one hundred feet to take it at any place we wished. We took it on the north from the discovery. Comstock and I owned the water that supplied the mine. We then gave it to the company."

Less than ten days after the location of the Comstock Lode as a quartz vein, the following notice of an article of agreement entered into was recorded:

This indenture, made and entered into this twenty-second of June, 1859, between Emanuel Penrod, Henry Comstock, Peter O'Riley, Pat McLaughlin, of the first part, and J. A. Orsburn, J. D. Winters, Jr., of the second part, witnesseth:

That the first party above named do agree to sell and convey to the second party (J. A. Orsburn and J. D. Winters, Jr.) two-sixths of fourteen hundred (1400) feet of a certain quartz and surface claim lying and being located on Pleasant Hill, Utah Territory, for and in the following considerations, to wit: The said second party (J. A. Orsburn and J. D. Winters, Jr.) do agree to build two arastres and furnish stock to run the same, worth the sum of seventy-five dollars each, and the number of horses or mules are to be two. It is further agreed by the parties that after the completion of the first arastre, the proceeds from the vein and claim shall be equally divided between the members of the company after all debts settle (line worn off) copartnership. It is also agreed that the second arastre shall be built as soon as possible after the completion of the first. It is also agreed by the first party that the second party (J. A. Orsburn and J. D. Winters, Jr.) shall have an equal interest in all the water now on the claim for the use of working said claim and arastres. It is further agreed by the members of the company that, if any member of this company propose to sell he is to give the members of the company preference in the sale. We do further agree that if there is any surplus of water that is not used by the above claim that it may be used by Messrs. Comstock and E. Penrod on the We do further agree that no member of this company shall sell, convey or transact any business for the company unless he is authorized to do so by a majority of the company. In testimony whereof we, the parties herein mentioned, do cause seal to be made.

Emanuel Penrod,
Patrick McLaughlin,
J. A. Orsburn,
Peter O'Riley,

A HISTORY OF NEVADA.

Joseph D. Winters, Jr.
Henry Comstock.

Attest, B. F. Little.

Recorded this day. V. A. Houseworth, Recorder.

A RUSH TO RECORD.

Copies of mine locations and other transactions which form the first entries in book A of the mining records of Virginia City show that all locations were put upon record less than ten days after the discovery; these copies also show that the miners were in doubt as to whether it was a quartz vein yet; the credit of discovery was given to Messrs. Penrod, Comstock and Company as shown by the first notice of the Sierra Nevada mine as follows:

"We the undersigned claimants have this day located the *supposed* quartz vein, *discovered* by Messrs. Penrod, Comstock and Company, commencing with the second ravine north of Penrod, Comstock and Company, and running north through the hill and with the vein three thousand, six hundred (3,600) feet, with all its depths, angles and spurs.

June 22, 1859.

Henry Miller,
C. C. Gates,
J. F. Stone,
B. A. Harrison,
E. C. Ing,
R. Robinson,
T. Schamps, (abandoned)
T. Walsh,
H. M. Trand,
H. M. Trand,
J. Sturtevant, (abandoned)
M. Atwood,
F. G. Murphy,
Jos. Woodworth.

Recorded this day.

Fee paid \$3. V. A. Houseworth, Recorder.

The names of L. C. Porter and Joseph Gifford had been signed to this document and scratched off.

On the next day Peter O'Riley and Pat McLaughlin filed a notice claiming springs and streams on this property as designated by notices and stakes and also posted a notice claiming six hundred feet of the quartz vein commencing with the south end of Finny & Company and running south six hundred feet "and two claims," both claims being duly recorded.

Notice of the location of the Gould & Curry was recorded on May 12, 1859, by A. Curry, J. E. Clark, H. F. Clark and C. W. Curry. In this

six hundred feet south were claimed including all leads, dips, angles and spurs together with the placer diggings on the same; also right of way to run dirt or metal to the ravine, taken by them for water.

On June 25, 1859, V. A. Houseworth recorded a notice of a bill of sale of one-half of his interest in a quartz vein discovered by Penrod, Comstock & Company, situated on Pleasant Point, U. T., to B. F. Little. The price was stated to be one dollar.

A notice claiming nine hundred feet including quartz and surface, commencing at the notice and running north, was recorded on June 27, 1859, by E. Belcher, H. Comstock and G. W. Argin & Company.

CALIFORNIA MINE LOCATED.

On June 22, 1859, John Bishop filed a notice claiming one hundred and fifty feet of this quartz vein commencing with Messrs. Penrod & Company's claims on the south end and running south one hundred and fifty feet "and one claim."

The second notice was filed by H. B. Camp, also on June 22, and claimed one hundred and fifty feet of this quartz vein commencing with the south end of the first claim and running south one hundred and fifty "and one claim."

James Corey in his notice, filed on the same day, claimed one hundred and fifty feet of the quartz vein commencing with the south end of H. B. Camp's claim and running south one hundred and fifty feet "and one claim."

THE UNION CONSOLIDATED.

E. Payne and ——— Cook, on June 10, 1859, recorded a notice in which they claimed "this spring for mining purposes, and also six hundred feet of this quartz vein, commencing at the Comstock & Company vein and running northward"

Book A is much worn and so many of the names are undecipherable, owing not so much to the lapse of time as to poor writing, that a complete list of the names of the locaters of the Comstock is unobtainable. It was kept in a saloon during the early days, when V. A. Houseworth, the first recorder, had charge of it, and when any of the miners wanted to look up their locations they went behind the bar and took it down to consult. If the boundaries of their locations did not exactly meet with their approval they altered the whole thing to suit the latest ideas evolved. When it was not being used this way and any of the miners indulged in a friendly scuffle, the book of records often figured as an implement of warfare. The changes thus made and the fact that the notices of location were all couched in the vaguest language, resulted in great work for the lawyers later on. In locations for springs

and streams, notices would read "I" or "We, the undersigned, claim" without giving any location whatever. In the same way, recording location of mining claims, locaters would define boundaries as "beginning at this stake" and where the stake mentioned was to be found the records did not disclose. Thus it was easy when suits over the mines commenced to change or alter locations, which was done in many cases. As a sample, the notice of the location of the Yellow Jacket mine is given, exactly as it appears in the historical old Book of Records:

Notice.

That we, the undersigned, claim twelve hundred (1,200) feet of this Quartz Vain, including all of its depths and spurs, commencing at Houseworth claim, and running north, including twenty-five feet of surface on each side of the vain. This Vain is known as the Yellow Jacket Vain. Taken up on May 1, 1859. recorded June 27, 1859.

H. B. Camp,
John Bishop,
J. F. Rogers.

It owed its name to the fact that when the owners were prospecting they came upon a nest of lively yellow-jackets.

In the notice, as in all recorded, the word "depths" meant "dips," indicating the desire to follow it and thus establishing their right to do so no matter where it led. In like manner the word "variations" was presumed to give them a right to everything desirable in that vicinity.

FIRST QUARTZ MILL.

It did not take long for the first quartz mill's establishment, for exactly one month after Emanuel Penrod had put up the first notice, which claimed the Ophir as a quartz ledge, Hugh Logan and John P. Holmes set about securing a location for one. The two men were in Nevada county, California, when the news of the great discovery reached them, and they at once crossed over to investigate. They first purchased an interest in the Gold Hill location, south of the divide, and Mr. Logan went at once to Sacramento for the necessary machinery. Of the Union Foundry he purchased a small mill, four stamps of four hundred pounds each, with motor and horse power to run it. In three days it was shipped to Gold Hill, transported in wagons drawn by eight horses and twenty-four oxen. It reached its destination the last of August, but the water by this time had all dried up, and it was taken to the mouth of the canyon on Carson river, where Dayton is located. It was ready for business early in October and continued until the heavy winter storms, when it closed down, there being no lumber at hand to cover the machinery. The castings for a water wheel had been

ordered from California, but were delayed by snow in transit, and did not reach Gold Hill until the following summer.

SILVER IN COMSTOCK ORES.

At first the locaters never dreamed of any values in the Comstock ore save the gold extracted, and it was by accident the fact was discovered. Among the curious visitors to the mines was a farmer, W. P. Morrison. Prompted by curiosity he picked up some of the sulphurets thrown away as worthless. He was on his way to Nevada City, California. When in the office of the *Journal* in that place, in company with J. F. Stone, he exhibited the supposedly worthless ores. After inspecting it the ore was given to J. J. Ott to assay, and to say that the results astonished them would be putting it very mildly, for the test showed in addition to the gold values of \$1,595, the sum of \$3,196 in silver. Scarcely believing the marvelous truth, another test was made by another assayer, Melville Atwood, of Grass Valley. The results were identical. Mr. Morrison informed those in the secret that there were tons and tons of the ore in plain sight already in the lead opened by the Ophir Company. It was to remain a profound secret until these men and their best friends could cross over and secure claims on this newly discovered silver lode. This determination met with the usual result; one best friend confided in his best friend, forming a chain of men comprising half the population of Grass Valley, and all this before nine o'clock of the morning following the last assay made, which was done late at night.

Without waiting for the others, Judge Walsh and Joe Woodworth started out early that morning on horseback, leading a mule packed with provisions. It was not long before the entire population of Nevada county knew this, and hundreds of miners left the scene of mining operations in that location for this new bonanza. Many had to walk, with their provisions and tools carried by mules over the mountains.

News of this wholesale exodus spread all over California in a few days, and when the first contingent sent back word that the first reports had not been exaggerated, the excitement spread. Not only miners but professional men and men of wealth followed the trail over the Sierra to the land of silver. Thousands were soon on the spot, and as it did not take long to locate all of the original discovery the prospectors swarmed over all the adjacent territory, locating every ledge which could be found, some of which realized the air castles built on their discovery and many of which did not. But in order to ascertain the value of these locations many had to remain during the winter in discomfort, little to eat and nothing to do. There had been a great exchange of property, all buying who had the price when they found they could not secure locations and could find someone who would sell. Those

who sold left before snow fell, and hundreds of miners who cared for nothing but placer mining, left with them, glad to go to work again in the gulches of California. Those left behind had to pass through an unusually severe winter during which much of the live stock perished.

The following spring, as soon as the melting of the snow permitted, a vast throng of people invaded the mountain solitudes. Very few of the people, either from California or the east, knew what silver ore was. Placer mining the Californians were familiar with, but veins of quartz were a deep, dark secret, and all knew the mountains were honeycombed with quartz veins and that in those quartz veins lurked the wealth they were after. In consequence nearly every one worked blindly, locating every piece of quartz in sight. To the inexperienced eye all the indications were alike, and many and great were the disappointments as location after location had to be abandoned. Many of these lodes have been worked since, tunnels run and shafts sunk and every effort made to bring out the precious metal if it exists, but few have been successful.

At first the whole excitement had been over gold, but now it was silver; the ore that assayed as high as eighty dollars had been thrown away by miners who regarded it as utterly worthless. The scramble was intensified as fresh discoveries were made. Indications were found high up on the mountains to the west, particularly on Mount David. East of the Comstock, near Carson river, proved rich in metal, and the territory north and south of the first find promised well, and every foot of ground was soon taken up.

Trouble over locations occurred every day, and in many cases claims were held simply by right of might, and the fact is often that possession is in such districts not nine-tenths but ten-tenths of the law. Sometimes men resorted to "shotgun possession." The fact that there was much mineral on the surface encouraged every one, all thinking they had a second Comstock. The croppings from the first discovery looked as well as that did, both east and west, especially the latter. Yet while many had some milling ore, exploration generally proved them worthless.

This afforded great opportunity for the "catting" of all kinds of mine frauds. Nevada is said to be the banner state in regard to "wild cats." Many fortunes were made and lost in this sort of schemes, and in fact all kind of swindling projects flourished. The presence of the "mountain of silver" acted as a magnet to draw together not only miners, men of business and professional men, but the gambler and thieves as well, and one way and another, they, with the abandoned women, secured more than their share of the money in circulation, for they openly declared that they were entitled to a portion of the vast wealth, visible and speculative, which seemed to encompass the whole field of operations. With the latter class it was "easy

come, easy go" while many, hitherto unknown, by good judgment and energy rose to be kings of finance, possessing, it seemed, the touch of King Midas, whereas in reality it was only the force of brains backed by industry.

The inexperience of the miners in ores left them at the mercy of those who did know, and they were saddled with all kinds of expensive machinery entirely useless to them, or, which, guaranteed to reduce the cost of reducing refractory ores, doubled it. Others were by many wiles convinced their claims were poor ones and sold out, sometimes for high prices but more often for a small sum. Many and costly were the mistakes and experiments made by those who knew they had wealth in their possession if they could "only get at it." But in time, while the rest of the world was puzzling over the deep mining proposition, Nevada miners solved the problem by means of air compressor drills, powerful hoisting machines and diamond drills. So successful were they that even when Adolph Sutro, using the best methods of mining known, started to tunnel the mines at one thousand six hundred feet depth these miners distanced him in the race, and before he could make the connection they were below the range of the tunnel.

This Sutro tunnel was a scheme projected by Adolph Sutro to tap the mines at an average depth of one thousand six hundred feet below the surface; at first the mining companies were decidedly in favor of it but, owing to outside pressure, in the end frowned upon it. Sutro, however, went right ahead in the face of all obstacles. He was born in Germany and was familiar with the system in use there for working deep mines by means of an adit. He knew that the elevation of the mines about two thousand feet above Carson river, which was only a little over five miles distant, made a proper location for a drainage adit.

Sutro was the target for much ridicule, and opposition increased, not only the mining and milling companies but the banking and railroad corporations as well fighting the plan bitterly. He proceeded calmly and without a dollar to push the project, and in the end his unswerving perseverance and energy carried the day. Defeated in his efforts to secure government aid, he went to the European money centers and met with refusal after refusal but in the end raised enough to begin the enterprise and then he knew success would be his.

His persistency was due to the fact that from the beginning he had been certain that the Comstock vein was a true fissure one and believed it would be productive of wealth to an immense depth. He began his plan by writing to the papers, in particular in the *Alta Californian* in the issue of April 20, 1860, calling attention to the lack of any system in working the Comstock mines. He had been in Virginia City then only one week and the explorations had extended only thirty feet in depth. In 1861 he put up a mill

and reduction works and took up his residence in the vicinity of the Comstock. In 1861 he petitioned the legislature of Nevada for a franchise, which was granted, giving Sutro and his associates the right of way for a tunnel. The official sanction of the state was given, and the amount of royalty to be paid by the mine owners was left to the tunnel projectors and the many mining companies interested. It took Sutro and Senator Stewart, the latter being president of the Tunnel Company, eight months to persuade the mine managers to enter into some agreement so the work could go on. It took considerable money and much negotiating before the companies, representing nine-tenths of the value of the lode, agreed that a royalty of two dollars per ton should be paid on every ton of pay ore extracted; compensation was provided also for the waste rock and passengers which should go through the tunnel. The royalty was considered the least part of the agreement.

With this agreement popular opinion, variable as usual, turned, and on all sides Sutro found people ready to help him, even the Bank of California. Sutro thought that with the act of incorporation and the agreement he was safe. He went east and in New York put out a small pamphlet explaining the tunnel and the benefits which would accrue, and the vast amount of money which would be realized. They told him if the prospects were so glittering he ought to be able to raise money in California where the mines were located. But they agreed that if he could raise from three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars they would give him three million dollars. Back he came and informed the mining companies. By May, 1867, he had six hundred thousand dollars subscribed, many private citizens pledging from five thousand to twenty thousand dollars. He began to have hopes of raising the entire sum on the Pacific coast, thinking San Francisco good for one million dollars.

At the time when popular opinion veered to Sutro, the title or fee to the mines was vested in the United States government and it required an act of Congress to embody the general features of the act already passed by the legislature of Nevada, to grant the additional privileges thought necessary. Sutro visited Washington and July 25, 1866, a bill, known as the "Sutro Tunnel Act," was approved. In this the government entered into a compact with Mr. Sutro direct for the completion of the tunnel, and, in addition to the right of way, granted by the first act, gave him power to purchase four thousand three hundred and fifty-seven acres of land at the tunnel's mouth; and also made him owner of the mines within two thousand feet on either side of the tunnel; this he would have had under the common mining laws. The royalty of two dollars per ton was confirmed and made

all patents obtained by mining companies thereafter subject to the condition of the royalty. Some minor concessions were also made.

All was not clear sailing by any means. People generally thought that instead of two dollars per ton royalty, it should be six or eight dollars. And just as things were most promising the Bank of California commenced a bitter opposition to all his plans, and as they controlled the mines and mills they forced them to repudiate their subscriptions. The bank claimed that Sutro had failed to fulfil two conditions. The Tunnel Company had not secured \$3,000,000 in bona-fide subscriptions and had not submitted the agreements to the stockholders in the mines at their annual meetings. Sutro plainly showed them in the wrong, but it availed him nothing.

The real reason for the change of base was that they feared the tunnel would ruin the business of the railroad owned by the bank. The people of Virginia City were arrayed against Sutro by the statements of the bank people, who told them that Sutro's erecting immense reduction works at the mouth of the tunnel would ruin their city. They claimed that a city would be sure to grow up around the reduction works. Once again Sutro was stalled. He could not raise a cent either in California or New York. A visit to Europe resulted the same, owing to the fears of the war between Prussia and France. He returned in 1867 to America undismayed. He submitted the memorial of the Nevada legislature to Congress and when it was referred to the committee on mines and mining, Sutro fairly haunted them, individually and in body, and was hand and glove with both houses of Congress, and as a result the committee on mines and mining recommended to the House a loan of \$5,000,000. Just as the committee was to be called in the House the impeachment of Andrew Johnson commenced and, lasting for months Congress adjourned without reaching his bill. The session of 1868-69 was so short he could not get a hearing.

CONGRESSMEN VIEW MINES.

When the ways and means committee visited California in 1869 Sutro determined to induce them to visit the scene of the tunnel. The bank people secured them as guests but they visited Sutro, went into the mines and subjected themselves to the terrible heat and became satisfied of the truth of Sutro's statements.

Sutro then went to work on the miners themselves, and by means of public addresses and cartoons roused them to action. He asked them to subscribe five or ten dollars apiece so he could carry on the work and in the end the miner's union subscribed fifty thousand dollars for an interest in the Tunnel Company, and that started the great work, and on the 19th of October, 1869, the first dirt was turned in the tunnel with appropriate

ceremonies. By the end of the year four hundred and sixty feet had been run. In the spring the bank people sent agents to Washington to get Sutro's franchise repealed, but he rushed after them and when it came up in debate, the ways and means committee, being able to speak understandingly, stood by Sutro. The vote to repeal the third section which gave him the royalty was defeated by a vote of one hundred and twenty-four against forty-two.

Mr. Sutro had been promised fifteen million francs in Paris, but had to wait until Congress adjourned in order to watch his enemies. Before he could sail he received word that war was coming, and come it did, and Sutro could not get a cent. Back he went to Nevada and struggled along, paying miners some money and some stock. In December, 1870, he went to Washington and found the members of Congress arrayed against him. Finally Congress agreed to send out a commission to investigate. This commission after examination did not consider the tunnel necessary for draining the mines. More work in Congress resulted in nothing, just when success seemed near. Sutro concluded to pin his faith to others and the money to complete the tunnel came from capitalists. Sutro secured a cast-iron contract with the mining companies, who signed it to get rid of him. He raised very little money in London or Paris, but on the strength of his contracts got most of it from the McColmont Brothers of Scotland. When the tunnel was completed its utility was quickly shown; it was intended not only to ventilate and drain the mines and transport the ores to where they could be treated cheaply, but to serve as a channel for the transportation of passengers and supplies.

It did not meet with the expectations of the projector, for no rich ore bodies were uncovered and as a means of ventilation it failed. Its greatest benefit was the increased facilities afforded for the drainage of the mines. But it stands a monument not only to Adolph Sutro, but to perseverance and pluck and the determination which does not know when it is beaten. Sutro resigned in 1879 as superintendent of the company, disposing of his stock at the same time a wealthy man,—wealth which no one begrudged him.

INVENTION OF "SQUARE SETS."

It was really to the Comstock Lode that the world of mining is indebted for the system now in universal use of timbering mines containing immense ore bodies of great width, for it was invented for the mine by Philipp Deidesheimer. He was brought there for the purpose of trying to invent some plan to work the mines, and after devoting three weeks to experiments succeeded beyond expectations. It was in the Ophir mine he achieved success, and soon the system was introduced all through the Comstock. He was to

busy to patent his invention, and thus lost a great fortune for himself, though the mining world is the gainer.

Numerous improvements were also introduced at this mine by W. H. Patton, who foresaw and overcame the difficulty of placing machinery in the lower levels. The works and machinery installed by him will compare favorably with any in the world.

All through the rigorous winter of 1859, one of the most severe ever encountered by the people of Nevada, the residents of California were waiting for the snow to melt in order to invade the land of Comstock, and they chafed at the long winter, almost as much as the people who were experiencing its discomforts. As spring drew near at last, the excitement instead of abating grew with delay until a large percentage of the population was waiting anxiously to rush in. Many would not wait for the snow to disappear but boldly forced the trails, after having to walk their mules over blankets laid on the snow to prevent their sinking in. John H. Kinkead, later governor of Nevada, shipped the first goods in this way. The merchants of California knew they would obtain high prices for all goods they could get in, not only because it was a new mining camp in remote regions but also because of the severe winter which had reduced everyone's larder to the lowest possible ebb.

It was not long before the larger percentage of the population of California was anxious to reach Nevada, and while many rode on horseback and an equal number walked, many came through in vehicles, sleighs and even stage coaches. The snow at this time was in some places sixty feet in depth. When they reached their goal it was to find that only the first influx could be housed. Many suffered from the cold, but as soon as the atmosphere warmed up a little building commenced in every direction; but by that time many had become so accustomed to camping out that they continued that nomadic existence all summer.

The bona-fide miners were soon at work and by dint of watching them many tenderfeet were enabled to work, too, at mining, and soon all were as busy as the beavers. As they delved into Gold Hill and came close to the main ledge, the quartz became so firm that they had to pulverize it in order to obtain the gold, and sulphurets required like treatment. To do this the Mexican grinding apparatus known as arrastra was used. This was not such an easy thing to make, for after digging the hole five to eight feet across and two feet deep and setting a post four to five inches in diameter in the center, firmly embedded, the whole thing had to be lined with hard rocks so as to be entirely water tight. The cementing of the rocks together had to be done with stiff clay. Just the right quantity of water had to be used, for if too little the fine particles of ore would not settle to the bottom, and

if too much they would be washed out. It was worked by horse power, a sweep being attached to the center beam, with an arm reaching some four feet, to which two or four horses were attached. The stones which did the grinding were attached to the sweep with chains or ropes, and by being dragged slowly around in a circle reduced every inch of quartz to a pulp or paste. The gold and silver, having amalgamated with the quicksilver used for that purpose, was found when the grinding was done at the bottom or in the clay seams. The precious metals were then secured from the amalgam by retorting. Where it was difficult to bring in machinery this was considered the cheapest way to reduce the ores.

FIRST REDUCTION WORK.

A number of these arrastras were in use, some of several tons capacity per day. Woodworth and Hastings had two of them running by horse power on the Carson river in the fall of 1859, each of which turned out three tons daily. An arastre was used at first on the Comstock Lode to reduce ore, and there was one near the spring at Gold Hill at the same time. Logan and Holmes soon established their four-stamp horse power battery at Dayton and that constituted the reduction equipment of Nevada in the year 1859.

Even this primitive way was better than shipping the ore to San Francisco as was done at first and paying twenty-five and thirty cents per pound to have it carried over the mountains on pack animals. At first no one would believe that the ore could be worked there, and finally when it was decided it could be, no one would try anything but dry crushing. The "wet crushing" was not tried for some time.

Dr. E. B. Harris, of Virginia City, later one of the prominent citizens of Nevada, carefully studied the situation, and became convinced of the richness of Gold Hill. After making arrangements to erect a mill in connection with Sandy Bowers and wife, on their mine, the plan failed because of the interference of the Bowers' lawyer, who was afraid some one else might make money. Harris then determined to put up a custom mill, and was guaranteed all the rock he could work at one hundred dollars per ton.

After looking around he formed a partnership with C. H. Goover, of Sacramento, a wealthy business man. They located a millsite on a small stream running down from "Crown Point Pound." He brought from San Francisco one of Howland's nine-stamp portable rotary batteries, and with engine and boiler to run it. So rapidly did he work that when the machinery began to arrive on the 20th of July he was ready to install it. On the 11th of August he started the machinery, as one can imagine, a great event, hundreds of people being present to watch its first operation. These witnesses

carried off pieces of the crushed rock as souvenirs of the occasion. Sandy Bowers donated the rock for the first crushing, valued at four hundred dollars per ton.

Harris worked with the dry process until the following October and found it a losing business. So against the protests of friends he commenced the "wet process" and increased from working one ton to ten in twenty-four hours, besides saving about thirteen dollars per ton. Others soon followed his example. The cost of working the ore was less than six dollars per ton and one can see what a handsome revenue was derived from the work of the mill. Others started up mills and prices dropped until in the spring of 1861 from one hundred dollars per ton the price fell to fifty dollars per ton. Even then the profit was a good one. The retorted bullion ran from ten to fourteen dollars per ounce, but as the mine increased in depth values fell off, the silver increasing.

A. B. Paul erected two mills, one by Devil's Gate, the other below Gold Hill, and these were succeeded by many, running the price of cord wood up to fifteen dollars per ton, whereas Harris had at first paid four dollars and twenty-five cents per cord. Engineers were paid one hundred dollars per month and amalgamators sixty dollars. Water was scarce until the spring of 1861, when water was found in a tunnel in northern Virginia and conveyed to Gold Hill in sluices and boxes by Williams & Gashwiler who sold it for a dollar per inch to the mill men.

CHAPTER VIII.

SETTLEMENT OF TERRITORY.

Third Abortive Attempt to Establish Government—Causes Given for Separation Exaggerated—Adoption of Constitution—First Legal Court in Carson County—Election a Fiasco—Death of Congressional Delegate Crane—Provisional Legislature Meets.

Just before the discovery of the Comstock Lode the population of Gold Hill increased so rapidly that the importance of some kind of government became more apparent than ever, and a third abortive attempt was made to organize some form of territorial government. The last attempt, made when John S. Child was appointed probate judge and called a special election on the 30th of October, 1858, was a fiasco. In case of unforeseen emergencies the miners had no established rules for action. A meeting was called by the miners for the 11th of June, 1859, at Gold Hill, when a number of laws

were approved and adopted. Those bearing directly on the subject most important to the community were as follows:

Whereas, The isolated position we occupy, far from all legal tribunals, and cut off from those fountains of justice which every American citizen should enjoy, renders it necessary that we organize in body politic, for our mutual protection against the lawless, and for meting out justice between man and man; therefore, we, citizens of Gold Hill, do hereby agree to adopt the following rules and laws for our government:

Rules and Regulations.

Section 1. Any person who shall wilfully and with malice aforethought take the life of any person, shall, upon being duly convicted thereof, suffer the penalty of death by hanging.

Section 2. Any person who shall wilfully wound another shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer such penalty as the jury may determine.

Section 3. Any person found guilty of robbery or theft, shall, upon conviction, be punished with stripes or banishment as the jury may determine.

Section 4. Any person found guilty of assault and battery, or exhibiting deadly weapons, shall, upon conviction, be fined or banished as the jury may determine.

Section 5. No banking game under any consideration shall be allowed in this district, under the penalty of final banishment from the district.

While the above rules were obeyed for a time, the influx from California soon placed them in the limbo of the past. The only record of any attempt to enforce the rules was the punishment of two men, David Reise and George Ruspas, who stole a yoke of oxen. The jury ordered an ear cropped off each offender and they in addition banished from the district.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION AGAIN.

The next well defined attempt at permanent organization was brought about by men who had well defined political aspirations and knew that politics without organization were impossible. They took advantage of the strong feeling of enmity still existing between the citizens of the United States and the Mormons to urge the advantages of and necessity for a separate government for the latter class. With this as a lever they incited the people to action. A mass meeting on June 6, 1859, at Carson City, called an election on July 14th following and apportioned the voting precincts for Carson county. The election was for a delegate to visit Washington; a convention on July 18th was to convene at Genoa and count the votes and give the successful candidate his credentials as well as transact all business necessary. Delegates were regularly appointed to meet at Carson City on June 20th to select candidates for delegates to the Genoa convention, to be elected the same time as the congressional representative.

The miners of Gold Hill met on Saturday, June 11, 1859, to take action on this movement. As chairman, A. G. Hammack briefly explained the object of the meeting, V. A. Houseworth acting as secretary. Judge Crane gave a brief account of his labors as delegate of Nevada to Congress. It was on motion decided to endorse the action taken by citizens in Carson City on June 6th. It was decided to appoint five delegates to meet at Carson City, Eagle Valley, on June 20th, to appoint delegates of Gold Hill district to be elected by the people, to the convention to be held at Genoa, Carson Valley, on July 18th. Chairman Hammack appointed: V. A. Houseworth, J. A. Osburn, James F. Rogers, L. S. Bowers and Captain A. H. Parker as delegates. Judge Crane was unanimously endorsed for his able services as delegate to Congress.

The proceedings of the convention, elected on the 14th and meeting at Genoa on the 18th, were printed in the *Territorial Enterprise* of July 13, 1859. A copy is in existence, but being much worn and yellow with age it is difficult to decipher. Its report shows that the session of the convention lasted nine days, adjourning until the 28th. In it are the names of many pioneers and the following declaration of the cause for desiring a separate government showing in its statements some exaggeration:

Cause Given for Separation.

Whereas, We the citizens of the proposed territory of Nevada, considering that we have suffered from a series of internal and external evils of so grave a nature as to render forbearance a virtue no longer, and believing that the time has now arrived for us to take some permanent action upon our future well-being as a people, and believing further that a plain statement of the causes which have impelled us to take this course, will convince a candid and unprejudiced public, we would therefore state:

That a long train of abuses and usurpations on the part of the Mormons of eastern Utah toward the people of western Utah, evinces a desire on their part to reduce us under an absolute spiritual despotism. Such has been our patient sufferings, and such is now the necessity for dissolving all political relations which may have connected us together, and we deem it not only our right, but also our duty, to disown such a government, and such a people, and to form new guards for our future security.

We would charge upon the Mormons a gross violation of the organic act creating the territory of Utah.

They have declared themselves hostile to the Constitution, government and institutions of our country.

They have refused to submit to its laws, while they have, whenever it suited them, claimed protection under these laws.

They have denied to the judges of the United States a right to try in their court the violators of the law, when such violations were numerous.

They have so managed by their legislation, as to defeat justice, protect

criminals, and render the laws and the authority of the United States in Utah territory void and of no effect.

They have conferred powers on their territorial marshals so extensive as to render void the authority of the marshals of the United States in all cases.

They have conferred upon probate judges the sole right to select juries in civil and criminal cases, in violation of all law and precedent. They have also given to said judges and justices of the peace absolute jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases.

They have made all laws existing under the embryo State of Deseret binding upon the people of this territory, and in defiance of the laws of the United States.

They have, by an act of the legislature, declared all unmarried men ineligible as jurymen, unless they have resided in the territory two years.

They have imbued their hands in the blood of our citizens while they were peacefully pursuing their way across the continent and have deprived them of their property without due course of law.

They have poisoned the minds of the Indians against us, forced us frequently to open war with them.

We have petitioned them to redress and protect us in our right, but our appeals have ever been treated with disdain and neglect. To continue the connection with Utah longer we fear would involve us in treason and rebellion to our country.

We further consider that the danger, difficulty of transit and expense of communication with the seat of the territorial government of eastern Utah of themselves valid reasons to induce us to form a separate territorial organization.

We have appealed for assistance to California, but she has declined to aid and protect us because we were without the jurisdiction of the state.

Therefore, believing in the rectitude of our intentions and believing the time has arrived, we make known and declare our entire and unconditional separation from eastern Utah.

To provide for and secure our future protection we pledge to each other our sacred obligations, to erect for ourselves a territorial government founded upon the republican principles of the Constitution of the United States, and that we will maintain and defend it to the best of our ability. And we look to the protection and support of the Federal Government and our fellow citizens in every part of the Union.

CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

The convention also framed a constitution to be voted upon by the people on September 7, following; an election was ordered at the same time to fill the offices created by it. Obscurity envelops the result, as no election returns were preserved, but Isaac Roop, for governor; A. S. Dorsey, for secretary of state; John D. Winters, for auditor, and B. L. King, for treasurer, were probably elected, but, if so, none of them ever served, except

Governor Roop. The majority for the constitution was about four hundred votes.

FIRST LEGAL COURT IN CARSON COUNTY.

At this time the increasing population of Carson county necessitated another attempt at organization. John S. Child held the first legal court in Carson county after April 13, 1857, but found no business before the court and adjourned it until next day. Pursuant to adjournment the court convened next day, but there being no business another adjournment was taken. The third day when court convened Judge Child made business by appointing W. P. Morrison as coroner and authorizing him to hold an inquest upon the body of John Buckley, who had been murdered at Virginia City. From then until the 19th of October, when an application for divorce was filed by Mrs. Rebecca A. Bristol, no business was transacted in the court. The case of Mrs. Bristol, which resulted in a decision in her favor, was the only case tried in 1859.

Judge Child was determined to give a legal existence to the functions of Carson county, and, after dividing the county into ten precincts, called a special election for October 8 to fill the county offices. Despite the necessity existing but three precincts opened polls, and they were, Carson No. 2, Gold Hill No. 5 and Walker River No. 8. The returns showed the plurality of C. H. Fountain, candidate for representative, to be 16, he receiving a total vote of 100, against J. C. Jones 84, and S. W. Sullivan and R. M. Anderson 1 each. For selectman W. C. Armstrong received 101 votes, L. Drixley 85, E. Lambe 84, and J. M. Luther 83. For sheriff E. C. Morse received 101 votes, J. Farwell 84, and R. Abernathy 1. For treasurer H. Van Sickle received 94 votes, L. A. Smith 85, J. M. Henry 1. For receiver J. F. Long received 100 votes and P. C. Rector 63. Thomas Knott was elected justice of the peace for Carson City, and William Justice, justice of the peace of Gold Hill. George Wilder was elected constable of Carson City, and Alexander White constable of Gold Hill.

P. H. Lovel, county clerk, certified to the returns September 24. When A. Cummings, governor of Utah, received the election returns he forwarded commissions dated November 15, 1859, to Mr. Lovel. In doing so he wrote that there was no authority for calling the election and a legal investigation would have to be held, but as he desired to aid in organizing the county he had forwarded the commissions.

Judge Child wrote to Armstrong and Drixley on the ensuing fourth of June urging them to appear and take the oath of office and urging upon them the necessity of some kind of law, but none of the parties accepted the positions to which they were elected, and the only legally authorized county

officials in what is now Nevada in 1859 and up to August 6, 1860, were the following:

J. S. Child, probate judge; George McNeir, clerk (succeeded in March, 1860, by P. H. Lovel); S. A. Kinsey, recorder; P. C. Rector, appointed surveyor March 1, 1860; D. G. Gloyd, road commissioner, appointed in February, 1860; A. Kinne, appointed road commissioner, February, 1860; James White, appointed road commissioner in April, 1860.

Once again the attempt to organize under existing laws proved a failure.

DEATH OF JUDGE CRANE.

A blow to the organization of a separate territorial government came with the death of Judge Crane, the congressional delegate, who died suddenly of heart disease, at Gold Hill, on September 27. The organization had been so far perfected, as the adoption of the constitution and the election of officers and a legislative body, authorized by that constitution, could accomplish. Another election was called for November 12, 1859, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Crane. This election is also veiled in obscurity, but according to Sacramento papers of that date, J. J. Musser received 935 votes and was declared, by Governor Roop, unanimously elected, from which it is safe to assume that he had no opposition.

After the counting of the vote Representative Musser started for Washington. Isaac Roop having been declared elected governor, subscribed to the following oath of office:

TERRITORY OF NEVADA, SS.

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the Territory of Nevada, and that I will, to the best of my ability, perform all the duties of Governor of said Territory during my continuance in office.

(Signed) Isaac Roop.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirteenth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

F. M. Preston,
U. S. Commissioner, Second Judicial District, U. T.

PROVISIONAL LEGISLATURE MEETS.

On the evening of December 15, 1859, the first legislature of the new territory of Nevada met and organized at Genoa, at the house of G. D. Blake. O. H. Pierson, of Carson City, was elected speaker; H. S. Thompson, clerk, and J. H. McDougal, sergeant-at-arms.

A number of resolutions were passed and a committee of three was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress to expedite the organization of the new territory. Governor Roop delivered his message amid great en-

thusiasm. The legislature then adjourned until the first Monday in July, 1860.

After adjournment Mr. Roop continued to act as governor, most of his official acts being connected with the warring Indians and the trouble they caused in Nevada. The only documentary evidence of his ever exercising his authority as governor was the issuance of the following military commission to M. S. Thompson, later state senator from Humboldt county:

NEVADA TERRITORY.

SUSANVILLE, February 1, 1860.

I, Isaac Roop, provisional governor of Nevada territory, do hereby appoint M. S. Thompson as my aid-de-camp to rank as colonel of cavalry, with pay and rations as such; this appointment to take effect from date. In testimony whereof, I have this day and date affixed my private seal, there being no public seal provided.

Isaac Roop, Governor.

L. S.

Mr. Musser while in Washington found that he could not obtain immediate legislation favorable to his constituents, and so he returned to Carson county. His work there, however, bore good fruit, for there was a growing sentiment in Congress against leaving the citizens of the United States under Mormon control. This feeling in Washington was intensified by the development of the Comstock and the subsequent immense increase in population. The breaking out of the southern rebellion further increased that feeling and on March 2, 1861, the congressional act created the territory of Nevada, thus crowning with success the ofttime foiled attempts to secure a separate government.

CHAPTER IX.

TERRITORY OF NEVADA.

Nye Commissioned Governor of Territory—Officers Appointed by Him in State and County—Establishment of Judicial Districts—Civil and Criminal Codes—Division of Counties—The State Constitution—Its First Defeat and Subsequent Victory—Efforts to Remove Unpopular Judiciary—Conditions of 1860.

Details have been given of the difficulty experienced by Judge Child, in his efforts to both hold elections and then prevail upon the men elected to fill the positions waiting for them. He tried again in 1860, on August 6th. Carson, St. Mary's and Humboldt counties were jointly entitled to one member in the legislature. At this last election the offices of sheriff,

selectmen, treasurer, surveyor and member of the legislature were filled for Carson county.

Undeterred by the lack of business at the last session of court, some three years before, Judge Child convened the first session of the county court of Carson on September 3, 1860. His court, with the three selectmen, transacted the business usually done by a board of supervisors or county commissioners. The first transaction, recorded on the 10th, was the repudiation of all county debts and the cancelling of all county script. Business soon poured in; petitions of all kinds, for franchises of all kinds, from railroads to toll bridges.

COURT HOUSE PROVIDED.

The need for a court house being imperative, the court, in September, authorized the building of one, or rather the completion of one at Genoa. Seven hundred and fifty dollars was to be expended on finishing and furnishing. It was not much of a building, in fact an old building repaired, thirty by sixty feet and one and a half stories in height. It was here Judge Cradelbaugh held the first session of the United States district court. He had to crawl up a ladder to reach the court room, but later steps were built.

Up to the time of the creating of the territory of Nevada the country had been enveloped in legal shadows which soon, under the pressure of a new system of laws, passed away forever.

Governor Nye applied the new system of laws to the old subdivisions as in existence under Utah, and when the legislature met on the 25th of November, 1861, Nevada was segregated into nine counties, but there was no Carson or St. Mary county. The records of these were turned over to the secretary of state.

NYE COMMISSIONED GOVERNOR.

On the 22nd of March, 1861, James W. Nye, of Madison county, New York, was commissioned governor of Nevada territory, and the legislature was soon convened. Governor Nye, in his first proclamation, in July, 1861, announced the appointment of various officers as follows:

To All Whom It May Concern:

Whereas, By an act of Congress of the United States of America, entitled, "An Act to organize the Territory of Nevada," approved March 2, 1861, a true copy of which is hereto annexed, a Government was created over all the country described in said Act, to be called the "Territory of Nevada"; and, whereas, the following named officers have been duly appointed and commissioned under said act as officers of said Government, viz.:

James W. Nye, Governor of said Territory, Commander-in-chief of the Militia thereof and Superintendent of Indian Affairs therein; Orion Clemens, Secretary of said Territory; George Turner, Chief Justice, and Horatio M. Jones and Gordon N. Mott, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of said Territory, and to act as Judges of the District Court for said Territory; Benjamin B. Bunker, Attorney of the United States for said Territory; D. Bates, Marshal of the United States for said Territory; and John W. North, Surveyor General for said Territory; and the said Governor and the other officers having assumed the duties of their said offices according to law, said Territorial government is hereby declared to be organized and established and all persons are enjoined to conform to, respect, and obey the laws thereof accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Territory this eleventh day of July, A. D. 1861, and of the independence of the United States of America. the eighty-fifth.

James W. Nye,
Governor of Nevada Territory.

The succeeding officers were appointed as follows: United States attorney, Theodore Edwards, August 31, 1863; judge of the first district court, John W. North, October 2, 1863; assistant justice of the supreme court, Powhatan B. Locke, October 14, 1863.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY NYE.

Warden of prison, Abraham Curry, January 1, 1862; treasurer, John H. Kinkead, February 1, 1862; auditor, Perry G. Child, February 1, 1862 (Child resigned and W. W. Rose was appointed September 8, 1863); school superintendent, William G. Blakely, February 24, 1862; superintendent of public instruction for two years, A. F. White, December 24, 1863.

CARSON COUNTY APPOINTMENTS.

During the year 1861 Governor Nye made the following appointments for Carson county: Probate judge, L. W. Ferris, Virginia City, July 29; clerk, Nelson W. Winton, Virginia City, July 29; recorder, Samuel D. King, July 29; district attorney, Marcus D. Larrowe, August 12; county surveyor, S. H. Marlette, August 14; treasurer, Alfred Helm, August 20; selectmen, J. Williams and Chauncy N. Noteware, George W. Greer, July 31; John F. Long, September 2.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED.

A peculiar division was made of the judicial districts in the proclamation of Governor Nye on July 17. Gordon N. Mott was assigned to District No. 1; this included all of Carson county lying west of the 118th degree of longitude; as it embraced what is now Douglas, Storey, Washoe,

Ormsby, Lyon and most of Churchill counties, practically all of the white population of the territory was in it.

Chief Judge Turner was assigned to the second district; this embraced that part of the territory lying east of District No. 1 and between the 117th and 118th degree of longitude. This district was inhabited by whites at the stage stations, and Pah-Utes and Shoshones comprised the rest of the population.

Judge H. M. Jones was assigned to District No. 3. This included all the territory lying east of the 117th degree of longitude. In this district were a few stage stations and a number of Gosh-Ute and Shoshone Indians.

The proclamations stated that the court of the first district would be in session two weeks, commencing at Virginia City on July 23, and would alternate between Carson and Virginia City. The times and places for holding terms of the district court in the second and third districts were to be designated in a subsequent proclamation. The idea seems to have been to insure the administration of the law among the Indians as well as whites.

Another proclamation was issued, on July 24, districting the territory for election and census purposes. Dr. Henry De Groot, of Carson City, was appointed to take charge of the enumeration and the returns showed a total population of 16,374.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CODES.

The civil and criminal codes were passed in complete form by the first legislature, which was in session forty-nine days. The results of their work filled a royal octavo book of five hundred and eighteen pages, eight being devoted to toll road franchises. Six of these were granted.

DIVISION INTO COUNTIES.

Nevada territory was divided into nine counties by an act approved November 25, 1861. St. Mary's and Carson were erased, the nine being: Lake (changed to Roop December 5, 1862), Washoe, Churchill, Douglas, Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lyon, Ormsby, and Storey. Nearly four-fifths of the territory were included within the boundaries of Churchill, Humboldt and Esmeralda, but the other six held the most of the population. Soon after the division of counties the two branches of the assembly met in joint convention and nominated three commissioners for each county. It was the duty of these commissioners to apportion their respective localities into precincts, and arrange for the general election, to be held on the ensuing 14th of August, 1862. At this election county officers were to be chosen. The officers elected at this time were to serve only until September, when another election of the county officers was to be held. In consequence some of the

counties were more than blessed with officers, three sets in all—two elected and one appointed.

CONDITIONS IN 1860.

Wages paid were high, looked at from the view point of these later days, but not so considering the times and condition of 1860. Female help of any kind was paid on an average of forty dollars per month. The men were paid, for farm work, three dollars per day if boarded, and three dollars and fifty cents if not, while carpenters and like trades commanded seven dollars per day without board. The laboring men generally paid twenty dollars per week for board, so they had to make fairly good wages.

As can be seen by the judicial districts, the population was not widely scattered, all converging to the several central points. In Ruby valley there was just one farmer, the Indian agent at that time, William Rogers. One United States marshal, J. P. Waters, said that Humboldt was the most barren of any land he had ever passed through. That there were no inhabitants except those connected with the mail service. He said the only other living things were snakes, lizards, crickets and Indians, the latter living on the former a portion of the year.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

It was not long before the citizens of the territory decided that the robes of statehood would be becoming to Nevada, and the legislature of 1862 passed an act authorizing at the general election in September, 1863, the choice of delegates to frame a state constitution. A popular vote of the people as to whether they desired statehood or not resulted in a majority of 3,656 in favor of it. The delegates assembled on the 2nd of November, 1863, and continued in session until December 11th, and in that period framed the constitution under which Nevada eventually became a state. William M. Stewart, delegate from Storey county, made this a stepping stone later to the United States senate.

STATE CONSTITUTION DEFEATED.

Owing to political dissension and the ire of disappointed candidates when the convention assembled in Carson on December 31, 1863, there was strong opposition developed. The controversies were mostly of a personal nature, but the effects were serious. The constitution provided that all the officers created by it should be filled at the time it was submitted to the people. In consequence the political aspirants who failed to receive nominations for the offices desired by them, determined to fight the constitution. And they did. Many delegates bolted the convention, declaring there was a slate. The newspapers took a hand because some of the owners wanted office,

notably J. T. Goodman, of the *Territorial Enterprise*, and John Church of the *Daily Union*, both desirous of becoming state printer. George W. Bloor landed this plum. M. N. Mitchell received the nomination for Governor. John B. Winters of Lyon county was nominated for Congress. The fifty-one delegates were in convention three days and a full state ticket was nominated. There was but the one ticket, the "Union Ticket," and this was supported by all the nine newspapers of the territory, excepting four: The *Old Pah Ute*, *Humboldt Register*, the *Virginia Union*, and the *Aurora Times*. The fight was made upon the organic law, and the opposition succeeded in defeating the State Ticket.

SECOND EFFORT FOR STATEHOOD.

The next effort to don statehood robes was made when Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill in the United States senate, authorizing another trial. The Doolittle bill was signed by President Lincoln, on March 21, 1864, Governor Nye issuing a proclamation calling for an election on the sixth of June following, to choose delegates once more to frame a state constitution. This time no state officers were to be voted for, by its provisions, and the clause which had helped to defeat the first constitution, authorizing the taxing of "shafts, drills and bedrock tunnels," was changed so that it could not be used as a slogan to rouse the "poor miners" to opposition. The convention was harmonious; no bolters, no friction and the only trouble was in Storey county, where the contest was renewed, this resulting in the defeat of the regular nominees for county offices.

THE UNPOPULAR JUDICIARY.

A change in the judiciary was desired and strongly advocated, both by press and people. So much so that a petition asking the whole bench to resign received over 4,000 signatures. This monster petition, for those days, was printed in full in the *Territorial Enterprise*, and it occupied six double columns of that paper. Because one of the supreme judges was more than suspected of selling decisions for "cash paid in hand," the people desired to do away with the whole bench. To do this the adoption of the constitution was necessary, or so represented to the voters. The resignation of the entire supreme bench was brought about by charges made by J. T. Goodman, editor of the *Enterprise*. They were called on to answer charges of corruption and bribe-taking or resign. They could not face the facts, and resigned as the attorneys refused to practice law before them.

The time set for the general territorial election was September 7, 1864, and the county officers, a legislative assembly and delegates to the House of Representatives were to be chosen. The territorial convention assembled in Carson on the 10th of August preceding, fifty delegates being in attendance.

Of these twenty-six were proxies; Thomas Fitch was put in nomination as delegate to the House of Representatives, on the regular Union ticket. A. C. Bradford was the choice of the Democrats and Hon. John Cradelbaugh the choice of Storey county in the first convention, ran independently, the vote at the general election being: Thomas Fitch, Republican, 1,208; A. C. Bradford, Democrat, 3,716; John Cradelbaugh, Independent Union, 3,781; scattering, 4; a total of 8,709. The constitution polled a majority vote of 9,131. The large vote at Amador was thrown out because of fraud, but Nevada, having adopted the constitution, only waited for the proclamation of the President to become one of the glorious galaxy of states.

CHAPTER X.

ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF STATE.

Redistricting of States—Judicial Elections to 1878—Many Elections the First Year of Statehood—First Presidential Election—Contest for U. S. Senator in 1864—Ashley Elected Congressman, 1865—Excitement Over Attempted Removal of Capital—Senators Determine Choice of Terms by Lot—Election of Nye to U. S. Senate, 1867—Fitch Nominated Congressman by Acclamation and Elected, 1868—Senatorial Contest Between Sharon, Jones and Nye, Jones Winning, 1872—Battle of the "Money Bags"—Sharon Elected U. S. Senator, 1875—Dissatisfaction with Sharon—Election of Fair to Succeed Him, 1880.

The great day for Nevada, when the parchment making her a state was signed by the President of the United States, was October 31, 1864. This was the year for all kinds of elections in Nevada; there had been three before becoming a state, and a fourth was now necessitated, as the territorial legislative officers and congressional delegates could not of course serve the state. The members for the House of Representatives were to be chosen on the date of the presidential election, November 8, 1864. A full state and national ticket was therefore placed in the field by both Democrats and Republicans. These tickets included representatives, state senators, state officers, state assemblymen, nine district attorneys and eleven district judges. The result was as follows, every Republican being elected:

For Presidential Electors—9,826 votes. Total vote cast, 16,328.

Member of Congress, H. G. Worthington—9,776. Total vote cast, 16,328.

Governor, H. G. Blasdel—9,834. Total vote cast, 16,389.

Lieutenant Governor, J. G. Crossman—9,786. Total vote cast, 16,348.

Secretary of State, C. N. Noteware—9,839. Total vote cast, 16,335.

Controller, A. W. Nightingill—9,842. Total vote cast, 16,309.

Treasurer, E. Rhoades—9,824. Total vote cast, 16,315.

Superintendent Public Instruction, A. F. White—9,823. Total vote cast 16,331.

Surveyor General, S. H. Marlette—9,828. Total vote cast, 16,326.

Supreme Court Judges, C. M. Brosnan—9,838; H. O. Beatty, 9,804; J. F. Lewis, 9,826.

Attorney General, George A. Nourse—9,278. Total vote cast, 16,308.

Supreme Court Clerk, Alfred Helm—9,846. Total vote cast, 16,310.

The Democrats elected were two in number, both for the legislature: J. A. St. Clair, assembly, Churchill county; Frank M. Proctor, senate, Nye county.

UNITED STATES SENATORS CHOSEN.

The next thing was the choosing of two United States senators, which was done in joint convention by the two branches of the legislature on December 15, 1864. There was a bitter contest, amounting almost to a deadlock at one stage of the proceedings. The first vote cast resulted as follows:

William M. Stewart, of Storey county—33.

James W. Nye, of Ormsby county—23.

Charles E. DeLong, of Storey county—23.

John Cradelbaugh, of Ormsby county—12.

B. C. Whitman, of Storey county—13.

Necessary for a choice—27.

Mr. Stewart was declared elected. For the second senator the vote stood as follows:

James W. Nye, of Ormsby county—23.

Charles E. DeLong, of Storey county—17.

John Cradelbaugh, of Ormsby county—9.

B. C. Whitman, of Storey county—3.

After this result the convention adjourned until next day at 1 p. m.

Mr. Stewart, having been elected himself, turned his attention to getting what he could out of the other senatorships, according to common report. He sent a message to Judge Cradelbaugh assuring him that if he would turn over to him all government patronage which would accrue to him if elected, he would himself promise that he *would* be elected.

Knowing the record of Judge Cradelbaugh one can imagine how this message affected him. His reply is said to have been: "Tell Stewart that I had rather be a dog and bay the moon, than such a senator." That settled it, and the next day it took but one vote to give the result:

James W. Nye, of Ormsby county—29.



Assemblyman

H. H. BECK.

Assemblyman

R. M. SHACKELFORD.

Senator

Assemblyman

Senator

CHARLES LAMBERT. J. A. ENGRICK. J. S. SLINGERLAND.

WASHOE COUNTY DELEGATION
TO
FIRST SESSION STATE LEGISLATURE
CARSON CITY, NEVADA, 1864-65.

20. 2000
2000. 2000

Charles E. DeLong, of Storey county—7.
Necessary for a choice—27.

EFFORT TO REMOVE CAPITAL.

In the early part of 1864 a land company, with a large amount of capital back of it, laid out a town in the flat just south from Gold Hill and christened it American City. The next move to make the scheme "go" was the offer of fifty thousand dollars to the territory, a donation if it would remove the state capital to American City. It was offered in extenuation of this proposed removal, or was the alleged reason, that Ormsby county had agreed to furnish rooms for the assembly and then turned around and asked four thousand five hundred dollars per session for them. Storey county papers, of course, advocated its removal and left no stone unturned to bring it about. Storey and Lyon counties had been endeavoring to secure the removal of the capital, each to its own locality. They took advantage of the fact that when the legislature first met in 1861, when the capital was established at Carson City, it was forced to meet where the state prison is located. Storey county wanted to locate it at Virginia City and Lyon at Dayton. The Ormsby people had then bestirred themselves and by petition asked the legislature to adjourn to Carson City, stating that if it did rooms would be furnished, free of charge, and this was done. Quite a sum of money was expended in this fight, and it is alleged that some of it found its way into the legislature, thus establishing a bad precedent for future legislatures, or members. The upshot was that the capital remained where it was.

The charge that the Ormsby people had charged rent for the rooms to be free of all charge, resulted in strong feeling, for the county could not deny it. But the citizens of that county tried to create a diversion by getting up and circulating a petition, requesting their county commissioners to resign, accusing Commissioner Adolph Waitz, in particular, of having acted in bad faith in making a charge for the room. They accused him of using his office for speculation and said they would not take "No" from him in answer to this petition. Mr. Waitz sent back a strenuous reply, concluding as follows:

"A proper regard for the public good and those who elected me, as well as a feeling of self-respect, forbids that I should hasten to gratify your malice. If it be your purpose to intimidate me it only proves what I supposed was the case, that you were not well acquainted with my real character. I am not apt to be scared by the threats of armed desperadoes, much less those of peevish and excited citizens."

The Carson *Post*, in March, 1865, wrote an editorial on the subject and in closing, said: "And to show that we are not mistaken in these matters

we will add that we individually collected the money that was paid to a member of the legislature, to vote against removal."

TO SUCCEED WORTHINGTON.

The term of Hon. H. G. Worthington expiring in March, 1865, it became necessary to elect his successor at the state election on November 7, 1865.

Nevada had two United States senators, but no member in the House of Representatives; three Republicans at once volunteered to serve in that capacity. Delos R. Ashley, of Lander county; Colonel Charles A. Sumner, and Hon. W. H. Claggett. The former won the election, as claimed by the *Gold Hill News*, through the agency of the Democratic votes cast for him. He was supported in his campaign by the *Territorial Enterprise* of Virginia City; Sumner was the choice of the *Gold Hill News*, and Ashley by the *Reese River Reveille*.

When the Republican convention met at Carson on the 10th of October it soon became apparent that Sumner, Claggett and Ashley were the real contestants, but Sumner withdrew when twelve ballots resulted in no choice. John B. Winters then came on the scene as a candidate, but he could secure only forty-nine votes. Mr. Ashley received on every ballot fourteen votes. At four in the afternoon the convention took a recess, the vote standing:

John B. Winters—49.

W. H. Claggett—48.

Delos R. Ashley—8.

On the next ballot twenty-six of the Claggett's following voted for Ashley, and, it becoming apparent he was the man, the Winter's delegation in turn cast their vote for him, making him the nominee of the Republicans. Mr. Ashley, in the customary speech, promised to endeavor to obtain all the aid he could from the government in land and money, to build as soon as possible every railroad which would connect the state of Nevada with the outside world.

At this time the Central Pacific had not reached the state, but two roads were seeking subsidies, one known as the Dutch Flat road, in reality the Central Pacific; the other the Placerville road. Their advent was eagerly looked forward to, and all possible concessions were made to them both. So strong was the feeling that the prominent plank in the Republican platform was the one affirming the same position regarding the railroads.

The vote on November 7th resulted in the following vote:

Delos R. Ashley received	3,691 votes
H. K. Mitchell received	2,215 votes
Total votes	5,946

And by this vote the Republican candidate was elected.

STATE ELECTION OF 1866.

The next year these two gentlemen were pitted against each other again, Ashley being again the nominee of the Republican party, and H. K. Mitchell of the Democratic party. This time there were, of course, national issues brought on by the President, Andrew Johnson. The entire Republican party was elected, the votes being cast as follows:

Member for Congress, D. R. Ashley, 5,047 votes, total vote.....	9,243
Governor, H. G. Blasdel, 5,125 votes, total vote	9,230
Lieutenant Governor, J. S. Slingerford, 5,211 votes, total vote.....	9,208
Secretary of State, C. N. Noteware, 5,207 votes, total vote.....	8,257
Controller, W. R. Parkinson, 5,203 votes, total vote.....	9,257
Treasurer, E. Rhoades, 5,157 votes, total vote.....	9,239
Superintendent Public Instruction, A. N. Fisher, 5,218 votes, total vote	9,250
Surveyor General, H. S. Marlette, 5,209 votes, total vote.....	9,256
State Printer, J. E. Eckley, 5,208 votes, total vote.....	9,273
Supreme Judge, James F. Lewis, 5,193 votes, total vote.....	9,266
Attorney General, Robert M. Clark, 5,193, total vote.....	9,249
Clerk Supreme Court, Alfred Helm, 5,193 votes, total vote.....	9,262

When the territory became a state the senators were allotted terms ending March, 1867, and March, 1869. This making them short terms of two and four years, respectively, the senators drew for it in the open Senate, James W. Nye drawing the short term. He came before the legislature as candidate for re-election on the 15th of January, one of the six candidates, and the first vote resulted:

Charles E. DeLong	21 votes
James W. Nye	18 votes
John B. Winters	7 votes
Thomas Fitch	4 votes
Thomas H. Williams	7 votes

Total 57 votes

The contest between Mr. DeLong and Mr. Nye was extremely bitter, as the former had been for some time making attacks upon Nye's work as senator, especially his administration of affairs appertaining to the Indians in Nevada. He alleged fraud in this connection, all this by means of correspondence in the columns of the papers.

The day after the above combined vote of both houses, the papers had a good deal to say on the subject, particularly anent the personal feeling between DeLong and Nye. In the *Daily Appeal* H. R. Mighels vented his feeling in strong editorials, appealing to the whole United States to work

for Nye. The population of Nevada to rise up and elect "The Grey Eagle." Mighels insisted that not only Nevada, but all the Pacific states and territories, and the entire United States, desired the re-election of Mr. Nye.

The San Francisco *Call* and the Humboldt *Register* were the only papers opposing the re-election of Nye.

James W. Nye	25
Charles DeLong	27
Thomas Fitch	4
Thomas H. Williams	21
Necessary to a choice	29

The day following Mr. Nye received 32 votes and C. E. DeLong 25, electing the former; the latter received the seven Democratic votes throughout. Mr. Nye's term was to commence on March 4, 1867, and end on March 3, 1873.

DE LONG AGAIN A CANDIDATE.

Mr. DeLong, like Banquo's ghost, would not "down," but came to the front again in September, when the Republican convention met at Carson City, on the 16th of that month. At this convention Mr. DeLong made a very politic move in withdrawing from the fight against William T. Stewart in the race for the United States Senate. This was to secure harmony in the ranks, which was becoming rather attenuated. So great an impression did this make that the convention passed resolutions eulogizing him therefor. Later he was appointed minister to Japan, and here he proved his fitness for political preferment by making a fine record.

Thomas Fitch was by acclamation nominated for congress and with the rest of the entire Republican ticket elected in 1868.

VOTE FOR STATE TICKET, 1868.

The Republican ticket elected was in its entirety:

For Presidential Electors. Republican.....	6,476 votes
For Presidential Electors. Democratic	5,215 votes
Member of Congress, Thomas Fitch, 6,230 votes, total vote.....	11,579
Surveyor (unexpired term). John Day, 6,391 votes, total vote.....	11,677
State Printer, H. R. Mighels, 6,425 votes, total vote.....	11,698
Supreme Judge (long term). B. C. Whitman, 6,476 votes, total vote ..	11,698
Supreme Judge (unexpired term). Neely Johnson, 6,398 votes, total vote	11,632

In this legislature were fifty Republicans and nine Democrats.

STEWART RE-ELECTED.

William M. Stewart was in Washington on the 12th day of January, 1869, when re-elected by the legislature, receiving all but one of fifty Republican votes. The nine Democrats voted for Thomas H. Williams.

STATE ELECTION OF 1870.

It was time for the Democrats to score a victory, and they proceeded to do so in the state election of November 8, 1870. The Republicans had met in Elko, on September 21st, and placed a ticket in the field, of course, with every hope of another sweeping victory. The Democrats won out as follows:

Member of Congress, Charles W. Kendall, 6,821 votes, total vote..	13,312
Governor, L. R. Bradley, 7,200 votes, total vote.....	13,349
Lieutenant Governor, Frank Denver, 6,689 votes, total vote.....	13,309
Treasurer, Jerry Schooling, 6,942 votes, total vote.....	13,333
State Printer, Charles L. Perkins, 6,751 votes, total vote.....	13,302
Supreme Judge, John Garber, 6,787 votes, total vote	13,349
Attorney General, L. A. Buckner, 6,650 votes, total vote.....	13,277

The Republicans elected the following officials:

Secretary of State, J. D. Minor, 6,689 votes, total vote.....	13,341
Controller, W. W. Hobart, 6,770 votes, total vote.....	13,353
Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. N. Fisher, 6,793 votes, total vote	13,366
Surveyor General, John Day, 6,902 votes, total vote.....	13,375
Mineralogist, H. R. Whitehill, 6,711 votes, total vote.....	13,363
Clerk Supreme Court, Alfred Helm, 6,801 votes, total vote.....	13,365

Of those elected, L. A. Buckner resigned on January 4, 1874. Judge Garber resigned on the 6th of November, 1872. These were Democrats, and of the Republicans, Alfred Helm resigned on January 2, 1875, his successor having been elected the 3rd of November previous.

COMPLEXION OF LEGISLATURE IN 1870.

	SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Churchill	1	0	1	1
Esmeralda	1	1	4	0
Elko	0	1	2	0
Humboldt	2	0	3	0
Lander	2	0	4	0
Lincoln	1	0	1	0
Lyon	0	2	0	3
Nye	1	0	1	1
Ormsby	0	2	1	2
Storey	1	3	3	9
Washoe	0	2	0	3
White Pine	1	1	2	3
Totals	10	12	22	22

An Independent Senator and two Independent Assemblymen were elected by Douglas county.

SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Although it was more than suspected that various sums of money had been expended in the fight for the removal of the state capital and in several other moves of political schemers, the campaign of 1872 was to show the power of money, when skilfully used, in encompassing the election of an untried man as United States senator, and the elevation to the place rightfully belonging to the man who had been tried and not found wanting. It was a three-sided fight, two moneyed kings of finance and a man of the people, the first two combatants opposed to each other and, of course, also to the man of the people.

William Sharon, when he first discovered the senatorial bee buzzing in his bonnet, was a very rich man, even rich enough to be called a monopolist. With his discovery of political ambition came to the people of Nevada the discovery of the power of money in a great political fight. Money was plentiful, in the hands of the few, the mines of Nevada having created the so-called kings of bonanza, and with money came desire for political preferment. This was the case with a number, but the two men who came to the front, willing to serve their state in the United States senate, and who stayed in the front, were William Sharon and J. P. Jones. Jones was a mining operator and stock dealer and had many friends.

When the legislature met on January 21st, following, there was but one ballot, and it stood:

J. P. Jones	23
W. W. McCoy	17
Charles E. DeLong	1
Robert McBeth	1
Total	42

The friends of Jones entered heart and soul into his fight and forgot that the Republican convention had, when in session at Reno in September, nominated C. C. Goodwin for Congress, and that the nomination had been forced upon him. The Democrats, becoming aware of this state of affairs, lost no time in working for the election of their nominee, Charles W. Kendall, electing him triumphantly. The Republicans elected the supreme judge and the state printer, the only state offices to be filled. The vote was:

Republican Presidential Electors	8,413 votes
Democratic Presidential Electors	6,236 votes
Member of Congress, C. W. Kendall; total vote.....	14,993
Supreme Judge, Thomas P. Hawley, 8,195 votes; total vote....	14,021
State Printer, C. A. V. Putnam, 8,179 votes; total vote.....	15,008

CONTEST FOR U. S. SENATOR IN 1874.

For the two years following the senatorial election, in which he was really defeated by Jones, William Sharon had been laying his plans to secure the senatorship in 1874. To that end he conciliated Senator Jones. In a public meeting, or reception, to Senator Jones in Carson, 1874, Sharon eulogized Jones and thanked the people for Jones for giving him such a welcome, alluding in words of flattery to Jones' record in the senate. He had something to work upon, as Jones had made an exceptionally good senator in the eyes of his constituents.

Adolph Sutro had succeeded to the place of contestant, chiefly because Sharon was head of the forces opposing the construction of the Sutro Tunnel, and as United States senator he would wield considerable power against its completion. A third party, the Independent, took the field. The "silver tongued" Thomas Fitch was paid by the Sharon powers to enter the lists against Sutro, which he accordingly did.

The Democratic party at that time was composed of two elements, those opposed to the Confederacy and those who were sympathizers with it. The latter element was in control and made a fatal mistake in throwing aside C. W. Kendall, who had twice been elected member for congress, and nominating an ex-Confederate officer, Colonel A. C. Ellis. As will be seen from the ticket put up, the Independents selected several men from both the Republican and Democratic tickets, only putting up as third candidate, Lieutenant Governor A. J. Hatch, of Washoe county; Attorney General A. B. Elliott, of Storey county; Superintendent of Public Instruction H. H. Howe, of Ormsby county. The latter gentleman declined the nomination, and the others went down to defeat. Of those they selected from the Democratic ticket, Hereford, Belnap, Ellis and Stewart were defeated at the polls.

The Democrats, when they set Kendall aside, thought he could be prevailed upon to work for the party, but they reckoned without their host, for Kendall took the opposite course. He was invited to make a ratification speech at Virginia City, on October 8th. He accepted the invitation; when he appeared and was introduced by the chairman of the Democratic state central committee, he did not waste a moment in prefacing, but started in with a fierce attack upon the party platform, candidates and managers, with some inside information regarding them, and made a damaging accusation. He was ordered from the platform, and, going outside, followed by the crowd, got upon a box to finish his denunciation. The Democrats forced him from the box and created such a tumult he had to cease. But he resorted to the opposition papers and had published some very damaging statements.

The Republicans had to hold their meetings in the streets, as the Democrats and Independents had chartered the Opera House at Virginia City for the entire campaign. The tunnel came to the front as an issue and Sutro had a number of magic lanterns used in the campaign, all showing Sharon as the oppressor of the people, and of course people flocked to see them. Sharon worked upon the people of Storey and Ormsby counties by asserting that if Sutro were elected it would mean the ruin of both counties, as he would, of course, remove all business possible to the town growing up at the mouth of the Sutro tunnel in Lyon county.

The Republicans in convention at Winnemucca on September 24th, nominated the following ticket:

- For Congress, William Woodburn, of Storey county.
- For Governor, J. C. Hazlett, of Lyon county.
- For Lieutenant Governor, John Bowman, of Nye county.
- For Secretary of State, J. D. Minor, of Humboldt county.
- For Controller, W. W. Hobart, of White Pine county.
- For Treasurer, L. J. Hogle, of Eureka county.
- For Superintendent Public Instruction, S. P. Kelly, of Eureka county.
- For Surveyor General, John Day, of Lyon county.
- For State Printer, C. C. Powning, of Washoe county.

L. J. Hogle withdrew afterwards, and George Tuftly, of Ormsby county, was substituted. Mr. Hogle must have had an insight into the future and preferred not to go down in history as a defeated candidate.

- For Mineralogist, H. R. Whitehill, of Churchill county.
- For Supreme Judge, W. H. Beatty, of White Pine county.
- For Supreme Judge, Warren Earll, of Elko county.
- For Attorney General, Moses Tebbs, of Douglas county.
- For Clerk Supreme Court, C. F. Bicknell, of Ormsby county.

The Democrats, at their convention two days later, held in Carson, placed the following ticket in the field:

- For Congress, A. C. Ellis, of Ormsby county.
- For Governor, L. R. Bradley, of Elko county.
- For Lieutenant Governor, Jewett W. Adams, of Storey county.
- For Secretary of State, Charles D. Spires, of Lander county.
- For Controller, T. R. Cranley, of White Pine county.
- For Treasurer, Jerry Schooling, of Washoe county.
- For Superintendent Public Instruction, E. Spencer, of Lander county.
- For Surveyor General, George Haist, of Storey county.
- For State Printer, J. J. Hill, of Humboldt county.
- For Mineralogist, W. F. Stewart, of Storey county.
- For Supreme Judge, A. M. Hillhouse, of Eureka county.

For Supreme Judge, C. H. Belknap, of Ormsby county.

For Attorney General, J. R. Kittrell, of White Pine county.

For Clerk of Supreme Court, B. H. Hereford, of Lincoln county.

Spencer was taken off the ticket later and Mr. Willis was the candidate for the office of superintendent of public instruction.

The Independents met two days later in Carson and nominated their ticket. When the election came off on November 3rd the following candidates were successful:

Member Congress, William Woodburn, 9,240 votes; total votes, two candidates, 17,867.

Governor, L. R. Bradley, 10,310 votes; total vote, two candidates, 18,095.

Lieutenant Governor, Jewett W. Adams, 9,529 votes; total vote, three candidates, 18,060.

Secretary of State, J. D. Minor, 10,592 votes; total vote, two candidates, 18,091.

Controller, W. W. Hobart, 11,019 votes; total vote, two candidates, 17,937.

Treasurer, Jerry Schooling, — votes; total vote, three candidates, 18,079.

Superintendent Public Instruction, S. P. Kelly, — votes; total vote, four candidates, 17,865.

Surveyor General, John Day, 10,078 votes; total vote, two candidates, 17,983.

State Printer, J. J. Hill, 9,071 votes; total vote, two candidates, 18,038.

Mineralogist, H. R. Whitehill, 9,043 votes; total vote, two candidates, 17,946.

Supreme Judge (short term), Warren Earll, 9,322 votes; total vote, two candidates, 18,064.

Supreme Judge (long term), W. H. Beatty, 9,932 votes; total vote, two candidates, 18,088.

Attorney General, J. R. Kittrell, 9,050 votes; total vote, two candidates, 18,006.

Clerk Supreme Court, C. T. Bicknell, 9,209 votes; total vote, two candidates, 18,038.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLYMEN 1875.

The main fight had been, of course, over the assemblymen, and the following gives the showing made by each county:

Counties.	Rep.	Dem.
Storey	14	0
Churchill	0	3
Douglas	3	0

Elko	0	6
Esmeralda	2	3
Eureka	1	1
Humboldt	1	3
Lander	2	1
Lincoln	0	4
Lyon	4	0
Nye	0	2
Ormsby	4	0
Washoe	0	4
White Pine	7	0
Hold-over Senators	9	1
Total	47	28

When the vote was taken in both branches of the legislature, in January, 1875; the vote for senator to replace W. M. Stewart was: William Sharon, 49; H. K. Mitchell, 21; Thomas P. Hawley, 4.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 1876.

By way of contrast the next political campaign was a quiet one. doubtless owing to the fact that there was no senatorship to be fought over. Consequently, instead of relying on money to aid them, the candidates had, one and all, to rely upon their own exertions and ability. Both parties nominated men of high standing, intellectually and morally, the Republicans at their convention, August 24th and 25th, at Carson City, and the Democrats, in their convention at Virginia City, August 28th. The election gave the Republicans the victory, for presidential electors a majority of 1,075; for Congress, Thomas Wren defeated Colonel A. C. Ellis by a majority of 911; for Supreme judge, O. R. Leonard defeated M. Kirkpatrick by a majority of 581.

There was a demand for a new constitution, and the question of whether one should be framed or not was voted upon at this election, being defeated by a majority of 3,941.

There has been a change in the politics of the legislature, which will be shown best by comparison with the table of 1875.

LEGISLATURE OF 1876.

COUNTIES.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.	
Churchill	0	1	0	1
Douglas	1	0	2	0
Elko	1	1	1	2
Esmeralda	0	1	2	0
Eureka	0	2	2	2

Humboldt	0	2	0	3
Lander	1	0	2	1
Lincoln	1	1	2	1
Lyon	1	1	3	0
Nye	0	1	0	2
Ormsby	2	0	3	0
Storey	2	2	12	2
Washoe	1	1	3	0
White Pine	2	0	2	2
<hr/>				
Total	12	13	34	16

Seven Republicans and six Democrats were hold-overs.

STATE ELECTION OF 1878.

Senator Jones had so placed himself in public esteem by his brilliant statesmanship that everyone knew it would be hopeless to run against him. So the fight centered this election upon the gubernatorial office. The Republican party had many would-be candidates. In Storey county there were three, A. J. Tyrrell, General Batterman and R. M. Daggett. Daggett withdrew just before the county primary; this resulted in an uninstructed delegation from that county, in the state convention.

Both parties put in a plank in their platforms, regarding the railroads, demanding reduced prices upon passenger and freight rates. The Republicans knew they would have hard work to defeat the Democratic governor, L. R. Bradley, for he had become very popular by reason of his incorruptibility and devotion to duty. The party was almost bankrupt, and the "bosses" did not know which way to turn for funds. What really helped, in fact did, defeat Bradley, was a speech made in Virginia City, by General Kittrell, candidate on the Democratic ticket for attorney general. He handled his subject, the "Big Four," or "Bonanza Kings," in a way calculated to make those gentlemen uncomfortable. Sure of his ground, he went into personalities which made the kings of finance wrathful, especially Fair and Mackey. And the bonanza firm entered the ranks of the Republican party and furnished the sinews of war. The Republicans accordingly elected all but two of their candidates.

The defeat of Henry R. Mighels, of Ormsby, candidate for lieutenant governor on the Republican ticket, was a surprise. He had no opposition in the nominating. Railroad interests defeated him. The Virginia & Truckee Railroad Company wanted to see S. H. Wright on the bench, and when approached to support him Mighels declined to do so. He was told they would defeat him if he persisted, but he did so, and was "slain for his convictions." And one of the worst things used against him was his own arti-

cles in the *Appcal*, in which, when the railroad was trying to replace Cornishmen with Chinamen, Mighels had upheld the railroad. Mighels had always, in all elections, led his ticket, even in the home counties of his opponents. Mr. Mighels has labored early and late for the Republican party, and with his ready pen had aided greatly in every campaign and in "times of peace."

The articles of which the Cornishmen complained were written by a man who assumed temporary charge of the *Appcal* while Mighels was on a visit to New York. He could easily have shown this, but held that such an explanation would look like "crawfishing." He was offered the solid Cornish vote of Storey if he would make a public apology to the Cornish in the Virginia City Opera House on the eve of election. He spoke to a packed house, and stated that while he was absent from Carson City when the objectionable articles appeared in the *Appcal* and did not write them, he was not in the habit of repudiating the acts of any subordinate on his paper, and that he would not then, even to win his election. He endorsed the articles to the limit, as they fully expressed his sentiments. Standing on the platform he flung defiance in the faces of his Cornish audience. Next day the election sealed his doom, but to this day Nevada honors the memory of a man who would not bow to any faction to get votes.

There were but two tickets in the field:

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Congress, Rollin M. Daggett, of Storey county.
 Governor, John H. Kinkead, of Humboldt county.
 Lieutenant Governor, Henry R. Mighels, of Ormsby county.
 Secretary of State, Jasper Babcock, of Storey county.
 Controller, J. F. Hallock, of Lincoln county.
 Treasurer, L. L. Crockett, of Washoe county.
 Superintendent Public Instruction, J. D. Hammond, of Ormsby county.
 Surveyor General, A. J. Hatch, of Washoe county.
 Supreme Judge, Thomas P. Hawley, of White Pine county.
 Attorney General, M. A. Murphy, of Esmeralda county.
 Clerk Supreme Court, C. F. Bicknell, of Ormsby county.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Congress, W. E. F. Deal, of Storey county.
 Governor, L. R. Bradley, of Elko county.
 Lieutenant Governor, Jewett W. Adams, of Storey county.
 Secretary of State, George W. Baker, of Eureka county.
 Controller, M. R. Elstner, of Ormsby county.
 Treasurer, J. E. Jones, of Washoe county.
 Superintendent of Public Instruction, D. R. Sessions, of Elko county.

Surveyor General, S. H. Day, of Ormsby county.

Supreme Judge, F. W. Cole, of Eureka county.

Attorney General, J. R. Kittrell, of White Pine county.

Clerk Supreme Court, Richard Rule, of Storey county.

The Democrats elected two of these, Jewett W. Adams, lieutenant governor, and D. R. Sessions, superintendent public instruction, defeating H. R. Mighels and J. D. Hammond.

The vote on constitutional amendment was:

Constitutional Amendment, Article 18—Yes, 5,073 votes; No, 337 votes.

Constitutional Amendment, Article 11, Section 10—Yes, 3,357 votes; No, 91 votes.

Constitutional Amendment, Article 9—Yes, 2,429; No, 22 votes.

JONES AGAIN SENATOR.

It was known, there being a majority of Republicans, that Senator Jones would be elected, but the vote was a mere formality. His re-election was a foregone conclusion, and there was no talk at any time of another candidate. The Democratic candidate was Hon. A. M. Millhouse, of Eureka. He was an able lawyer and stood well, but Jones had by his career of six years in the United States senate so demonstrated his ability that even if the Republicans had not been in the majority he would have been re-elected. The perfunctory vote was: J. P. Jones, 60; A. M. Millhouse, 14.

LEGISLATURE OF 1878.

COUNTIES.	SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Churchill	1	0	1	0
Douglas	1	0	1	1
Elko	1	1	3	0
Esmeralda	1	0	1	0
Eureka	1	1	4	0
Humboldt	1	1	3	0
Lander	1	0	0	3
Lincoln	2	0	2	1
Lyon	2	0	3	0
Nye	0	1	1	1
Ormsby	2	0	2	1
Storey	2	2	14	0
Washoe	2	0	3	0
White Pine	2	0	3	1
Totals	19	6	41	9

There were five Republican hold-overs, five Democratic and one Independent.

ELECTION OF 1880.

When the campaign of 1880 commenced the Republicans were without money, and a great deal of political prestige had departed. The people of the state were ready for a change, especially in the United States senate. Senator Sharon had neglected his duties completely, not being in Washington half the time, but staying at home, attending to his own private affairs. In fact his conduct had turned even the leaders of his own party against him, they preferring the defeat of the Republicans to the continuance of Sharon in the position. Sharon refused to provide the funds to help enable the Republicans to win out, and this still more embittered them. He went out on stump, but his speeches were not calculated to win any votes for the party.

Then James G. Fair came forward from the Democratic ranks as their choice. Later on Adolph Sutro tried to gain recognition, but in vain. In place of Sharon, Hon. Thomas Wren was candidate from the Republican party. Of the sixty-one members elected to the two branches of the state legislature only nine were Republicans, two being senators, W. W. Hobart, of Eureka, and J. D. Hammond, of Ormsby.

The sad fate of the Republicans speaks in the returns:

ELECTION RETURNS.

For Democratic Electors	9,611
For Republican Electors	8,732
Democratic majority	879

The vote against Chinese immigration was an overwhelming one, 17,259 against, to 183 in favor of.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

Elimination of the word "white" from Section 1 of Article 2—Yes, 14,215; No, 353.

Add Article 18, granting rights of suffrage and office-holding, notwithstanding color or previous condition of servitude—Yes, 14,215; No, 560.

To add Section 10 to Article 11, forbidding the use of public funds for sectarian purposes—Yes, 14,848; No, 560.

LEGISLATURE OF 1880.

COUNTIES.	SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Churchill	1	0	0	1
Douglas	1	0	0	2
Elko	0	2	0	3
Esmeralda	1	0	0	2

Eureka	2	0	3	1
Humboldt	1	1	0	3
Lander	1	0	1	2
Lincoln	1	1	0	3
Lyon	1	1	0	3
Nye	0	1	0	2
Ormsby	2	0	3	0
Storey	2	2	0	14
Washoe	1	1	0	3
White Pine	1	1	0	4
Totals	15	10	7	43

The Democrats spent money freely, as of course they could afford to, and Fair was elected United States senator by the following vote:

James G. Fair—Senate, 10; Assembly, 42; total.....	52
Thomas Wren—Senate, 13; Assembly, 7; total.....	20
Rollin M. Daggett—Senate,	1

LEGISLATURE OF 1881.

The state of Nevada was reapportioned in 1881, and the number of members reduced from seventy-five to sixty. This was done to reduce expenses, the sum total being reduced over \$10,000 per session by this drastic means.

LEGISLATURE RE-APPORTIONED.

Counties.	Senate.	Assembly.
Churchill	1	1
Douglas	1	2
Elko	2	3
Esmeralda	1	2
Eureka	2	3
Humboldt	1	2
Lander	1	3
Lincoln	1	2
Lyon	1	2
Nye	1	2
Ormsby	2	3
Storey	3	10
Washoe	2	3
White Pine	1	2
Totals	20	40

HOBART'S REDUCTION BILL.

At this session of the legislature Senator W. W. Hobart, of Eureka, who had, as state controller, proved himself one of the ablest financiers of

Nevada, introduced a salary reduction bill. This was to take effect in 1883. Its provisions were as follows:

	Present Salary.	New Salary.
Supreme Court Justices (three)	\$7,000	\$5,000
Governor	6,000	5,000
Secretary of State	3,600	3,000
Controller	3,600	3,000
Treasurer	3,600	3,000
Surveyor General	1,000	1,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction	2,000	2,000
Lieutenant Governor	3,600	
Ex-Officio Register	2,400	2,000
Clerk, Supreme Court	3,600	2,400
Ex-Officio Curator and Sec'y Orphans' Home.....	800	400
Governor's Private Secretary	3,300	2,000
Deputy Secretary of State.....	3,300	2,000
Deputy Controller	3,300	2,000
Deputy Treasurer	3,300	2,000
Deputy in Surveyor General's Office	3,000	2,000
Warden Prison	3,000	2,000
Clerk State Library	1,800	1,000
Superintendent and Matron Orphans' Home	3,000	2,000
Superintendent Printing	2,400	2,000
Totals	\$77,600	\$53,800

The mileage of the members of the legislature was reduced from 40 cents to 25 cents, a reduction of about \$3,000 per session. The bill passed, making a total reduction of \$26,400 per annum.

JUDICIARY FROM '61 TO '78.

When the office of probate judge was created in 1861, his duties were about the same as of those of district judge now. One was appointed for each county by the governor, subject to the approval of the legislature. The term of office was two years. There was no district attorney. The law was amended in 1862 making the office elective and a prosecuting attorney was provided for each county, except in Lyon and Churchill, where one official served both.

In 1864 the state was apportioned into districts, to which district judges were to be elected. In 1865 the office of prosecuting attorney was abolished, the office of district attorney succeeding, the first being elected on November 6, 1866.

All these judicial officers were really county officers. Often two and sometimes more, counties, were included in one judicial district as follows:

VOTE FOR DISTRICT JUDGES OF 1864.

First District, Storey county, C. B. Burbank, 3,416 votes; R. S. Messic, 3,443 votes; R. Rising, 3,418 votes. Six candidates.

Second District, Ormsby county, S. H. Wright, 687 votes; two candidates, total votes, 1,276.

Third District, Lyon county, William Haydon, 964 votes; two candidates; total vote, 1,232.

Fourth District, Washoe and Roop counties, C. C. Goodwin, 1,063; two candidates; total vote, 1,852.

Fifth District, Nye and Churchill counties, S. L. Baker, 247 votes; two candidates; total vote, 442.

Sixth District, Humboldt county, E. F. Dunne, 445 votes; two candidates; total vote, 816.

Seventh District, Lander county, W. H. Beatty, 1,278 votes; two candidates; total vote, 2,512.

Eighth District, Douglas county, D. W. Virgin, 462 votes; two candidates; total vote, 637.

Ninth District, Esmeralda county, S. H. Chase, 590 votes; two candidates; total vote, 1,030.

The state was redistricted two years later and gave the following results:

ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1866.

First District, Storey county, Richard Rising, 1,811 votes; two candidates; total vote, 3,280.

Second District, Ormsby and Douglas counties, S. H. Wright, 683 votes; two candidates; total vote, 1,058.

Third District, Washoe county, C. N. Harris, 603 votes; two candidates; total vote, 1,169.

Fourth District, Lyon county, William Haydon, 465 votes; two candidates; total vote, 762.

Fifth District, Humboldt county, G. G. Berry, 153 votes; two candidates; total vote, 305.

Sixth District, Lander county, W. H. Beatty, 795 votes; one candidate; total vote, 797.

Seventh District, Nye and Churchill counties, Benjamin Curler, 369 votes; two candidates; total vote, 671.

Eighth District, Esmeralda county, S. H. Chase, 324 votes; one candidate; total vote, 324.

Of the winners in this election, when the district of White Pine county was created, W. H. Beatty resigned May 17, 1869, to take charge of that.

S. H. Chase died October 28, 1869, and Charles A. Leake, who was elected in 1868, Ninth District, Lincoln county, died in August, 1870.

ELECTION OF 1870.

First District, Storey county, Richard Rising, 1,698 votes; two candidates; total vote, 3,300.

Second District, Douglas, Ormsby and Washoe counties, C. N. Harris, 1,169 votes; two candidates; total vote, 2,266.

Third District, Esmeralda and Lyon counties, W. M. Seawell, 620 votes; two candidates; total vote, 1,067.

Fourth District, Humboldt county, George G. Berry, 378 votes; two candidates; total vote, 731.

Fifth District, Nye and Churchill counties, Benjamin Curler, 399 votes; two candidates; total vote, 753.

Sixth District, Lander county, D. C. McKenney, 781 votes; two candidates; total vote, 1,445.

Seventh District, Lincoln county, M. Fuller, 465 votes; two candidates; total vote, 800.

Eighth District, White Pine county, W. H. Beatty, 914 votes; two candidates; total vote, 1,719.

Ninth District, Elko county, J. H. Flack, 642 votes; two candidates; total vote, 1,211.

Of these, Judge Berry resigned on March 3, 1871, and the vacancy was filled by the election of O. R. Lenard, on November 5, 1872. Other changes were made in the various districts and the next election was as follows:

ELECTION OF 1874.

First District, Richard Rising, 3,758 votes; two candidates; total vote, 5,962.

Second District, Ormsby, Douglas and Washoe counties, S. H. Wright, 1,584 votes; two candidates; total vote, 2,751.

Third District, Lyon county, William M. Seawell, 766 votes; one candidate; total vote, 766.

Fourth District, Humboldt county, W. S. Bonnifield, 503 votes; two candidates; total vote, 2,879 votes.

Fifth District, Churchill, Lander and Nye counties, D. C. McKenney, 1,065; two candidates; total vote, 1,831.

Sixth District, Eureka and White Pine counties, F. W. Cole, 1,290 votes; two candidates; total vote, 2,555.

Seventh District, Lincoln county, Henry Rives, 655 votes; three candidates; total vote, 1,354.

Eighth District, Esmeralda county, James S. Jamison, 248 votes; three candidates; total vote, 555.

Ninth District, Elko county, J. H. Flack, 772 votes; one candidate; total vote, 772.

ELECTION OF 1878.

First District Storey county, Richard Rising, 3,510 votes; two candidates; total vote, 5,708.

Second District, Ormsby, Douglas and Washoe counties, S. D. King, 1,663 votes; two candidates; total vote, 2,922.

Third District, Esmeralda and Lyon counties; William M. Seawell, 967 votes; two candidates; total vote, 1,589.

Fourth District, Humboldt county, W. S. Bonnifield, 533 votes; two candidates; total vote, 914.

Fifth District, Nye and Lander counties, D. C. McKenney, 1,039 votes; two candidates; total vote, 2,051.

Sixth District, White Pine, Lincoln and Eureka counties, Henry Rives, 2,104 votes; two candidates; total vote, 3,862.

Seventh District, Elko county, J. H. Flack, 1,011 votes; two candidates; total vote, 1,852.

CHAPTER XI.

POLITICAL HISTORY, 1880—1904.

Fair's Success—Constitutional Amendments—Land Laws—Effort to Grab Indian Reservations—Organization of Silver Party—Fusion Party—Taxes in Annual Installments—Prize Fighting Licensed—Efforts to Cut Down State Expenses—Reno Incorporated 1897—Encouragement of Mining—Senator Jones' Retirement—Francis G. Newlands, Three Times Congressman and Now United States Senator—Death of "Black Wallace" and A. C. Cleveland.

To the delight of his friends and the surprise of his enemies, James G. Fair made a fairly good senator, serving his six years from 1881 to 1887. But when his term of office had expired ex-United States Senator William M. Stewart had returned to Nevada and taken up the cares of a political life, so there was no second term for Senator Fair.

In 1885 a number of constitutional amendments were voted upon, one being the changing of the session of the legislature from the first Monday in January to the first Monday in February. Another disfranchised any one convicted of selling his vote at any general or special election. The third changed the mode of amending the constitution. The fourth authorized

the investment of the school fund in the state bonds as well as in United States bonds.

At this period there was great trouble between the ranchers and the cattlemen over the unlawful occupancy of land. An act was passed by the United States senate preventing "unlawful occupancy of land." It was aimed to prevent the land-grabbers from enclosing any and all land to which they happened to take a fancy. Such persons were warned to severely let alone lands to which they had "no claim or color of title, made or acquired in good faith, or an asserted claim thereto made in good faith with a view to entering thereof at the proper land office under the general laws of the United States at the time any such enclosure was made, are hereby declared unlawful." Such enclosure was prohibited. If parties were found guilty of enclosing land unlawfully the fences must be removed within five days. Settlers were to be protected in their residence on any public land. And any one violating the provisions of the act or anyone found advising any one to violate them, "shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than \$1,000 and imprisoned not more than one year." The president was authorized to enforce the land laws, using civil and military force if necessary. These arbitrary measures helped the ranchers greatly in their fight against the encroachments of the cattlemen.

The legislature of 1885 in a joint memorial and resolution asked that the Walker River Reservation be abolished and the Pyramid Lake Reservation be reduced in territory. Since then similar efforts have been made, but the noble red man still has the reservations upon which the covetous white men keep an anxious eye. It is rumored that another effort will be made at the next session, and that it is likely to be crowned with success.

It was soon discovered that the constitutional amendments adopted by the legislature of 1885 were null and void, because the laws prescribing how they were to be submitted to the people had not been complied with. Many attempts have been made since to alter the state constitution without going to the expense of a constitutional convention.

In the legislature of 1885 Senator John P. Jones, because of his fine record, had a walk-over, George W. Cassidy, ex-Congressman from Eureka, receiving the complimentary vote.

Political energy seemed to have burned itself out, at least for a few years. In 1882 Jewett W. Adams was elected governor by the Democrats, while the Republicans elected C. E. Laughton lieutenant governor, the election being held on strictly party lines. Mr. Laughton removed to the state of Washington, where he was elected lieutenant governor.

In the state election of 1887 C. C. Stevenson was elected by the Republicans, who also elected the lieutenant governor, H. C. Davis. By a

very strange coincidence Mr. Davis died August 22, 1889, and Governor Stevenson died on September 21, 1890. S. W. Chubbuck was appointed to fill the lieutenant governor's office; he resigned on November 30, 1889, and Frank Bell was appointed to fill the vacancy the day Chubbuck resigned. When Governor Stevenson died, Mr. Bell, by virtue of his office as lieutenant governor, became acting governor. Mr. Bell was warden of the penitentiary.

In 1887 William M. Stewart was cheerfully elected to serve another term as United States senator, Robert T. Keating, a mining superintendent of Virginia City, receiving the complimentary vote of the Democrats. Mr. Keating died not long afterwards.

In 1890 R. K. Colcord was elected governor by the Republicans and J. Poujade was elected lieutenant governor by the Republicans. And that was the last victory for either Republicans or Democrats. In 1892 the Silver party was organized and waged a most relentless battle against both the Republican and Democratic parties of Nevada. And to them henceforward belonged the spoils. Men deserted both the old parties to cast in their fortunes with the triumphant new party. And to-day silver is not in Nevada the dead issue it is in some states.

In 1894 the Silver party elected for governor and lieutenant governor, John E. Jones and Reinhold Sadler, and in 1891, before the party had definitely organized in the state, John P. Jones was re-elected by the silver men to the United States senate, receiving the unanimous vote.

For a number of years previous both parties considered the silver question when making nominations; the object of a one-issue party in Nevada was to bring together in one party all the independent voters of the state who favored the remonetization of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Its members were pledged to support no man for the presidency who did not believe in the free coinage of silver and stand upon a free coinage platform. Many of the old guard of the silver party remain true to that party, although many who left their respective parties through loyalty to the state have returned to their old allegiance.

In 1900 the Democrats and Silver men fused and endorsed Hon. F. G. Newlands, roasting Senator Stewart in their platform.

In 1897 F. G. Newlands and Hon. A. C. Cleveland, of White Pine county, wanted to succeed Stewart. Judge Wren desired to succeed Newlands. In John P. Jones was the choice of the Silver men, and he received the unanimous vote, 35; Hon. George S. Nixon, of Humboldt county, receiving 3 votes; 7 members did not vote.

In 1896 an attempt was made to divide Lincoln county and consolidate Storey, Ormsby, Lyon and Lincoln counties. Both measures were defeated

when submitted to the people, the former by a plurality of 419 and the latter by a plurality of 641. In 1895 an attempt was made to consolidate Storey, Ormsby and Washoe counties, but it did not get past the legislature.

For years efforts have been made to establish a state lottery, and the matter has come before nearly every legislature since 1880. Nevada has legalized prize fighting, and many think a state lottery would bring in outside capital besides keeping in the state the thousands of dollars sent out each week for lottery tickets.

The legislature of 1897 on March 16 provided for the payment of taxes in annual installments, which proved a most beneficial thing.

In 1895 and 1896 the saving in a reduction of salaries of state officials amounted to \$28,495. The effort to remove the office of the surveyor general to Winnemucca proved abortive, as did the effort to do away altogether with the office of lieutenant governor. The consolidation of the offices of lieutenant governor and state librarian was successful.

In 1897 the city of Reno was incorporated by act of legislature, on March 8th. This year the state debt was less than that of any other state in the Union, and yet was near the limit, allowed by the Constitution, of \$300,000, being \$227,000. Taxable property had decreased in five years \$8,000,000, at the state valuation of 90 cents on the hundred. A majority of both houses were engaged in agricultural pursuits. The state controller reported that the assessed valuation for 1896-97, was less than any year since 1872. Mines which for twenty years following the organization of the state had paid \$80,000 per year, in 1897 paid less than \$1,000. In an effort to raise money the legislature licensed prize fighting. When Fitzsimmons and Corbett took advantage of the license and fought in Carson City, March 17, over \$100,000 was spent in Carson by outsiders and this in addition to the money paid for license and other "legitimate" expenses.

In the years of 1896-97 the state borrowed \$77,000 from the School fund. In endeavoring to cut down expenses an effort was made to abolish the State Board of Health, but it had done too good service, especially in the smallpox epidemic in the Indian schools, and it was not done. A like effort was made to abolish the state weather bureau. This same session the legislature again indefinitely postponed calling a constitutional convention. The legislature, however, passed a bill licensing the sale of cigarettes and cigarette paper.

The legislature of 1897 also passed a bill on March 5th, amending Section 2, of "An Act to Encourage Mining," approved March 3, 1887. It effectually prevented all controversy regarding title to mining claims discovered upon lands selected by the state and disposed of to settlers, or

speculators. Under this new law the discoverer of a mine on such lands can secure a patent for same from the United States by complying with the mining laws. It gives prospectors a show and prevents the grabbing of valuable lands for \$1.25 per acre.

In 1897 John P. Jones was re-elected to the United States senate by a unanimous vote. A big banquet was given by the Senator to commemorate the occasion.

In 1898 the Silver party elected the lieutenant governor, Reinhold Sadler, governor, and J. R. Judge, lieutenant governor. Although a nomination from the Silver party was considered equivalent to an election, Mc-Millan, the Democratic candidate, came so close to Sadler that it was at first thought he had beaten him. Recourse to the courts was had, and after nine months the decision was given to Sadler, by a very close margin, his plurality being less than 25. Orvis Ring, superintendent of public instruction, was the only Republican elected in Nevada at this election.

In 1899 W. M. Stewart found it more difficult to secure his election. He had stumped the state the previous election, and, on account of his many changes of attitude, did not receive his usual hearty welcome. After the election was over Congressman Newlands openly charged Stewart with treachery, giving specific details. Stewart also charged Newlands with treachery, and at a meeting of the State Central Silver committee, Sharon, the chairman, was removed from the chairmanship for having aided Newlands, his brother-in-law. Newlands' treachery was clearly proven. Newlands had been in Congress three terms and his record had been such that the people had learned to place implicit confidence in him. Consequently, their confidence in Stewart was shaken. One of the charges was that funds had been sent by the Republican national committee to buy Stewart's election, Col. Jack Chinn having charge of the fund. On January 24 Stewart was re-elected to the United States senate on the first ballot, the vote being 15 for Stewart; 6 for Cleveland; one for Williams and one for Flannigan. In the House the vote was: Stewart 15; Cleveland 2; Williams 8; Woodburn one and Mason 3. Assemblyman Gillespie was absent. His vote would have made it a tie vote. Charges of treachery were preferred against him, and at the investigation Gillespie said that he was not in favor of Newlands and was not elected to support Stewart. Hon. A. C. Cleveland had been regarded as Stewart's most formidable opponent, but withdrew before the voting commenced.

Before his term expired in 1903, United States Senator Jones announced his retirement after thirty years' service in the Senate. In 1902 Senator Hanna, of the national committee, sent another fund to help Senator Stewart elect the hold-over state senators; eleven were to be elected,

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J. W. North, appointed October 2, 1863.

Powhatan B. Locke, appointed in 1864.

Clerks of the Supreme Court.

J. McC. Reardon, appointed in 1862.

Alfred Helm, appointed in 1863.

STATE OFFICERS.

The first state officers qualified in January, 1865. Since its admission as a state, Nevada has had the following state officers:

Governors.

Blasdel, H. G., Rep.....	1865-1866
Blasdel, H. G., Rep.....	1866-1870
Bradley, L. R., Dem.....	1871-1874
Bradley, L. R., Dem.....	1875-1878
Kinkead, John H., Rep.....	1879-1882
Adams, Jewett W., Dem.....	1883-1886
*Stevenson, C. C., Rep.....	1887-1889
Bell, Frank, Rep. (acting from September 9th).....	1890
Colcord, R. K., Rep.....	1891-1894
†Jones, John E., Silver Party.....	1895
Sadler, Reinhold, Silver Party (Acting Governor).....	1895-1898
Sadler, Reinhold, Silver Party.....	1899-1902
Sparks, John, Dem.-Silver	1903

*Died September 21, 1890, and Frank Bell became Acting Governor by virtue of his office as Lieutenant-Governor.

†Died April 10, 1895, and R. Sadler became Acting Governor by virtue of his office as Lieutenant-Governor.

Lieutenant Governors.

Crosman, J. S., Rep.....	1865-1866
Slingerland, J. S., Rep.....	1867-1870
Denver, Frank, Dem.....	1871-1874
Adams, J. W., Dem.....	1875-1878
Adams, J. W., Dem.....	1879-1882
Laughton, C. E., Rep.....	1883-1886
*Davis, H. C., Rep.....	1887-1889
†Chubbuck, S. W., Rep.....	1889
‡Bell, Frank, Rep.....	1889-1890
Poujade, J., Rep.....	1891-1894
Sadler, Reinhold, Silver.....	1895-1898
Judge, J. R., Silver.....	1899-1902
Allen, Lemuel, Silver-Dem.....	1903

*Died August 22, 1899, and S. W. Chubbuck appointed September 9, 1889, to fill the vacancy.

†Resigned November 30, 1889.

‡Appointed November 30, 1889.

Secretaries of State.

Noteware, C. N., Rep.....	1865-1866
Noteware, C. N., Rep.....	1867-1870
Minor, J. D., Rep.....	1871-1874
Minor, J. D., Rep.....	1875-1878
Babcock, Jasper, Rep.....	1879-1882
Dormer, John M., Rep.....	1883-1886
Dormer, John M., Rep.....	1887-1890
Grey, O. H., Rep.....	1891-1894
Howell, Eugene, Silver Party.....	1895-1898
Howell, Eugene, Silver Party.....	1899-1902
Douglass, W. G., Rep.....	1903

State Treasurers.

Rhoades, Eben, Rep.....	1865-1866
*Rhoades, Eben, Rep.....	1867-1869
†Batterman, C. C., Rep.....	1869-1870
Schooling, Jerry, Dem.....	1871-1874
Schooling, Jerry, Dem.....	1875-1878
Crockett, L. L., Rep.....	1879-1882
Tuflly, George, Rep.....	1883-1886
‡Tuflly, George, Rep.....	1887-1890
Richard, George W., Rep.....	1890
§Egan, J. F., Rep.....	1891-1894
Richard, Geo. W., Rep.....	1894
Westerfield, W. J., Silver Party.....	1895-1898
Ryan, D. M., Silver Party.....	1889-1902
Ryan, D. M., Silver-Dem.....	1903

*Killed himself in the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, September 9, 1869.

†Appointed to fill unexpired term, 1869.

‡Resigned August 13, 1890, and George W. Richard appointed to fill vacancy, August 13, 1890.

§Died April 14, 1894, and George W. Richard appointed to fill unexpired term, April 17, 1894.

State Controllers.

Nightingill, A. W., Rep.....	1865-1866
*Parkinson, W. K., Rep.....	1867-1869
†Doron, Lewis, Rep.....	1869-1870
Hobart, W. W., Rep.....	1871-1874
Hobart, W. W., Rep.....	1875-1878
Hallock, J. F., Rep.....	1879-1882
Hallock, J. F., Rep.....	1883-1886
Hallock, J. F., Rep.....	1887-1890
Horton, R. L., Rep.....	1891-1894
LaGrave, C. A., Silver Party.....	1895-1898
Davis, Sam P., Silver Party.....	1899-1902
Davis, Sam P., Silver-Dem.....	1903

*Died October 14, 1869.

†Appointed October 15, 1869.

*Justices of the Supreme Court.**Elected.*

Lewis, J. F., Rep.....	November 8, 1864
*Beatty, H. O., Rep.....	November 8, 1864
†Brosnan, C. M., Rep.....	November 8, 1864
Lewis, J. F., Rep.....	November 6, 1866
Johnson, J. Neeley, Rep.....	November 3, 1868
Whitman, B. C., Rep.....	November 3, 1868
‡Garber, John, Dem.....	November 8, 1870
Hawley, T. P., Rep.....	November 5, 1872
Earll, Warner, Rep.....	November 3, 1874
Beatty, William H., Rep.....	November 3, 1874
Leonard, O. R., Rep.....	November 7, 1876
Hawley, T. P., Rep.....	November 5, 1878
Belknap, C. H., Dem.....	November 2, 1880
Leonard, Orville R., Rep.....	November 7, 1882
§Hawley, T. P., Rep.....	November 4, 1884
Belknap, C. H., Dem.....	November 3, 1886
Murphy, M. A., Rep.....	November 6, 1888
Bigelow, R. R., Rep.....	November 4, 1890
Belknap, C. H., Dem.....	November 8, 1892
Bonnifield, M. S., Silver Party.....	November 6, 1894
||Massey, W. A., Silver Party.....	November 3, 1896
Belknap, C. H., Silver Party.....	November 8, 1898
Fitzgerald, A. L., Dem. and Silver Party.....	November 6, 1900
Julien, Thomas V.....	September 15, 1902
Talbot, George F., Silver Party and Dem.....	November 4, 1902

*Resigned November 9, 1868, and B. C. Whitman appointed to fill vacancy.

†Died April 21, 1867, and J. Neeley Johnson appointed to fill vacancy.

‡Resigned November 7, 1872, and C. H. Belknap appointed.

§Resigned September 27, 1890, and R. R. Bigelow appointed to fill the vacancy, December 2, 1890.

||Resigned September 1, 1902, and Thomas V. Julien appointed on September 15, 1902, to fill unexpired term.

District Judges.

	DISTRICT.	IN OFFICE.
Mesick, R. S.....	First	1865-1866
Burbank, Richard.....	First	1865-1866
Rising, Richard.....	First	1865-1894
Wright, S. H.....	Second	1865-1870
Wright, S. H.....	Second	1875-1878
Haydon, Wm.....	Third, Fourth	1865-1870
Goodwin, C. C.....	Fourth	1865-1866
Baker, S. L.....	Fifth	1865-1866
Dunn, E. F.....	Sixth	1865-1866
Beatty, W. H.....	Seventh, Eighth, Sixth	1865-1874
Virgin, D. W.....	Eighth	1865-1866
Chase, S. H.....	Ninth, eighth	1865-1868
Harris, C. N.....	Third, Second	1867-1874

Berry, G. G.....	Fifth, Fourth	1867-1871
Curler, Benj.....	Seventh, Fifth	1867-1874
Hubbard, Chas. G.....	Ninth	1867-1868
Boalt, J. H.....	Sixth	1869-1870
McClinton, J. G.....	Eighth	1869-1870
*Lake, Chas. A.....	Ninth	1869-1870
Gorin, J. D.....	Ninth	1870
Kenney, Geo. D.....	Eleventh, Sixth	1869-1870
Seawell, W. M.....	Third	1871-1878
Fuller, Mortimer.....	Seventh	1871-1874
†Flack, J. H.....	Ninth, Seventh	1871-1882
Leonard, O. R.....	Fourth	1872-1874
Bonnifield, W. S.....	Fourth	1875-1878
McKenney, D. C.....	Fifth	1871-1884
Cole, F. W.....	Sixth	1875-1878
Jameson, J. S.....	Eighth	1875-1878
Rives, Henry.....	Seventh, Sixth	1875-1886
King, S. D.....	Second	1879-1882
‡Bigelow, R. R.....	Seventh	1882-1890
Edwards, T. D.....	Second	1883-1886
Murphy, M. A.....	Third	1883-1890
Boardman, W. M.....	Seventh	1883-1886
§Fitzgerald, A. L.....	Third	1887-1900
Wells, Thomas.....	Fourth	1889-1890
Jones, W. D.....	Third	1901-1902
Talbot, G. F.....	Fourth	1891-1902
||Cheney, A. E.....	Second	1891-1898
Mack, C. E.....	First	1895-1902
Murphy, M. A.....	First	1903-1906
Curler, B. F.....	Second	1898-1906
Breen, Peter.....	Third	1903-1906
Brown, Geo. S.....	Fourth	1903-1906
Bonnifield, S. J., Jr.....	Fifth	1899-1906

*Died in 1870; J. D. Gorin appointed.

†Died in 1882; R. R. Bigelow appointed.

‡Appointed to Supreme Bench December 2, 1890.

§Elected Supreme Court Justice in 1900, and W. D. Jones appointed to fill unexpired term of 1901-1902.

||Resigned November 25, 1898, and B. F. Curler appointed to fill the unexpired term.

Attorney-Generals.

Nourse, G. A., Rep.....	1865-1866
Clarke, R. M., Rep.....	1867-1870
Buckner, L. A., Dem.....	1871-1874
Kittrell, John R., Dem.....	1875-1878
Murphy, M. A., Rep.....	1879-1882
Davenport, W. H., Rep.....	1883-1886
Alexander, J. F., Rep.....	1887-1890
Torreyson, J. D., Rep.....	1891-1894

*Beatty, R. M., Silver Party.....	1895-1896
†Judge, J. R., Silver Party.....	1896-1898
‡Jones, W. D., Silver Party.....	1899-1901
Woodburn, William, Silver Party.....	1901-1902
Sweeney, J. G., Dem.-Silver.....	1903

*Died December 10, 1896.

†J. R. Judge appointed to fill unexpired term, December 24, 1896.

‡Resigned January 15, 1901, and William Woodburn appointed upon the same day to fill the unexpired term.

Surveyor-Generals.

Marlette, S. H., Rep.....	1864-1866
Marlette, S. H., Rep.....	1867-1868
Day, John, Rep.....	1869-1870
Day, John, Rep.....	1871-1874
Day, John, Rep.....	1875-1878
Hatch, A. J., Rep.....	1879-1882
Preble, C. S., Rep.....	1883-1886
Jones, John E., Rep.....	1887-1890
Jones, John E., Rep.....	1891-1894
Pratt, A. C., Silver Party.....	1895-1898
Kelley, E. D., Silver Party.....	1899-1902
Kelley, E. D., Silver-Dem.....	1903

Clerks of Supreme Court.

Helm, Alfred, Rep.....	1865-1866
Helm, Alfred, Rep.....	1867-1870
Helm, Alfred, Rep.....	1871-1874
Bicknell, C. F., Rep.....	1875-1878
Bicknell, C. F., Rep.....	1879-1882
Bicknell, C. F., Rep.....	1883-1886
Bicknell, C. F., Rep.....	1887-1890
Josephs, Joe, Rep.....	1891-1894
*Howell, Eugene, Silver Party.....	1895-1898
*Howell, Eugene, Silver Party.....	1899-1902
*Douglass, W. G., Rep.....	1903

*Ex-officio Clerk of Supreme Court by virtue office Secretary of State.

State Printers.

Church, John, Rep.....	1865-1866
Eckley, J. E., Rep.....	1867-1868
Mighels, H. R., Rep.....	1869-1870
Perkins, C. L., Dem.....	1871-1872
Putnam, C. A. V., Rep.....	1873-1874
Hill, John J., Dem.....	1875-1878

**Superintendents of State Printing.*

†Maddrill, John W., Rep.....	1881-1882
Harlow, J. C., Rep.....	1883-1886
Harlow, J. C., Rep.....	1887-1890
Eckley, J. E., Rep.....	1891-1894
McCarthy, J. G., Silver Party.....	1895-1898
Maute, Andrew, Silver Party.....	1899-1902
Maute, Andrew, Silver-Dem.....	1903

*The Legislature of 1877 abolished the office of State Printer (to take effect January 1, 1879) and state printing was done by contract in 1879 and 1880. (Stats. 1877, p. 161.) The contract system having proved unsatisfactory and detrimental to the interests of the state, the legislature of 1879 re-established the office under the name of "Superintendent of State Printing" (Stats. 1879, p. 138), and made an appropriation to purchase necessary material.

†Appointed by Board of State Printing Commissioners, under Stats. 1879, p. 138, for the years 1881-1882, since which time, under the law, the Superintendent of State Printing has been elected by the people every four years, as is the case with all other state officers.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.

White, A. F., Rep.....	1865-1866
Fisher, A. N., Rep.....	1867-1870
Fisher, A. N., Rep.....	1871-1874
Kelly, S. P., Rep.....	1875-1878
Sessions, D. R., Dem.....	1879-1882
Young, C. S., Rep.....	1883-1886
Dovey, W. C., Rep.....	1887-1890
Ring, Orvis, Rep.....	1891-1894
Cutting, H. C., Silver Party.....	1895-1898
Ring, Orvis, Rep.....	1899-1902
Ring, Orvis, Rep.....	1903

Regents of State University.

		<i>Elected.</i>
Wells, Thomas, Rep.....	Long Term	November 6, 1888
Fish, H. L., Rep.....	Long Term	November 6, 1888
George, E. T., Rep.....	Short Term	November 6, 1888
Haines, J. W., Rep.....	Long Term	November 4, 1890
Fish, H. L., Silver Party.....	Long Term	November 8, 1892
Mack, C. E., Silver Party.....	Short Term	November 8, 1892
Deal, W. E. F., Silver Party.....	Long Term	November 6, 1894
Starrett, H. S., Silver Party.....	Short Term	November 6, 1894
Evans, J. N., Silver Party.....	Long Term	November 3, 1896
Starrett, H. S., Silver Party.....	Short Term	November 3, 1896
Deal, W. E. F., Silver Party.....	Long Term	November 8, 1898
Starrett, H. S., Silver Party.....	Short Term	November 8, 1898
Evans, J. N., Silver Party and Dem....	Long Term	November 6, 1900
Booher, W. W., Dem. and Silver Party.	Short Term	November 6, 1900
Booher, W. W., Dem. and Silver Party.	Long Term	November 4, 1902
Kirman, Richard, Silver Party and Dem.	Short Term	November 4, 1902

Long-Term Regents are elected for four years; Short-Term Regents for two years.

United States Senators.

	<i>Term Began.</i>	<i>To Serve.</i>
James W. Nye	March 4, 1865.....	Two years
William M. Stewart	March 4, 1865.....	Four years
James W. Nye	March 4, 1867.....	Six years
William M. Stewart	March 4, 1869.....	Six years
John P. Jones	March 4, 1873.....	Six years
William Sharon	March 4, 1875.....	Six years
John P. Jones	March 4, 1879.....	Six years
James G. Fair	March 4, 1881.....	Six years
John P. Jones	March 4, 1885.....	Six years
William M. Stewart	March 4, 1887.....	Six years
John P. Jones	March 4, 1891.....	Six years
William M. Stewart	March 4, 1893.....	Six years
John P. Jones	March 4, 1897.....	Six years
William M. Stewart	March 4, 1899.....	Six years
Francis G. Newlands	March 4, 1903.....	Six years

Representatives in Congress.

Thirty-seventh Congress	John H. Cradlebaugh
Thirty-eighth Congress	Gordon N. Mott
Thirty-ninth Congress.....	H. G. Worthington—Delos R. Ashley
Fortieth Congress	Delos R. Ashley
Forty-first Congress	Thomas Fitch
Forty-second Congress	Chas. W. Kendall
Forty-third Congress	Chas. W. Kendall
Forty-fourth Congress	William Woodburn
Forty-fifth Congress	Thos. Wren
Forty-sixth Congress	Rollin M. Daggett
Forty-seventh Congress	George W. Cassidy
Forty-eighth Congress	George W. Cassidy
Forty-ninth Congress	Wm. Woodburn
Fiftieth Congress	Wm. Woodburn
Fifty-first Congress	Henry F. Bartine
Fifty-second Congress	Henry F. Bartine
Fifty-third Congress	Francis G. Newlands
Fifty-fourth Congress	Francis G. Newlands
Fifty-fifth Congress	Francis G. Newlands
Fifty-sixth Congress	Francis G. Newlands
Fifty-seventh Congress	Francis G. Newlands
Fifty-eighth Congress	Clarence D. Van Duzer

CHAPTER XII.

LINES IN NEVADA ESTABLISHED.

Great Boundary Line War—County Claimed by Two States—Roop County the Cause of Trouble—Two County Elections in One County—Bloodshed by Californians and Nevadans—Peace Compromise Effected—New Boundary Line Surveyed—Roop's Garden of Eden Taken by California—Aurora Left to Nevada—Relinquishment of Esmeralda Mining Territory—Boundaries of Nevada as at Last Established.

Up to the year 1862 the question of the boundaries of the state of Nevada had not troubled any one. The act of Congress, March, 1861, had established the lines of the state as follows (with a proviso excepting from the area covered any portion of California that might by mistake have been included if that state objected):

Beginning at the point of intersection of the forty-second degree of north latitude with the thirty-ninth degree of longitude west from Washington.

Thence running south on the line of said thirty-ninth degree of west longitude, until it intersects the northern boundary line of the territory of New Mexico (later Arizona).

Thence due west to the dividing ridge separating the waters of Carson valley from those that flow into the Pacific.

Thence on said dividing ridge northwardly, to the fifty-first degree of north latitude.

Thence due north, to the southern boundary line of the state of Oregon.

Thence due east to the place of beginning.

A SOURCE OF TROUBLE.

When the territory of Nevada was organized the lines of California had not been established by survey and the boundaries of Nevada were supposed to cover the beautiful and prolific Honey Lake valley. It was the home of Hon. Isaac Roop, governor of the territory in the preliminary organization of 1859, and was the ninth council district when Governor Nye called an election for members of the first legislature. To it were apportioned one councilman and one representative. On August 31, 1861, at the first election, Isaac Roop was elected councilman and John C. Wright representative.

Governor Nye, on October 25, 1861, advised the legislature to appoint a commission to confer with California and secure consent to the running of the Sierra Nevada mountain line of division, between the two sections. Such a commission, by a joint resolution of both bodies, was passed Novem-

ber 9, 1861, and the commission was to be appointed by a joint resolution of both houses, but for some reason the convention was never held. The legislature, however, on November 25, divided the territory into nine counties, among which was the county of Lake, the boundaries as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of Washoe county, and running easterly along the northern boundary of said county to the mouth of Truckee river; thence due east to the summit of the first range of mountains east of said river; thence in a northerly direction along said range, and in the main granite range of said mountains, to the Oregon line; thence west along said line to the summit of the Sierra; thence south along said summit to the place of beginning.

The county seat was to be selected at the first election. Lake and Washoe counties in the same act were created the first judicial district.

Deputy United States Surveyor John F. Kidder surveyed the line as designated in the act of Congress, from Lake Tahoe northerly to Honey Lake.

The legislature of 1861 also made an appropriation of one thousand dollars to be expended, under certain conditions, by the governor, in running the west boundary line from Lake Tahoe southerly to or beyond Esmeralda county. As Esmeralda county extended to the south line of Nevada territory the members of the legislature must have had a very hazy idea regarding the outlines of their territory. In 1862 J. F. Kidder and Butler Ives ran the line leaving Aurora in Nevada, but California never recognized the survey.

Honey Lake valley was the Garden of Eden of Lake county, and California claimed that it rightfully belonged within the boundaries of Plumas county, California. Nevada was determined not to give it up, and to that end the legislature, in an act of December 2, 1862, changed the county name from Lake to Roop. The governor, on the 14th of December, appointed officers for the new Roop county, issuing their commissions the next day; the officers had been elected the September previous. The governor also commissioned John S. Ward to act as probate judge, and a special term of the first district court was ordered to be held in Roop county in January, 1863.

The legislature of 1862 asked California to cede to Nevada the territory included in the original description of boundaries in the act of Congress. The legislature of California could not see its way clear to this. On July 14, 1862, a bill introduced by Judge Cradelbaugh, adding to the east line of Nevada one degree, or sixty miles in width, of territory lying between longitude thirty-eight and thirty-nine degrees west from Washington, was approved by the president and became a law.

Roop county, without the disputed territory, was nothing but a long barren strip of land, with nothing to recommend it as a place of residence

to either white man or Indian. Low ranges or hills running north and south enclosed two chains of valleys. If the western boundary line was run as the people of California wanted it to be, the magnificent valleys of Honey Lake and Surprise would be within the boundaries of the latter state and nearly all the population supposed to belong to the county of Roop would really be residents of California, a rather complicated state of affairs.

Matters were still in an unsettled condition regarding the western boundaries until 1863, when open warfare broke out along the border of Roop valley. It was virtually a conflict of authority, the officials of Roop county resisting the efforts of the officers of Plumas county to exercise authority in the territory in dispute. A Plumas county judge precipitated the war when he enjoined a Roop county justice of the peace from holding court in Roop county, and when the justice held court, fined him a little matter of one hundred dollars for being in contempt of his court. Following this up, the Plumas county courts ordered the sheriff and county judge of Roop county to cease performing their functions or exercising any authority in any part of Roop county. Naturally no attention was paid to this command by the Roop county officers, and the Plumas county sheriff and his deputy came boldly over the line into Roop county and arrested the two offending officials.

As one man the citizens of Roop county rose in their might and relieved the Plumas county officials of their prisoners before they could cross the mountains. Not to be outdone, the Plumas sheriff, E. H. Pierce, swore in a posse of Plumas county citizens, consisting of one hundred and eighty persons, and came back across the line to enforce his authority and resent the indignity to which he had been subjected. The delegation was backed by a piece of artillery. But when the invaders tried to arrest Probate Judge John S. Ward and Sheriff William H. Naileigh they had them in custody but a little time, for the Roop county men rescued them in the streets of Susanville. The Roop county belligerents made a fort of a log house and the Plumas county officials followed this example and fortified a large barn in the vicinity. On the morning of February 15, 1863, the Roop county forces fired upon the opposing forces and seriously wounded one of them. Then the fight was on in earnest, for the Plumas county ranks retaliated, and the fighting became general, the Roop county people having two of their party seriously wounded. It is a matter of conjecture as to which side first came to a realization of the futility of this guerrilla warfare, but at all events a truce was arranged, so as to agree upon some kind of compromise. The compromise was finally agreed to as follows:

COMPROMISE OF COMBATANTS.

A state of war existing between the authorities of Plumas county, California, and the authorities and citizens of Roop county, Nevada territory, a committee of citizens of Honey Lake valley and the leaders of the belligerent parties, convened at Susanville for the purpose of making some arrangements for the establishment of peace and to stop the further shedding of blood. Frank Drake was appointed president, and H. U. Jennings, secretary. Mr. Pierce, sheriff of Plumas county, made the following proposition, to-wit: "Both parties to suspend hostilities and disband their forces, he taking his men home with him, and report the case to the governor of California, requesting him to confer with the governor of Nevada territory, that the question of jurisdiction may be settled peaceably; pending such settlement neither party to claim jurisdiction: also that the citizens of the valley shall draw up a full statement of the case and forward the same to the governors of California and Nevada territory, requesting them to settle the difficulties peaceably and as soon as possible."

Mr. Elliott thought the proposition a fair and honorable one, and that it would lead to a speedy settlement of our present difficulties. He was, therefore, in favor of Mr. Pierce's proposition.

Mr. Pierce (sheriff) moved the appointment of a committee of four citizens (two of each party) to make the statement to each of the governors; carried.

Mr. Elliott moved that we adopt Mr. Pierce's proposition for a settlement of our difficulties; carried unanimously.

The chairman appointed upon the committee of correspondence, Messrs. Roop, Murray, Jones and Young. On motion meeting adjourned.

Frank Drake, Chairman.

H. U. Jennings, Secretary.

The above proceedings is an agreement of settlement between the contending parties of Roop and Plumas counties.

(Signed)

E. H. Pierce,

William Hill Naileigh.

The above is a true and correct copy of the proceedings of the peace meeting held in Susanville, February 16, 1863.

William Hill Naileigh,

Sheriff of Roop County, Nevada Territory.

ACTION OF GOVERNORS.

When these difficulties were going on, Secretary of State Orion Clemens (brother of Mark Twain) was acting governor. Hostilities had ceased since the referring of the whole matter to the two governors, but excitement still

ran high and there was no knowing when some overt act on the part of one side or the other would bring about the sacrifice of human lives. So interested had the whole state and territory become in the affair that the consequences threatened to be serious. Governor Stanford, of California, appointed Judge Robert Robinson, of Sacramento, to confer with Governor Clemens. Together they drew up an instrument the first and second clause of which provided:

First, that the governor of the territory will appoint a commissioner to meet a commissioner appointed by the state of California to run and permanently establish the boundary line between the state of California and the territory of Nevada, during the present year, 1863.

The second clause provided that the line should be temporarily regarded as running north through eastern end of Honey Lake, this being proposed by Robinson and agreed to by Governor Clemens on the consideration that the line south of Lake Bigler, as run by Kidder and Ives in 1862, which placed Aurora within the Nevada lines, should be regarded temporarily as the true line. Judge Robinson would not consent to this and the document was not signed, both agreeing that if the governor of California approved it, it would be signed by him. But Governor Stanford did not approve it and it went to the legislature of California, which enacted a law providing that the surveyor general of California should run, measure and mark the entire eastern boundary of California, a commissioner appointed by the governor of Nevada territory to accompany and act with the official, "provided that Nevada territory shall pay all expenses of such person or persons appointed." All this Governor Clemens embodied in a message to the Nevada legislature. There was no provision then providing money for the payment of such a commissioner.

On May 16, 1863, Governor Clemens appointed Butler Ives, Esq., a very competent surveyor, to act for Nevada territory, Butler was to "prepare and file in the office of the secretary of the territory three copies of the maps and field notes of such survey within sixty days after the completion of the survey, and make a full and detailed report of the manner in which said survey had been made" to the legislature. Ives was to be paid \$3,000 for the work, hiring all assistants himself. In his report to the legislature Governor Clemens said:

"In conjunction with Mr. Kidder, who was appointed by the surveyor general of California, Mr. Ives ran the line from the initial point in Lake Bigler, north to the southern boundary of Oregon, and south to within about a degree of the southern boundary of the territory, when the severe cold and other difficulties compelled a suspension of the labors of the commission, but the important points were gained, by showing the true location of the

boundary line in the Honey Lake region, and thus preventing further difficulties, while, in the south, upon the running of the line under this commission, the state of California immediately yielded a jurisdiction, long maintained, over the rich Esmeralda mining region, and the position of the line and respective jurisdiction of California and Nevada are now clearly known wherever there are settlements along our western borders."

ACT APPROVING LINE.

An act was approved on February 7, 1865, making the line between California the same as had been decided upon by California in April, 1863. All that was necessary to finish the affair was to have line surveyed in its entirety. The year before an act had been approved ordering such a survey where the line had not been established.

A congressional act in May, 1866, ceded to Nevada a strip of territory sixty miles in width, extending from Oregon to the Colorado river, and all of Arizona, lying between Colorado river and Nevada's south line, and including in its boundaries 11,000 square miles of Arizona, and 20,850 square miles of Utah. January 18, 1867, the Nevada legislature by act accepted the gift.

The legislature made an appropriation of four thousand dollars to pay for a survey of the east line of Nevada, that by the congressional act had been made on the thirty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington.

As a consequence of the dense ignorance as to what really constituted the west line of Nevada, there were many complications, both regarding real estate and mining and also politics. Litigation was rife, and the town of Aurora was not located in either California or Nevada until 1863. Of course both claimed it, and it was the county seat of two counties, Esmeralda, Nevada, and Mono county, California. When Esmeralda county was made one of nine counties, November 25, 1861, Aurora was made the county seat. Aurora was a new but rapidly growing town and proved a bone of contention between California and Nevada for two years. In 1861 the town of Monoville was growing rapidly also and California, by act of legislature, organized the county of Mono, placing the county seat in Aurora, already the county seat of Esmeralda county. In 1863 Thomas N. Machin, of Aurora, was by California elected to the California assembly, and Dr. John W. Pugh was elected to the Nevada assembly at the same time, resulting in a political phenomenon. It was a curious sight to see two judges holding court concurrently and exercising jurisdiction by virtue of authority derived from two different sources. Both were wise men and there was no conflict of authority. People simply took their choice as to which court should pass upon their cases.

One curious affair happened in 1863, for the boundary line had not yet been surveyed as far as Aurora, and no one knew on which side they would land. The term of office had expired for the officials elected in 1861, and some wag hit upon a plan to make things go smooth and evenly, namely: an election for Mono and one for Esmeralda. The idea was seized upon and both counties had two tickets, Republican and Democratic, in the field. The best of feeling prevailed and a laughable state of affairs prevailed during the voting. The polls for Mono county had been placed in the police station and for Esmeralda in the Armory Hall, a little distance apart. Many people seemed undecided as to which county they really belonged and hundreds voted "early and often" patronizing both polls indiscriminately. In both counties the full Republican ticket was elected.

It was only about twenty days after this election was held that the surveyors reached Aurora; they passed to southwest, leaving the city in Nevada. Although the California adherents insisted that the lines were run around Aurora purposely and that there was a jog in the state line, yet it was more good-natured banter than ill feeling.

Fearing that legal questions might arise, the governor of Nevada appointed the officers elected at the election. All were sworn into office on September 22nd.

The Californians helped the officers elected in Mono county to load up a wagon and take the records across the line to Bodie, then a small town. In the following spring Bridgeport was declared the seat of justice and thither the records were taken. As many of the officers elected to fill Mono county did not want to cross the line, but remained in Aurora, their places were filled by appointment by the governor of California.

In 1871 a joint resolution was passed by the Nevada legislature, asking Congress to give to Nevada all of Idaho that lay south of the Owyhee river, but it did not meet with a favorable reception. Nevada, in the same year, asked the legislature of California to make a line of division between Nevada and California, following the lines established in the organic act of Nevada, and this also met with a chilling reception.

The boundaries of the state of Nevada as finally settled are as follows:

BOUNDARIES OF NEVADA.

Commencing in the center of the Colorado river where the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude crosses that stream (near Fort Mojave); from thence in a direct northwesterly line to the point where the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude intersects the forty-third degree of longitude west from Washington (near the center of Lake Tahoe); thence north on said degree to the forty-second parallel of latitude (which is the south line of Oregon);

ence east on said parallel of latitude to the thirty-seventh degree; thence south on said degree to the center of the Colorado river; thence down said river to the place of beginning. Area, 120,000 square miles.

CHAPTER XIII.

PIONEER TRANSPORTATION.

Modes of Emigrant Transportation—Through Purgatory to Paradise—First Mail Contract—Mail Carriers and Guards Killed by Indians—Dangers From Snow and Flood—Traveling on Snow Shoes—Pioneer Stage Line—The Overland Mail—The Famous Pony Express—Overland Telegraph Line—Stage Lines in 1881.

In the new territory of Nevada means of transportation were at first extremely limited, especially for the mail service. It was the year 1851 before any regular mode of transporting the mails was secured, yet Nevada was in a most prosperous condition before a mile of railroad was constructed. Many emigrants had passed through the country, down the Humboldt to the green, smiling valleys of California, and only shuddered their way over the sage-brush which covered the alkali plains. Nearly all such emigrants went via the ox team-train. There was much to learn of the great, resourceful state of Nevada, as it was afterwards known. There was not a permanent settlement in the valley in 1850, and consequently no need for the transportation of mail into what all considered the acme of horror in the way of a country to live in. Year followed year, the emigrants looking simply on the Great Basin as a sort of purgatory which must be passed through to reach paradise, California, only to be endured because it was a shorter route and more desirable than the stormy voyage around Cape Horn or the toilsome line of march via Oregon.

When the hurrying emigrant halted at all within the confines of the great state of Nevada, it was simply to afford his live stock grazing enough to carry them on to California. The valleys, which have since been the means of attracting population, were not explored at all until after the discovery of the Comstock mines. Not until then was the magnificent valley of the Humboldt known to possess the treasures that it does.

With the commencement of the settlement of Carson valley, in the spring of 1851, first started by the Reese trading post, it became necessary to have some kind of mail facilities. A regular mail route was established by the government between Salt Lake and southern California, the Mormons securing the contract for carrying it.

Before this, in 1851, a firm known as A. Woodard & Company had a contract to carry mail from Sacramento, California, to Salt Lake, Utah territory. The men composing the firm were Colonel A. Woodard and a Mr. Chorpening. The entire route covered over seven hundred and fifty miles, through many dangers and difficulties. The trip was made only once a month, the mail going and coming on the backs of mules. The route commenced in Sacramento and ran via Folsom, to Placerville, California, over the Sierra Nevada through Hope and Strawberry valleys into Carson valley. From there, by way of Genoa, Carson City, Dayton, Ragtown, then across the Forty-mile Desert to the Humboldt river, near the Humboldt Sink; from there it followed the old emigrant road east along the Humboldt river to what was later the Stone-house Station, when the Central Pacific Railway came along; soon after leaving this point the route left the river and, going to the southeast, went into Salt Lake by way of the "Hastings Cut-off." The shorter route to California, which the ill-fated Donner had tried to follow, when it was first discovered, was little known.

It was no path of roses, the carrying of mail over this route. The whole country was infested with hostile Indians, on the watch day and night to pick off emigrants and mail carriers, sometimes for purposes of robbery, and often for pure love of deviltry and bloodshed. They would lie in the long grass, crouch behind brush or rocks, and from there, secure themselves, shoot down the victims. So many were killed thus, it was found necessary to send guards with the mail carrier.

When Colonel Woodard started on his trip in the fall of 1851, he had with him a guard of two young men, Oscar Fitzner and John Hawthorn; they had gone in safety as far as Gravel point, near where they left the river, when a band of the hostile Indians killed all three. The partner of Colonel Woodard did not give up the contract after the latter's tragic death, but continued to carry the mail himself until the fall of 1853. He formed a partnership with Ben Holliday, and continued to carry mail. The only change was using four mule teams and covered wagons, which afforded better security from the Indians. In order to change to this mode of conveyance permission had to be obtained from the government. Mail was carried in this manner until June, 1857, when a tri-weekly line of stages was established running from Placerville to Genoa, by J. B. Crandall. This left only the line between Genoa and Salt Lake to them. In that same year, a station agent on their line, near Gravelly Ford, was killed by the Indians. In fact the Indians continued warfare until 1863, when General Connor put a stop to them by vigorous means.

DANGER FROM SNOW AND FLOOD.

There were just as great dangers to be overcome from the play of the elements as from the Indians. Eternal vigilance was the price of life. The snow now laid in masses of from fifteen to twenty feet on the level and from fifty to sixty feet, in some instances, in the mountain passes. There were few bridges and when the snows melted the Humboldt and Carson valleys were often flooded for days at a time. The only way to get across was to swim, as keeping a boat anywhere would have been an impossibility.

The use of snowshoes did away with the difficulties of getting over the deep snows, at least partially. In the spring of 1853 Fred Bishop and a Mr. Dritt carried the mail in this manner, their trips alternating. Both used the Canadian snowshoe. These two were succeeded in the work by George Pierce and John A. Thompson.

The latter was such an expert that his sobriquet was "Snowshoe Thompson." He had learned this plan of traveling in his native country, Norway, and, of course, wore the style of snowshoe used in that country; he was the first to use that style. They were about ten feet in length, turning up in the front like skates, and were about five or six inches in width and one and a half inches in thickness; they were generally made from the fir tree.

Stories of his feats while carrying the mail between Genoa and Placerville remain as a part of the history of early times. He had heard of the great difficulty experienced in getting the mails across the mountains in the dead of winter; he remembered the snowshoes of his boyhood and made a pair. After giving them a trial he applied for the job and secured it. He made his first trip in January, 1856, taking only three days to go from Placerville to Carson valley. The mail weighed from sixty to eighty pounds and was carried in mail bags.

Thompson carried mail all winter, never wearing an overcoat or carrying blankets. He looked upon them as unnecessary incumbrances, and when he could not travel at night cut down some spruce limbs and used them for a bed. He would find some dead pine stump and set fire to it and lie down by it on his spruce bed. And not once was he lost. He was never diverted by the swirling snow or the rainy mists, but went on his way serenely. In fact he seemed to love to be out in the fiercest storms. So greatly did he tax his enormous strength that he literally wore himself out and died a comparatively young man. He died in May, 1876, twenty years after his initial mail trip, only forty-seven years of age. He participated in several Indian fights in the '60s, the whites being victors every time.

THE PIONEER STAGE LINE.

The first stage line was established in the summer of 1857 by Colonel J. B. Crandall, running between Placerville and Genoa. They made tri-

weekly trips and carried the "Carson Valley Express," the manager being Theodore F. Tracy. E. W. Tracy was the agent at Placerville, and at Genoa the agents were Major Ormsby and Mr. Smith.

In June, 1857, another line was established, or rather stations were added on this route, between Placerville and Genoa; at Silver Creek, Cary's Mill, Brockliss' Bridge and Sportman's Hall. This was known as the "Pioneer State Line," and was the one connecting at Genoa with the mail route established by Woodard and Chorpening.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

It was not long before a semi-weekly line of stages was put into service between Sacramento and Genoa, and to the new operators, Lewis Brady & Company, Crandall transferred the Pioneer State Line.

A brother of Mr. Chorpening, the mail route contractor, had secured the contract to carry the mail from Placerville to Salt Lake, and this line was to connect at Salt Lake City with the regular overland mail to St. Joseph. This, of course, changed conditions greatly and travel on this route into Carson increased. Under this new system the first coach left Placerville on June 5, 1858, and the first overland mail stage arrived in Placerville on Monday, July 19, of that year, at ten o'clock in the evening. The coach brought both passengers and mail, and its arrival was greeted by an outburst of public enthusiasm. Bon-fires, general illumination and speeches testified to the new hopes aroused by the Overland Mail's coming. Crowds gathered and speeches by S. W. Sanderson, G. D. Hall and D. K. Newell were listened to. A fine balloon was sent up by Dr. Pettitt as a testimonial of his joy.

It was not by any means smooth traveling for the Overland Mail, for just as many difficulties beset its path as the first mail carriers had experienced. Danger from Indian attacks was just as much to be feared as ever, and so dangerous was the road as far as the Big Meadows, near the Sink of the Humboldt considered, that guards had to be engaged as far as that point. At that place the coach went on unguarded and the guards returned with the west-bound coaches. Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Rightmire were the first guards employed. They often came across emigrants in deadly fear not only of the Indians, but Mormons fleeing from Salt Lake, fearing the Mormons of that city were pursuing them.

On the 5th of September, 1858, Mr. Lindsay, one of the first guards, returned to Placerville, with just a portion of the Salt Lake mail of August 16th, and the mail which left there August 23rd. He reported that on the night of August 20th the Shoshone Indians, in quite a large band, had attacked the mail coach and had stampeded the stage horses, which they had

Driven off. All through the night the guards had stayed, with the conductor, and guarded the mail, but when morning came they saw that the Indians were in such force they could not remain with the coach in safety, so they took to the mountains. Afterwards the coach was found, in small pieces, the mail bags ripped open, and letters scattered in every direction. The latter were gathered up and taken to Placerville. This, coupled with other outrages, led the United States government to take measures to prevent such interference with the mail.

On September 20, 1858, the Overland stage, coming with mail and passengers from Salt Lake, brought the more than welcome news that United States troops had been ordered forward from Utah to protect the emigrants and mail. On October 13th the Overland mail came in on horseback in advance of the stage, which had been delayed. The news came in this mail that Dr. Forney, the Indian agent for Utah, was at Gravelly Ford and was working with the Shoshones.

Finally the Indians were argued into a more peaceable state of mind, and the mails came in on time, good time being made. The Overland mail brought in letters ten days in advance of the ocean steamers, and in consequence the public began to patronize the stage line. The largest amount of mail ever shipped by the mail coach was on April 23, 1859, when five hundred pounds were sent east.

It had been reported that a new and shorter stage route was to be surveyed, and in June, 1859, Captain Simpson, of the United States Topographical Engineers, surveyed a new route running from Camp Floyd to Genoa, which it was thought would shorten the route used then by about three hundred miles. By the old Humboldt route the distance from Camp Floyd to Genoa was said to be eight hundred and fifty-four miles; the Simpson survey, it was said, would cut this down to five hundred and sixty-five miles. All necessary preparations were made and the company prepared to move down on the Simpson route. This they did the winter following.

Lewis Brady & Company secured the contract to carry the mails carried by the agents of the Chorpening route, they having neglected to call for the mail at Placerville in October, 1859. They carried it then until March, 1860, when Chorpening got it back, agreeing to carry it with four-horse teams.

A new stage line was started in October, 1859, by Judge Child and J. A. Thompson, to run tri-weekly between Genoa and Placerville. They used coaches as far as Strawberry Valley and from there on to Carson Valley they used two fine sleighs with three seats, the first ever used on this mountain road. They commenced to use them in December of 1859.

In the following spring the "Pioneer State Line" sold out to Louis McLane, then running between Placerville and Genoa. McLane the next year

sold out to Wells, Fargo & Company, and this gave the latter company the entire route to Salt Lake. McLane had had serious opposition in running the line, A. J. Rhodes having started an opposition line between Placerville and Carson City, via Genoa. He had reduced the fare from forty dollars to twenty dollars, and, using six-horse teams, was enabled to cut down the time some eight or ten hours. He ran this from 1860 to 1862 and then sold to McLane, pledging himself not to start another opposition line.

THE PONY EXPRESS.

If there was one line better remembered than the others of that far away time, it was the famous Pony Express, started in the spring of 1860. It was organized by Jones, Russel & Company. It was put in operation by W. W. Finney, who organized the line between Sacramento and Salt Lake. All matter came to Sacramento from San Francisco by steamer, and at the former city it was met by a man on horseback, who followed the old emigrant route over the Sierras until Carson Valley was reached, and from there the Simpson route was followed. This route led east through Churchill county desert, crossing the Reese river at Jacobsville; then northeast to Ruby Valley and then southeast, passing out through Deep Creek around the south end of Salt Lake to Salt Lake City.

This Pony Express took only three and one-half days to cover the distance between Sacramento and Salt Lake City. Relays were provided every twenty-five miles and each rider had to cover seventy-five miles each shift. He was given only two minutes to change horses at each relay station, and the riders generally made about nine miles an hour. Thirteen days between San Francisco and New York was the schedule time, going via St. Joseph, Missouri.

Five dollars per letter was charged, and the first express, which left Sacramento April 4, 1860, at 2:45 p. m., carried fifty-six letters from San Francisco, thirteen from Sacramento and one from Placerville. The first express, from the other end of the line, New York, reached Sacramento on April 13, 1860. Eight letters only were brought. Ten days' time was consumed between St. Joseph and Sacramento.

When the third express came in it brought all kinds of news, from a prize fight in London to the adjournment of the Democratic national convention at Charleston, South Carolina, to meet at Baltimore the next June, as there had been no decision regarding the presidential nominee. When the Pony Express brought the first message of President Lincoln they made the record time, coming from St. Joseph to Carson City in five days and eighteen hours, covering 1,780 miles. Double sets of horses were made, with fresh horses between stations.

THE OVERLAND MAIL STAGE.

In the year 1859 anticipated troubles along the southern line, owing to the war of the rebellion, caused the transfer of the Southern and Daily Overland Mail to the Central or Simpson route. The Southern line had been established that year to go through northern Texas and to California. The transcontinental telegraph line was also built along the Simpson route. It was started in 1859 and completed in September of 1861.

Before this telegraph line was constructed the portion of telegraph line between Placerville and Virginia City had been built and operated by the "Placerville and Humboldt Telegraph Company," and this was more popularly known as the "Bee's Grapevine Line." It had been planned and built by Colonel F. A. Bee. It was the cause of much merriment and a great deal of annoyance. On the mountains the wire was attached to trees instead of to poles and when the wind struck the trees it would stretch the wires, and nearly all the time the wire laid along the ground in divers places. Another thing which caused trouble was the taking of wire by teamsters whenever a piece was needed in repair work. They seemed to regard it as their right to cut out a piece of wire any place along the line.

When a message was delayed it was transferred to the Pony Express, which thus beat the telegraph in. The news of the first election of President Lincoln, and also his first message, was delayed in this way and then taken in by the Pony Express ahead of the telegraphic news. But things changed greatly for the better with the transfer of the Southern Overland Mail to the Simpson or Central route. Mail facilities were improved, new roads were built and old ones improved so that heavy loads could be carried over them in good time. Across the Sierra two toll roads were built, one called the Dutch Flat and the other the Placerville, the former also known as the Donner Lake road. These last two roads were built so that teams could pass on any part of the road. In consequence the Overland stage could run with perfect regularity.

With the great discovery of the Comstock and the increase of population at Virginia City, competing lines of stages were started, as quick trips had to be made from Virginia City to Sacramento. The Pioneer line made the trip on February 20, 1864, in less than twenty-four hours. The record time was made on June 20, 1864. The Larue line on that date made the trip from Virginia City to Sacramento in twelve hours and twenty-three minutes, carrying not only the mail but three passengers, S. Cook, William M. Lent and John Skae. The three passengers had chartered the coach and were determined to cut down the record.

It was not long before the Overland line had to add new stations all along the route, and in the spring of 1865 they had thirteen stations be-

tween Virginia City and Austin, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles, using eight drivers, fifteen coaches and mud wagons and seventy-eight horses. From Austin to Salt Lake the company used twenty-drivers, one hundred and ninety horses and sixty wagons, covering the thirty-six stations. This was the Western division, and it was owned by the Overland Mail and Stage Company. The Eastern division was owned by New York men, Ben Holladay being their manager. This covered the distance from Salt Lake to the eastern terminus, 1,220 miles.

THE OVERLAND STAGE FARM.

All these years the Mormons had been charging the Overland Stage Company the highest prices for hay, grain and provisions, and at last the company rebelled. They set about establishing a farm, selecting Ruby valley as the best place for their experiment. Success was theirs from the start, and by spring, 1865, they had their farm so well developed that one hundred men, thirty plows and ninety yoke of oxen were employed, and ninety thousand pounds of grain were sowed. When harvest time came they had 8,575 bushels of barley, 8,745 bushels of oats, 1,655 bushels of potatoes, 1,854 bushels of turnips, 1,000 bushels of carrots and 78 bushels of beets. And thus the first farm was established in eastern Nevada.

OVERLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

For some time telegraphy struggled along without making much progress. The Placerville and Humboldt line was commenced in Placerville, July 4, 1858; the line reached Genoa that fall, and Carson City in the spring of 1859; Virginia City was not reached until 1860, and Salt Lake until the fall of 1861. The money came from private sources and frequent appeals had been made to secure first state, then national aid, so as to admit of extension. Nothing came of it until June, 1860, when an act was passed by Congress, directing an advertisement by the secretary of the treasury for sealed proposals for "the use of the government" of a line of telegraph, to be constructed in a period of two years, from July 31, 1860, from some point on the west line of Missouri to San Francisco, for ten years' period. The secretary was instructed to give the contract to the lowest bidder, the sum not to be more than \$40,000 per year. The Pacific coast companies united to secure this contract and the result was the organization of the Overland Telegraph Line, the capital being \$1,250,000. James Gamble was given supervision over the entire line. Edward Creighton had charge of construction from Salt Lake to Omaha; James Street from Salt Lake to Ruby Valley; J. M. Hubbard from Ruby Valley to Carson. Horace Carpentier had charge from Placerville to Salt Lake as general superintendent.

On May 27, 1861, operations were commenced by Mr. Gamble's construction train of thirty wagons leaving Sacramento and so perfectly was the work planned, together with the fact that they did not stop for anything, storms or bad roads, that less than four months from its commencement the great enterprise had reached completion. On September 22nd the first message came over the wires, the news of the Union defeat at Ball's Bluff, Virginia, and the death of Colonel E. D. Baker, United States senator from Oregon. The telegraph line was built along the central route through Nevada and operated in connection with the Overland Stage and Mail line until the Overland Railway was finished, on May 13, 1869, when both were taken away and the route abandoned.

STAGE LINES IN 1881.

The Overland Mail and Stage line being withdrawn and its place supplied by the Overland Railway, things of course changed greatly. In the interior, stages, well equipped, ran between the mining camps and towns, there being no railroad lines in operation. In the year 1881 the following stages were run from the different towns and camps:

From Reno, two daily, one to Susanville, California, and the other to Fort Bidwell in California, ending at Willow Ranch, thirteen miles west.

From Rye Patch to Vanderwater and to Unionville, tri-weekly, carrying mail.

From Mill City to Dun Glen, semi-weekly.

From Winnemucca north, two daily lines; one carrying mail to Boise, Idaho, and the other to Spring City.

From Battle Mountain, a daily stage, to Mountain City.

From Cornucopia, a tri-weekly line.

From Battle Mountain, a tri-weekly line to Lewis.

Form Elko to Tuscarora, daily, connecting with the Battle Mountain line.

From Palisade to Bullion, a tri-weekly stage.

From Elko a circuitous route covering many towns, to Eureka, and the stage over it left weekly.

From Eureka to Belmont, a daily.

From Morey to Duckwater, weekly.

Osceola east, connecting with the Utah Southern at Frisco, tri-weekly.

From Pioche to Hiko, semi-weekly.

From Pioche through Bullionville, Panacà and Clover Valley, daily east to connect with the Utah Southern. From Pioche to Mineral Park, Arizona, connecting with the line running to Yuma, tri-weekly.

From Spruce Mountain to Arthur and Ruby Valley, weekly, carrying mail.

From Alpha to Mineral Hill, daily.

Eureka to Pioche, going so as to cover 215 miles, tri-weekly.

From Hamilton to Eberhardt and Treasure City, tri-weekly.

From Wells to Hamilton, by a route covering 216 miles, tri-weekly.

From Genoa to Monitor and Silver Mountain in California, a tri-weekly mail, the mail being carried by a special supply line between several points.

From Walker River to Coleville, weekly, carrying mail.

From Carson City there were many lines; one daily to Glenbrook, one daily to Aurora and to other smaller points.

From Aurora to Bodie, California, daily; from Aurora, also daily, to Southern California, passing through Mono and Inyo counties and connecting with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

From Aurora daily to Columbus.

From Columbus to Montezuma, semi-weekly.

From Mason Valley to Aurora, tri-weekly.

From Dayton to Wellington, tri-weekly.

From Wadsworth to Belmont, covering many points and making the route 248 miles in length.

From Austin, the terminus of the Nevada Central Railroad, to Candelaria, tri-weekly.

From Austin to Belmont, tri-weekly.

Nearly all these stages carried mail and were most important adjuncts; in fact the stages and the express companies have played a most important part in the development of the great state of Nevada. The stage naturally followed the fate of the mining camps, for as soon as a new discovery was made, people rushed in and a stage must rush also, to carry passengers and, above all, the mail. People at this late date can scarcely imagine how eagerly the mail was looked for by the prospector and pioneer. The first thing arranged for, when a new settlement started, would be the mail, a petition being sent as soon as possible to the government; and the government in those days responded quickly, granting subsidies and contracts for mail carrying at once, without the red tape of these later, more civilized days. Sometimes, but not often, this generosity was meanly rewarded, the privileges being abused in many ways. Often the mining boom would collapse suddenly at some point and the stage would be abandoned or placed on some other route.

So rapid was the rise and fall of some of the mining camps that speedily as the government acted, the application for a postoffice would scarcely be granted when there would be a general exodus. But if the parental govern-



RESIDENCES ON TRUCKEE RIVER, NEAR RENO

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ment sometimes failed them they knew they could always fall back upon the "Wells, Fargo & Company Express," which was making itself a power in the days of gold. No matter how inaccessible the place, if there were letters or gold dust or bullion to be sent, some emissary of the company stood ready to bear them to the outer world. In fact the company seemed to always have a man ready to go with the rush, anywhere and everywhere. And these messengers were always faithful and prompt; the company only charged from two to seven cents more per letter than the government and in time they did the principal carrying. To them was intrusted nearly all the bullion of the country, and so faithful a record was kept of all transactions that their statistics have become the authority for everyone.

CHAPTER XIV.

WATERS OF NEVADA.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the rapid settlement of Nevada has been the scarcity of water, a scarcity which can only be overcome by means of irrigation. The few rivers are small in size and very few in number, the largest and most important being the Humboldt river. The Truckee river, the Walker, Carson, Amargosa are next in point of size, while the Little Humboldt, the Reese, the Little Truckee and similar streams are simply tributary to the large rivers, if any can be so designated, for they are large only by comparison in the state of Nevada.

Of these rivers only two are at all navigable; the Carson being used principally in floating cord wood down to Virginia, Carson and other points. The Colorado is navigable in spots. There is only one river which reaches the ocean, the Owyhee, and this goes by way of Snake river and the Columbia river. That there should be a scarcity of water seems strange when one remembers the mighty volumes of water which gather upon the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada and other ranges of mountains dividing and subdividing the state. But when these waters reach the base of the various mountains they are, for the greater part, absorbed by the soil, the balance discharging into the lakes and rivers.

Many of the rivers are formed from springs, and many from the melted snow of the mountains. Many of the creeks are curious, in that they suddenly appear on the surface, coming apparently from nowhere, but none the less eagerly welcomed. They will go merrily on their way, singing and dancing, with the waters as cold and refreshing as ice water, then suddenly, apparently gone forever, the waters disappear. For long distances the bed

of the creek will be entirely dry, and then there comes the glint of the water and on it flows serenely, until it takes a notion to again disappear. Very few of the smaller rivers and creeks have a continuous course.

At first when the water leaves the base of the mountains it moves rapidly, and being large in volume has great strength and rapid currents. But this is only for the moment, for soon they dwindle down, then all at once are gone forever. Yet small as they are, they are of inestimable value to the farmer, for every drop possible is used for irrigation.

NEVADA'S LARGEST RIVER.

The Humboldt river is the only one flowing from east to west through the Great Basin and the Central Pacific Railway that follows its course for many miles, nearly its entire course. The emigrants followed through the valley made by the Humboldt, the old route to California. The Humboldt rises in the Goose Creek Range, about 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and from the northeast of the state runs in a southwesterly direction some three hundred miles. It finally empties into Humboldt lake, which is on the border of Humboldt and Churchill counties. Here it is about 4,100 feet above sea level.

The path over which the Humboldt wends its way is dreary enough to discourage it completely, for it goes over desert land, sandy plains, with not a trace of vegetation save where the river has gently touched the sandy plains into life, resembling a green ribbon winding through a land of desolation. In summer the banks are beautiful to look at, but the mosquitoes, gnats and flies make lingering undesirable when it can be avoided.

The Little Humboldt rises in the Cotton Range, about one hundred miles north of the Humboldt; it flows south as far as Paradise valley, striving with might and main to reach the Humboldt, but it loses the way and disappears from view in the hot sand. The Reese, apparently starts on the same errand; after it rises from its source in the Toiyabe Range, some two hundred miles south of the Humboldt, it is a magnificent river for about one hundred miles. It has a current of great rapidity and strength, until just before it reaches Jacobsville in Lander county, and when it passes there it is a feeble stream, vanishing entirely some forty miles beyond that city. There is a legend extant to the effect that several times, when there had been a great fall of both snow and, later, rain, the Reese did manage to reach the Humboldt, but no one can state that they themselves ever saw the phenomenon. Where the Reese disappears at the lower end of the valley it certainly had cause to try to get away, even if by means of total annihilation, for the land is almost utterly barren, and for any purpose useless. The timber is nothing really but brush, and the vegetation is "conspicuous only by its

absence." Yet when farmers settled in the upper part of what are now Lander and Nye counties in early days, the desert truly blossomed like the rose; the valley of the Reese was changed utterly and made rich and very productive by making irrigation ditches and bringing the water from the Reese and its many tributaries.

THE RAPID TRUCKEE.

The Truckee ranks next in point of size to the Humboldt, but is a much more rapid stream. It rises in Lake Tahoe, some 6,167 feet above the sea level, and then flows to the north about twelve miles. At this point it flows into the Little Truckee, on its way from Donner lake, then running for sixty-nine miles to the east, it makes another turn and going to the north runs about sixteen miles before reaching the Pyramid lake at the southern extremity of Roop county. At the lake it is about 4,890 feet above the sea level, thus making a descent of over 1,277 feet in ninety-seven miles. The Truckee's waters are the best in any stream in Nevada, cold and very pure and clean.

The upper portion of the Truckee valley makes excellent farming land, for the river affords much moisture. Its banks are for many miles thickly covered with a heavy growth of spruce and pine. These make excellent shingles and lumber. As mentioned in the chapter devoted to early emigration, the Truckee river is stocked with the finest trout, named as was the river, Truckee, from the Indian guide of 1844. There is one variety, called the "Lake Bigler trout," which delights every palate and may be the one variety named Truckee by the emigrants. Fremont called the Truckee the "Salmon Trout River" from the fact of the great prevalence of that fish in the river. In time the Truckee, to call it by its best known name, became pretty well fished out, and the legislature passed a resolution calling for the stocking of the river afresh. This was done in 1879, McCloud river salmon being used for the purpose. Later on, the Carson, Walker, Humboldt and a number of the other rivers of Nevada were stocked in a similar manner.

THE WALKER RIVER.

Next to the Truckee, in point of size, is the Walker river. It is really a zigzag river, for it runs in a very roundabout way over one hundred miles. It is formed by the union of two forks which have their source in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Alone they traverse thirty miles, and then unite. First they go to the north thirty miles, then to the east, then to the south another thirty miles, finally finding a resting place in the bosom of Walker lake, forty miles south of Carson lake. All through Mason's valley, in fact along its entire course, is some of the best farming land in the state of Nevada,

a fact soon known to ranchers who settled on it. The Walker was named for Joseph Walker, well known in early days as a trapper and guide, and who accompanied Fremont in October, 1845, on an expedition, the Pathfinder naming both lake and river, Walker. Walker accompanied the Bonnevillite expedition in 1833, also.

THE CARSON RIVER.

This river was named Carson by Fremont, in honor of his favorite scout, Kit Carson. There are two branches, the East and West Carson. The former is the main stream, and rises in California, in the Blue lakes in Alpine county, right on top of the summit of the Sierra Nevada. Following a variable course it wends its way through canyons and dense pine forests down the eastern slope, into Carson valley, whence it flows to the north, and a few miles south of Genoa, in Douglas county, it is joined by the smaller branch. United they go to the northeast, passing through Ormsby, Lyon and Storey counties, discharging into Carson lake. Both branches have a course altogether of less than two hundred miles. In some places it is wide, but the average width is sixty feet, and the depth three to four feet. This is taken as an average, for when there is a great fall of snow or rain it attains great depth and width. It is fed entirely by the snow which melts on the Sierra Nevada. In some parts the land the river flows through is very fertile. Genoa, the county seat of Douglas county, is built in the valley of the Carson, and many farms create oases in the land. There was at one time trouble between the mill men and the ranchers, the latter resenting the mill men using the waters to run their mills; for when the river was low and the mills in operation, irrigation was almost impossible, which meant great loss to the ranchers.

A SINGULAR RIVER.

One of the queerest of the queer rivers of Nevada is the Amargosa. This river rises in the Amargosa mountains, from which it derives its name, in the Mountain Spring range. These mountains are in the southwest corner of Nye county, and the Amargosa runs first in a southeasterly direction one hundred and fifty miles, often entirely disappearing under ground, to come up again in some unexpected place. It turns the southern end of the range and scurries to the northwest, disappearing in Death valley, on the borders of California. This is one hundred and seventy-five feet below the sea level. The waters are pure at first, but it received its name Amargosa from the Spaniards, from the unpleasant taste its waters acquire before disappearing. In its course it runs over salt plains, alkali plains and other disagreeable soils until it is impossible to drink it.

THE SMALLER RIVERS.

The only rivers in addition to the above, worthy of being named, and they are not really, are the Vegas, Rio Virgen and Quinn rivers.

The first rises in the southeast corner of Nevada, somewhere in the broken mountains of that locality; it loses no time in flowing into the Colorado river. The Rio Virgen is, as its name implies, a pure, cool stream. When the Spanish explorers first found it, on the Old Spanish Trail, they were so delighted to find it in that dreary spot they named it Rio Virgen.

The Quinn river transforms a large area of land into rich grazing ground along its entire course. It rises in the Santa Rosa hills, in the northwestern part of the state, near the Owyhee mountains. It runs south for eighty miles and then turns west towards Mud Sink, sometimes into the Sink. The valley it traverses is called Quinn valley.

THE DECEPTIVE LAKES.

According to the showing on the maps western Nevada can boast of more water than land. This is on the maps, though. In reality the vast sheets of water so faithfully depicted are mud flats, which sometimes are under water, if there are unusual freshets. There are just two which are navigable, the Pyramid and Walker. The Carson and Humboldt are large bodies of water, but very shallow. These four lakes are the goal for many rivers and creeks, and in consequence are high or low, as the waters flowing in them are small or rushing torrents. All this is determined, of course, by the quantity of snow which has fallen and melted, or to the rainfall, though that is an indifferent factor. While there are so many inlets, there is not one outlet. The waters have no way of escaping save through absorption, and consequently all the waters of these lakes become brackish and bitter, salty and disagreeable. There was for some time a theory which received credence, to the effect that these lakes had a subterranean outlet or else percolated through the rocks to the ocean, the process being necessarily very slow.

WALKER LAKE.

Walker lake is about forty miles in length, from north to south, and lies in Esmeralda county; it is from five to fifteen miles in width, and is fed by Walker river, principally. It lies between great rugged mountains and hills, the highest being Mount Corey. These shield the lake from the sudden and fierce winds which blow along the eastern base of the Sierras. These mountains and hills are almost destitute of both wood and water. Where the Walker river reaches the lake there is a large area of fine land. The Carson & Colorado Railroad runs along the eastern shores; there are many indentations of bay and inlets, the outline of the lake being very irregular. The lake is navigable, small steamers dotting its surface.

HUMBOLDT LAKE.

On the line between Humboldt county and Churchill county lies Humboldt lake, into which the water of the river of the same name flows. It is about thirty miles long and ten miles wide, and lies 4,100 feet above the level of the sea. It is a lake by courtesy, for it is merely nothing but a great widening of the Humboldt river at this point; this is shown by the fact that when there is extreme high water, the river continues on through the lake basin and on to the Lower Carson Sink, in the south.

THE CARSON LAKES.

The Lower Carson Sink, into which the Humboldt river flows under conditions noted above, is directly south of the Humboldt, and is ten miles in width, and over twenty-five miles long. The Carson lake proper receives the water from Carson river; when there is an extremely wet season, the streams from east and west overflow the lowlands about these lakes and they go on towards each other, and form what is known as the Lower Carson Sink or lake; an inland sea is thus created, which finally covers the intervening land until the two Carson lakes become one, stretching so far north as to be within a few miles of Humboldt. As stated before, these lakes have no outlet, but so powerfully do the sun's rays beat down on the waters that the lakes gradually dry out, until quite small, thus leaving a large area of country dry and bare.

FREMONT'S PYRAMID LAKE.

Pyramid lake is justly celebrated. It was discovered by John G. Fremont on January 10, 1844. They camped on its banks for a day or so after the discovery. It is the largest lake lying wholly within the boundaries of Nevada, and is situated in the southern extremity of Roop county. It is thirty-five miles long and twelve miles wide. It is named Pyramid because of a rock in the shape of a pyramid which rises from the center of the lake some 600 feet above the surface. It lies amidst the most picturesque scenery, walled in by sheer, precipitous mountains, rising in height from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, walling in the emerald gem, for the waters are of a green tinge. The waters of the Truckee flow into it, the water being very cold and pure, mostly melted snow. When the Truckee is swollen with the melted snow, it overflows its banks, the waters running along through a channel to the northeast, forming another lake, which has been given the name of Winnemucca lake. When sawmills were established along the Truckee river the sawdust from them was carried to the lake, creating a shoal which dams the outlet of the river, causing a larger amount of water to flow into Winnemucca lake, increasing its depth some feet, and also the area.

The lake made a great impression on Fremont, accustomed as he was to fine scenery. His account of his discovery is as follows:

"Beyond, a defile between the mountains descended rapidly about 2,000 feet, and filling up all the lower space was a sheet of green water some 20 miles broad. It broke upon our eyes like the ocean. The neighboring peaks rose high above us, and we ascended one of them to obtain a better view, and their dark green color showed it to be a deep body of water. For a long time we sat enjoying the view, for we had become fatigued with mountains, and the free expanse of moving waves was very grateful. It was set like a gem in the mountains, which, from our position, seemed to enclose it almost entirely. Its position at first inclined us to believe it Mary's lake (Humboldt), but the rugged mountains were so entirely discordant with descriptions of its low rushy shores and open country, that we concluded it some unknown body of water, which it afterwards proved to be.

"We encamped on the shore, opposite a very remarkable rock in the lake which attracted our attention for many miles. It rose, according to our estimate, 600 feet above the water, and, from the point we viewed it, presented a pretty exact outline of the great pyramid of Cheops. This striking feature suggested a name for the lake, and I called it Pyramid lake; and though it may be deemed by some a fanciful resemblance, I can undertake to say that the future traveler will find much more striking resemblance between this rock and the pyramids of Egypt than there is between them and the object from which they take their name."

NEVADA'S MOST NOTED LAKE.

Nevada claims one-third of the most noted lake on the Pacific coast, and one now famous throughout the country. It lies on the Sierra Nevada, 6,000 feet above the sea level. It is about fourteen miles west from Carson City, occupying the westerly portions of Douglas, Washoe and Ormsby counties. California is fortunate in possessing two-thirds of the beautiful sheet of water. The boundary line of Nevada and California passes from the north to the center of the lake, to the intersection of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude, and then diverges to the southeast. At its north end are the celebrated hot springs, lying near the Nevada line. Not far from the hot springs is a fine spring of clear, cold water, which is free from any mineral taste. The lake is twenty-two miles long and ten miles wide, the waters as clear as crystal and very cold. There is no buoyancy to the waters, and as the depth is over 1,700 feet bodies never rise to the surface. In the summer the waters at the edge of the lake become very warm, making bathing a delight. In the winter the edges freeze slightly. The lake is also noted for its fine trout, large in size and of fine flavor.

The shore line is indented with beautiful bays and inlets, and all along the shore villages have grown up and summer homes have been built. The lake is alive with all kinds of pleasure craft and steamboats which ply between the shores. All around the lake and vicinity there are good hotels, and they are filled to overflowing during the summer months. Tourists come from all over, it being the Mecca for Californians.

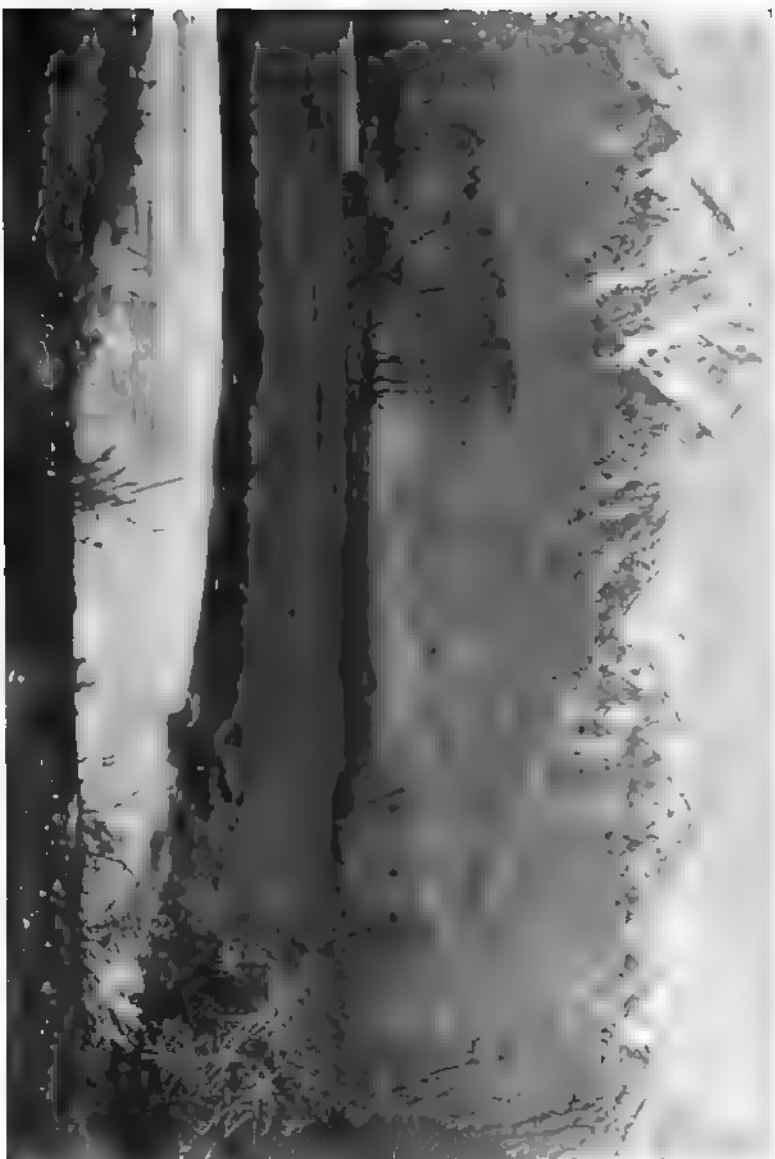
Six miles from Tahoe City, on the west side, is a spur of mountains, and on each side of this spur streams of water run into the lake. To the south is Emerald bay, an inlet four hundred yards wide at the mouth and widening as it goes inland until it forms one of the most exquisitely beautiful inland harbors in the whole world. Lake creek enters Lake Tahoe at the south end and is fed by the snows of the hills to the south. The valley along which Lake creek wends its way is a beautiful valley, green, smiling meadows and agricultural lands, from the mountain slope to the lake. To the north of Lake creek's entrance, peaks of the Sierras rise either side of the lake three to four thousand feet, and are covered with snow two-thirds of the year. Lake Tahoe is fed entirely from the springs and snows of its encompassing mountains; its outlet is the Truckee river on the northwest. The lake is only twelve miles from Truckee and fourteen from Carson City.

By many Lake Tahoe is thought to be a crater of some extinct volcano, the surrounding mountains presenting evidences of volcanic formation. Marlette lake lies to the northeast of the rim of Lake Tahoe, and Virginia City is supplied with water from this lake. It is said to be one of the highest lakes in the world, being at an altitude of 1,500 feet above C street, Virginia City, which would make it 100 feet above Lake Tahoe or 7,700 feet above sea level. It is without doubt the highest lake in the world whose waters have been used to supply the inhabitants of city with water for domestic use.

SMALL LAKES.

Washoe lake is in the eastern part of Washoe valley and covers about six square miles. Its waters are very shallow and taste of the alkali. It is fed by several small streams which come from the Sierras and into the valley; here they sink out of sight, but underground find their way to the lake.

Franklin and Ruby lakes are on the east base of the Humboldt range of mountains, in Elko county. They lie in the valley and are reservoirs for the surplus waters of the surrounding mountains. At high water they unite, and then are about seven miles wide and fifteen miles long. The waters are brackish and in summer are nearly all evaporated. To the east



JOB'S PEAK

to you
always

is the Gosh-Ute lake, or rather pond, and northeast of that Snow lake, all a reproduction of Ruby and Franklin.

ACROSS THE LINE.

Over across in California lie several lakes which form a part of the series of reservoirs on the rim of the Great Basin near the line of Nevada, and should, many think, be included in the boundaries of Nevada. Several were before the last survey.

The one farthest across the line is Owens lake in Inyo county, less than ten miles from the state line of Nevada. It is very deep and navigable for steamers. It is eighteen miles long and twelve in width. It is slightly alkaline and has no outlet, being fed by the Owens river, which is 150 miles long. Mono lake is ten miles from the Nevada line and is a peculiar, and in many respects, unpleasant lake. It has been sounded to the depth of three hundred feet and no bottom yet found. The waters are acrid, and fish, frogs nor any living thing can exist long in its waters. At this lake the peaks of the Sierras reach their highest altitude, and the scenery is magnificent, almost awe-inspiring. It is in Mono county.

Honey lake is ten miles across the line and is a sheet of water supplied by Susan, Willow and Line Valley creeks; its waters are alkaline and very shallow, so shallow that in very dry summers they disappear. The famous Donner lake, often mentioned in emigrant days, is two miles northwest of Truckee, is three miles in length and one mile wide. It is 200 feet deep, the water as cool and clear as that of Lake Tahoe. It is surrounded on three sides by mountains covered with fir, spruce and pine; its waters are discharged into the Truckee river.

CHAPTER XV.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

Complex Deposit of Minerals—Longitudinal and Cross Elevations—Richthofen's Description of Comstock—General Structure of Comstock—Character of Quartz—Varieties of Ore—Peculiar Formations in Each County—Diverse Mineral Features—Precious Gems—Future Bonanzas—The Wonderful Mountain Ranges.

The geology of Nevada is interesting, especially so to those interested in her mines and topography of the country, the basins which for the most part hold the state presenting a varied and complex deposit of minerals. The topography of the country was undoubtedly fixed in the time of the

great ice age, which, while it did not form the deposits of ores, exposed the mineral deposits.

In the basins are vast beds of borax, salt, soda, and sulphur, with the many resulting compounds, remains of the great sea once held in the embrace of the great mountains upheaved by volcanic action. In southern and northern Nevada this great sea found an outlet through the Colorado and Columbia rivers, but in the great Utah Basin they were land-locked, the vast deposits of minerals, as the waters evaporated, gradually, through the many geological epochs, changing the character of the land. Luckily for the human race of to-day, the forces of nature did not stop at the elevation of the Rocky mountains and the Sierras, but sent up parallel and shorter ridges of mountains between the two, rising in some instances over 10,000 feet above sea level. It was no sudden upheaval, but the slow processes of nature, taking century upon century to do her work. In this way was the Great Basin formed and the Sierras lifted from the vast sea depths.

It is due to the interior longitudinal and cross elevations between the Rockies and Sierras that Nevada has mines far away from both the Comstock and Colorado bodies of ore. These elevations are from twenty to one hundred feet apart, some rising thousands of feet and others only hundreds; the mining experts differ as to the plane of elevation at the time of the deposits. Clarence King, Baron Richthofen, and others give an inclination to the slopes at the time of the outpour of propylite and trachyte; while later authorities fix the plane nearer to horizontal. Taking Mount Davidson for the axis of elevation, it is reasonable to suppose that elevation and eruption took place at about the same time. At any rate sufficient time elapsed between the deposit of propylite and the trachyte overflow for the surface of propylite to become covered with soil; the remains of charred and silicified timber and impressions of vegetation are often to be met with in the upturned strata.

Clarence King states that the upheaval caused numerous fissures and rents through the rock, even the solid syenitic rock, and especially along the line of the junction of different rocks. Through these fissures poured a third kind of lava, dark color, and known to miners by many different names. It is certain it was erupted after the elevation of the mountains, as it spread out in horizontal strata over the inclined propylite and trachytes which formed the mountains themselves. These rocks are often termed porphyry, meaning a kind of rock altered by heat, pressure, or exchange of mineral bases so as to have crystals of feldspar scattered through them, these crystals having different names. When a portion of the overhanging wall breaks off it is called by the miners a *porphyry horse*. The term "porphyry horse" is only used to designate porphyry lying inside a ledge between

the hanging and foot wall. It was during this disturbance the great Comstock Lode was formed, the eruption of the veins being intimately connected with the deposits of mineral. Really, a description of the Comstock Lode affords a key to the geology of Nevada. This is detailed at length in the works of Clarence King, Rossiter W. Raymond, and Baron Richthofen. Their accounts will be interesting to those who have not read the books or have not personally examined the geology of Nevada. The description of the Comstock will also give the key to most of the Great Basin.

RICHTHOFEN'S DESCRIPTION OF COMSTOCK.

"The range of the Washoe mountains on which the Comstock vein is situated is separated from the steep eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada by a continuous meridional depression, marked by the deep basins of Truckee, Washoe and Carson valleys. Its shape is irregular, though in general a direction from south to north may be traced in the Summit range. South, it slopes gradually down to a smooth tableland, traversed from west to east by the Carson river flowing in a narrow crevice, beyond which the Washoe range continues in the more elevated Pine Nut mountains. Some peaks in the latter have an altitude of probably more than 9,000 feet. To the west the Washoe mountains sink rapidly beneath the detrital beds of Washoe and Truckee valleys, but are connected with the Sierra Nevadas by two low granite ridges, stretching at right angles with its general course across the northern and southern ends of Washoe valley, and thus isolating the basin. To the north and east the Washoe range passes into a very extensive mountainous region which has been but little explored; while to the southeast it disappears abruptly below one of the middle basins of Carson river. The width of the entire range is not more than 14 miles, while its length from north to south is not determinable on account of the scanty knowledge we possess about the northern part of the country.

"The culminating point of the range is Mount Davidson, the elevation of which was determined by J. D. Whitney, 7,827 feet. The altitude of the other places are: Virginia City, 6,205 feet; Devil's Gate, 5,105 feet; while the basins to the west and south have the following elevations: Washoe Lake, 5,006 feet; Carson City, 4,615 feet; Dayton, 4,490 feet; all according to barometrical measurement by Professor Whitney.

"Mount Davidson, a prominent central point, consists of syenite, a granitic rock, which is here composed of two kinds of feldspar (orthoclase and oligoclase), hornblend in laminated prisms of greenish black color, some mica and occasionally epidate, but no quartz. It is probably a continuation of the granitic axis of the Pine Nut mountains, and forms, with the metamorphic rocks which accompany it, the backbone of the Washoe mountains.

The latter rocks join the syenite to the north and south and are intercepted by dykes of that rock, thereby proving its later origin. Lithologically, they exhibit a great variety; but they may be subdivided into three distinct groups, one of which is of triassic age, and was discovered by Professor J. D. Whitney in El Dorado canyon near Dayton; this is the most recent group and its rocks are ordinarily but little metamorphosed. They are immediately preceded in age by a series of micaceous and quartzose slates, which usually contain some beds of limestone. Both these groups occur only at some distance from the Comstock vein. Of more importance for the latter is a third series of hornblendic (uralitic) rocks with inter-stratified layers of quartzite, gray slate and crystalline layers of limestone, which is often accompanied by extensive deposits of crystalline limestone, with extensive deposits of pure specular iron. These rocks form the hills which flank the American Flat to the west, as well as those between Silver City and Carson. They are capped by an overflow of quartzose porphyry, and eruptive rock, which, however, is of no importance, except as forming a foot wall of the Justice vein.

"These rocks form the ancient series. They partly preceded and partly were contemporaneous with the emergence of the Sierra Nevada and the Great Basin, and the entire range of the Cordilleras, from the ancient sea, whose traces are left in the saline incrustations and salt pools at the bottom of the numerous basins between the Sierra and Rocky mountains which had formerly remained filled with the water of the retiring sea. The Washoe mountains undoubtedly formed an elevated range during the long period which elapsed till the commencement of the formation of the recent series of rocks, which bear still closer relations to the Comstock vein than the former. These rocks are eruptive and volcanic, and belong to the latter part of the Tertiary and to the post-Tertiary periods.

"To the first of them in age we apply the recently introduced term, propylite period. In Washoe the names 'feldspathic porphyry' and 'horn-blended porphyry' are commonly used to designate two prominent varieties of it. They are very appropriate miners' terms; but scientifically applied, will be capable of very differing interpretations. In other countries the terms 'diorite,' 'dioritic porphyry,' 'greenstone,' 'porphyritic greenstone' have been applied, which confusion of names best shows the indistinctness of the external characters of the rock. Propylite has this remarkable peculiarity, namely, that it resembles many ancient rocks exactly in appearance and yet is among the most recent in origin. It is prominent among the inclosing rocks of the Comstock vein, and besides incloses several, perhaps most, of the largest and most productive silver veins in the world, as those in the Carpathian mountains, of Zacatecas and other places in Mexico, and prob-

ably several veins in Bolivia. Mineralogically, it consists of a fine-grained paste of ordinarily greenish, but sometimes gray, red and brown color, with imbedded crystals of feldspar (oligoclase) and columns dark green and fibrous, seldom of black, hornblende, which is also the coloring matter of the base. A peculiarity of the rock is its ferruginous character when decomposed. Probably it contains other metals besides iron. Geologically it is an eruptive rock; but it is accompanied by vast accumulations of breccia, which is sometimes regularly stratified. The flats of Virginia City, Gold Hill, American City and Silver City, consist of propylite; it lies, in general, east of the mountains consisting of the ancient formations, and contains several mineral veins besides the Comstock Lode. Its distribution in other countries of the world is not very general.

"Several different kinds of eruptive and volcanic rocks followed the outbreaks of propylite; but only to one of them have we to direct the attention in reference to the Comstock vein, as it probably caused its formation, besides taking a prominent part in the structure of the country. It is known in Petrology by the name of Sanidin-trachyte; for convenience sake we simply use the name Trachyte. Its essential character is 'a predominance of a species of feldspar, called glass feldspar or sanidin, which, along with hornblende and mica, is imbedded in a base or paste of peculiarly rough texture, caused by microscopical vesicles which fill the rock. It has a beautiful appearance and presents very different colors.' * * *

"There is no doubt about the eruptive character of the lava, and this term has been applied to it in Washoe. The mode of occurrence shows that it has been ejected through long fissures in a viscous or liquid state and at a high temperature. In some places the eruptions were subaqueous, as at Dayton. The entire tableland around that place is built up of trachytic tufa. The solid trachyte rises from it in rugged mountains, which form an elevated and very conspicuous range, passing east of the Gould and Curry mill, across Seven Mile canyon (where, for instance, the Sugar Loaf Peak consists of it), and bending in a semicircle around to Washoe Lake. Pleasant valley is entirely surrounded by trachytic hills; and farther north this rock covers the country to a great extent. Sanidin-trachyte has never been found to contain silver-bearing veins, and in Washoe none occur in it, and yet it has evidently been mainly instrumental in the formation of the Comstock lode and other veins in that region. * * * Volcanic and eruptive activity gradually died away, and we now behold their last states in the action of the thermal springs, such as Steamboat Springs. The surface underwent but slow and gradual denudation, and the events of the volcanic period are recorded so perfectly and distinctly in the nature of the association of the

rocks as to aid us greatly in explaining the mode of formation of the Comstock vein."

GENERAL STRUCTURE OF COMSTOCK VEIN.

"The Comstock runs nearly in the direction of a magnetic meridian (the variation being $16\frac{1}{4}$ degrees east) along the slope of the Mt. Davidson range, which descends at a steep grade until it abuts against the gentle slope of the three flats, on which, at an altitude of from 5,800 to 6,200 feet, are situated the towns of Virginia, Gold Hill and American City. The outcroppings of the vein extend in a broad belt along the foot of the steep grade and immediately above the three towns. The course of the vein as far as yet explored is somewhat dependent on the shape of the slope, as it partakes of all its irregularities, passing the ravines in concave bends and inclosing the foot of the different ridges in concave curves; the greatest convexity being around the broad uninterrupted base of Mt. Davidson itself. These irregularities are important as they influence the ore bearing character of the vein. * * *

"The Comstock vein, at a depth of from 400 to 600 feet beneath its lowest out-crops, fills a fissure of from 100 to 130, and even 200 feet in width, but contracting in places, so as to allow both walls to come in close contact. Both of the latter, at that depth, descend easterly at an angle varying from forty-two to sixty degrees. Upwards from the average depth of 500 feet, the western wall rises to the surface with the same inclination, which, however, occasionally diminishes at the upper levels to forty, and forty-eight degrees, while the eastern wall soon bends to the vertical, and gradually turns to a western dip, which, at places, is forty-five degrees. Its general position to the depth mentioned, therefore, is about vertical, with an inclination to the west. The vein, consequently, contracts toward the surface, in the shape of a funnel. The increase in volume is especially produced by the intervention, between the vein matter, of large fragments of country rock, broken from the walls, but usually moved only a little way downward, by sliding from their original place. The bulk and number of these fragments, or 'horses,' increase towards the surface, where some of them have a length of 1,000 feet, and a width of 50 to 100 feet.

"Vein matter branching off from below, fills the spaces between the fragments, but is generally near the surface, far inferior in bulk, as compared with the country rock. The width of the belt in which these branches come to the surface, and there form scattered outcroppings, is generally more than 500 feet.

"On the western side (west of the Virginia and El Dorado croppings) the Comstock vein is accompanied by a number of smaller veins, the out-

croppings of which are visible on Cedar Hill, Central Hill, Ophir Hill, and Mount Davidson, and are, in some places, of considerable size. They are nearly parallel to the main vein, and dip to the east. Probably they will unite in depth with the Comstock vein, which by its relation to them may be considered as the main vein of what German miners call 'a gangzug.' The western boundary of this main vein is exceedingly well defined by a continuous clay selvage (gouge) lying on the smooth foot wall, and separating the vein matter very distinctly from the country rock; but it is different on the eastern side, where the adjoining country rock, as is often the case with true fissure veins, is impregnated with matter similar to that which fills the fissure. It is frequently concentrated in channels running parallel to or descending from the vein but, in fact, forming parts of it. The well-defined east wall of its main body has, therefore, not often the same position relatively to the entire vein, and with the growing depth gained by successive explorations the development of vein matter, east of what was formerly considered the east wall, increases.

INCLOSING ROCK.

"The rocks which accompany the Comstock vein change in its course. They are different varieties of propylite on the eastern side, throughout its whole extent. In some places the frequent and large crystals of feldspar give it a porphyritic character, which in certain varieties is rendered more striking by green columns of hornblende; at others the rock has a very fine grain, and the inclosed crystals are of very minute size; again, the rock is either compact and homogeneous, or it has a brecciated appearance from the inclosure of numerous angular fragments. Also, the color changes, though it is predominantly green, and the different varieties of decomposition create finally an endless variety. We will presently have occasion to consider the causes to which it is due.

"The western country offers more differences. Along the slope of Mount Davidson and Mount Butler, from the Best & Belcher mine to Gold Hill, it is formed by syenite, which, at some places, is separated from the vein by a crystalline rock of black color, having the nature of aphanite, but altogether obscure as to the mode of its occurrence. It is from three to fifty feet thick, and the elucidation of its real nature may be expected from further developments.

(This report by Richthofen was written in 1866. The rock was afterwards termed "andesite," and is thought to be of volcanic origin, subsequent to the upheaval or elevation of the strata accompanying it. It was also decided to be contemporaneous with, and instrumental in the deposit of the mineral matter forming the Comstock Lode.)

"As syenite to the west and propylite to the east, occur in that portion of the Comstock vein which has been most explored, and where works, more than anywhere else, extend in both directions into the country, it has been generally assumed in Virginia, that the lode follows the plane of contact between two different kind of rocks, and is therefore a contact deposit. But immediately north of Mount Davidson, where propylite extends high up on the western hills, this rock forms the western country as well as the eastern—as at the California and Ophir mines—though at the latter metamorphic rocks and syenite are associated with propylite on the western side.

"On Cedar Hill syenite again predominates; but further north propylite forms the country rock on both sides. South of Golden Hill the syenite disappears from the western wall, and its place is taken, to some extent, by propylite, but in greater part by metamorphic rocks of the before-mentioned classes, principally quartzite and uralitic rocks. * * * Nowhere have syenite and metamorphic rocks been found on the eastern side.

OUTCROPPINGS.

"The outcroppings of the Comstock Lode do not form a continuous line, but consist rather of small and detached fragments of quartz, ordinarily protruding from the surrounding ground, and sometimes forming broad crests, which, in the aggregate, form a broad, uninterrupted belt. The horizontal distance across the vein of the outcrops of the different branches, amounts to upwards of 600 feet. Those of the western branches which retain the eastern dip of the western wall of the vein, carry principally crystallized quartz of a very glassy appearance, ordinarily of white, or at least of light color, and comparatively of pure quality. Angular fragments of the country rock are imbedded in the quartz, and form the center of its crystallization; they usually occur in large pieces and in finely disseminated particles.

"Metalliferous minerals are scarce, though not entirely wanting. Nothing indicates underground wealth, nor, indeed, has such been found by subsequent mining. The only exception is Cedar Hill, where native gold was found abundantly in places; but its scarce dispersion never justified great expectations. Of this nature are the Sacramento, Virginia and El Dorado outcrops, and others on Mounts Davidson and Butler. They have, in several places, a width of 120 feet, besides other branches which form part of them.

"In the eastern outcrops, particles of the country rock, together with others of clayey matter and metallic substances, occur, finely disseminated through the quartz, causing thereby a marked difference from the character of the western outcrops. A certain porous structure of the quartz, evidently originating from the removal of fine particles of ore, and the brown

and red coloring, caused by metallic oxides, indicate the ore-bearing character of large portions in depth; and the dissemination of native gold and silver in small pores and larger cavities, gives evidence of the presence of ores of the precious metals. Also the chloride and simple sulphuret of silver occur in the eastern outcrops. These different characters of the 'Pacos' and 'Colorado' of the Mexican, and the 'iron hat' of the German miner, continue downward to a varying depth. * * *

VEIN MATTER.

"The vein matter of the Comstock Lode is of a highly varied character, if we consider every substance which enters into the composition of the body of the vein between its two walls as belonging to it. Its chief component parts are fragments of country rock, clay and clayey matter, quartz and ores.

FRAGMENTS OF COUNTRY ROCK.

"Near the surface, about five-sixths of the mass of the Comstock vein consists of country rock—'horses' as the Cornish miner calls them. They are often of large size, and then terminate below in a sharp edge. Their shape and size vary somewhat with the nature of the rock of which they consist. Those of propylite, which along the whole range occur on the eastern side, and only occasionally extend throughout the whole vein where the country is of the same character on both sides, are ordinarily very much elongated in the direction of the vein, frequently to 1,000 feet or more, while their breadth is far inferior, and their height is intermediate between both. At their ends they thin out gradually. Those of syenite terminate more abruptly, and their dimensions are more equal, though they are always in the direction of the strike of the vein. From the large 'horses' every variety of size occurs down to the smallest fragments. The quartz is often so thickly filled with angular pieces as to have a brecciated appearance. Propylite is more common among them than syenite, and brecciated vein matter is therefore prevalent in those parts of the lode where propylite incloses the same on both sides, or where, at least, it furnishes the larger part of the material for 'horses.' It is for this reason abundant in the California, Central and Ophir mines, and in the southern part of the Gold Hill mines.

CLAY AND CLAYEY MATTERS.

"Few large veins are so abundant in these substances as the Comstock vein. Clay forms the eastern selvage from north to south in continuous sheets, sometimes of ten to twenty feet in thickness. Other sheets of clay divide 'horses' from quartz, or different bodies of the latter; and where two walls come in close contact they have in places a united width of twenty

to sixty feet. This clay is ordinarily tough and putty-like, and contains rounded pebbles of the adjoining rock; only where quartz is on both sides it partakes of its nature, and is more earthy and dry. But, besides, clayey matter occurs in the body of the vein to a great extent, and in places takes a prominent part in filling the fissure. Most 'horses' terminate at their lower end in a clayey substance, and continue downward as well as in the direction of the vein as sheets of clay. Out of the vein the same matter occurs to a great extent in the eastern country, but scarcely, if ever, in the western, thereby giving another evidence of the indistinctness of the eastern boundary of the vein.

CHARACTER OF QUARTZ.

"The differences mentioned before as prevailing in the quartz of the outcrop continue downward, but are not so conspicuous in depth on account of the general white color of the quartz. But even then the finely disseminated particles of the wall rock are more peculiar to the eastern than the western portion, and are always abundant where the quartz contains ore. At the upper levels, some bodies of quartz are of a reddish color; this is where the 'Colorados' continue downward. Frequently, however, this color is only due to the red clay filling the fissures of the fractured quartz. In this case it is probably produced by the percolation of the vein matter by water, while in the former it is likely that it is connected with the original formation of the vein, as are all the phenomena presented by the coated iron hat. The quartz in the Comstock vein is rarely solid, and blasting is applied for its removal in but few instances. Generally it is fractured, and in numerous places the effects of the dynamical action on it are such as to give it the appearance of crushed sugar. It occurs in this condition when inclosed in clay matter, and then frequently reminds one of the waving lines of damask. But then, also large and continuous bodies consisting entirely of 'crushed quartz,' as we may call it, are occasionally met with. Such was the case throughout the larger part of the great bonanza of the Ophir mine.

VARIETY OF ORES.

"The principal ores of the Comstock Lode are stephanite, vitreous silver ore, native silver and very rich galena; also small quantities of pyrrargyrite or ruby silver, horn silver and polybasite. Besides these are found native gold, iron pyrites, zincblende, copper pyrites, carbonate of lead and pyrrhotite, the last two being very scarce."

KING ON GENERAL GEOLOGY.

A better idea will be gained of the general geology of Nevada by reading an extract from Clarence King's exhaustive and authoritative report:

"Both the Sierra and Desert ranges are composed first of crumpled and uplifted strata, from the Azoic period to the Jurassic; secondly, of ancient eruptive rocks which accompany the Jurassic upheaval; and thirdly, of modern eruptive rocks belonging to the volcanic family, ranging in date probably from as early as the late Miocene to the glacial period. Folds of more or less complexity, twisted and warped by longitudinal forces, often compressed into a series of zigzags, sometimes massed by outbursts of granite, syenitic granite, or syenite, and, lastly, built upon by or frequently buried beneath immense accumulations of volcanic material; these are the characteristic features of the mountain chain. They are usually meridional and parallel and separated by valleys which are filled to a general level by quarternary detritus, the result of erosion from the early Cretaceous period down to the present time. The east slope of the Sierra, directly facing the Washoe region, is, in brief, a relic of metamorphic schists and slates, skirting the foothills and resting at high east and west angles against the great granite body, which, for many miles to the southward, forms not only the summit but the main mass of the range. Rising through the granite and forming the eastern summit is a lofty mass of sanidin-trachyte, of a dull chocolate color, and only remarkable for the beautifully regular prisms of black mica which intersect. The ridge known as the Washoe mountains is of this trachyte. Its culminating height, Washoe Peak, lies directly east and west-across the valley from Mt. Davidson, the center and summit of the Virginia mining region.

"Little can be learned of the ancient structure of the Virginia range, for eight-tenths of its mass are made up of volcanic rocks. Only at rare intervals, where deep erosions lay bare the original range or where its hard summits have been lifted above the volcanic flows, is there any clue to the materials or position of the ancient chain. Mt. Davidson is one of these relics, being composed of syenite. Inclined against the base of this mass, and in the bottoms of ravines eroded in the volcanic materials occur considerable hills of metaphoric rocks, schists, limestones, graphitic shales and slates. Southward in the canyon of the Carson, and in the ravines of the Pine Nut hills, are uplifted slates and carbonaceous shales, associated with irregular limestone beds, the whole surrounded and limited by volcanic (andesite) rocks. Still further southward the crest ridge of the Pine Nut region, which is a continuation of the Virginia range, is syenitic granite, forming high, rugged crags, of an extremely picturesque aspect. Every analogy would point to the belief that these aqueous rocks and the granitic masses accompanying them, are identical with the similar rocks which predominate in the majority of Cordillera ranges; but we have positive proof

of this in the fact that in El Dorado canyon, one of the ravines of the Pine Nut hills, Professor Whitney has found triassic fossils.

"In *résumé*, it may be said that this range is one of the old Jurassic folds of stratified rocks, and through fissures granite and syenite have obtruded; that after a very long period of comparative repose from the early Cretaceous to the late Tertiary the old range was riven in innumerable crevices, and deluged by floods of volcanic rocks which have buried nearly all of its older mass, and entirely changed its topography. During this period of Vulcanism the present valleys were in great part filled with fresh water lakes; and near the base of the Virginia range we had evidence, in the tufa deposits, that a considerable quantity of volcanic material was both ejected under water and flowed down into it. Water penetrating the fissured range and meeting melted rock gave rise to the solfataras and hot springs, whose traces are everywhere apparent. Following this age of lava and steam eruptions came the glacial epoch with its sequel of torrents and floods, and finally a great desiccating period, introducing our present condition."

OTHER PORTIONS OF STATE.

While the extracts from the works of King and Richthofen, particularly that of the Comstock Lode, will give a key to the general geology of the state, yet an idea of local characteristics would be necessary to thoroughly gain an idea of the geological conditions of Nevada in their entirety. Each county has some peculiar formation or deposit not contained even by its sister counties. For instance, several counties possess indications of the existence of precious gems; in Nye county many beautiful turquoise have been found, handsome enough to shine on any fair hand, and many of them have been mined.

Bodies of low-grade ores have been located in nearly every county in the state of Nevada, and when these can be worked by some cheap process, a fortune will be within the grasp of hundreds of men. It is more than probable that among these prospects are some which will in the course of time develop into "bonanzas." In addition to mines, Nevada has immense beds of salt, sulphur, antimony, borax, alum and soda.

Esmeralda, Churchill and Humboldt counties possess the largest number of these saliniferous minerals. As they are situated in the lowest portion of the Great Basin, they are of course near the sinks of the four largest rivers, the Humboldt, Truckee, Walker and Carson. The counties of Nye, White, Elko and Eureka possess great beds of limestone, remains of prehistoric coral beds. Lava seems to overlie the northwestern part of Nevada, from the great overflow which formed the Modoc lava beds.

Fossils of various periods are found; in the limestone of the Pilot

Rock mountains are fossils of recent origin; the ones first found were discovered in 1866 by Professor Joshua E. Clayton, at Silver Peak, Esmeralda county, and belonged to the lower Silurian period. He found them in a large valley incrustated with saline deposits, and the valley has always been known as Clayton valley from the discoverer. Large thermal springs are numerous in the vicinity and the adjacent hills contain ledges of gold, iron, lead, silver and copper. These fossils are also found on the ranges of Diamond Peak, and erosion in all the places mentioned has so loosened their environment that the fossils can be easily procured. They are found in a bed of thinly laminated yellow sandstone, the trilobites, the earliest living creatures on the earth, having their impressions clearly defined on each separate layer of rock, as the layers are separated.

Limestone is predominant, the most prominent mines lying in it, the limestone seeming to be associated with the gold and silver veins, and to have been active in producing the precipitation. This is the case in Elko, White Pine, Eureka and Nye counties, while in Lander, Esmeralda, Ormsby, Washoe and the mines of the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, the deposits are in granite, in narrow fissures, with small indications of deep or extensive fissures.

In Nevada can be found fine specimens of petrified, or silicified wood, and exquisitely beautiful crystals and agates.

NEVADA'S WONDERFUL MOUNTAINS.

The mountains of Nevada are varied in every respect; some of them affording magnificent scenery, picturesque, weird, awe-inspiring and wonderfully beautiful. Clear, cool lakes nestle in their embrace, wonderful springs of every nature, deep, dense woods, beautiful flowers, birds of song, everything which the lover of nature worships. And then again, bare, bleak, precipitous mountains, destitute of foliage, grass, or any vegetation which could charm the eye, lakes filled with brackish water, utter absence of song birds and flowers. Yet all were created for some purpose, for under the most forbidding aspect may lurk the precious metal or gems.

Nevada can boast of over one hundred mountain ranges, and all seem to possess some feature making them worthy of attention. Some of them are of immense height, and on the highest elevations have been found some of the richest mines, and in a horizontal position beds of limestone have captured and held them for future generations. The United States geological exploration of the fortieth parallel gives the following altitudes of the elevations rivalling the parent Rocky mountains in height: Pogonip Peak, in White Pine county, 10,792 feet above sea level; Treasure Hill and Tele-

graph Peak, 9,228; Treasure City, 8,980, and many others of about the same height.

There is a general regularity in the appearance of the mountains, the trend of all being southerly and northerly, yet there is great irregularity in the lithological formation; this is what makes Nevada such an interesting field for the mineralogist and geologist. The general trend of the interior elevations is generally parallel to that of the Rocky mountains and the Sierras, though there are transverse elevations, and sometimes mineral veins corresponding. The parallelism of their trend and the regular recurrence are indicative of lateral pressure as the cause.

In the northwest the principal ranges are the Antelope, Pine Forest, Black Rock, Trinity, Cottonwood, Hot Spring, Independence and Goose Creek; these, with a myriad of smaller mountains lie north of the Humboldt river; south of the river and north of the central parallel are East Humboldt, West Humboldt, Toano, Pequop, Pinon, East Range, Sonoma, Battle Mountain, Fish Creek, Cortez. In the central belt are the White Pine, Schell Creek, Snake, Carson Sink Range, Augusta, New Pass, Desatoia, Shoshone, Toiyabe, Toquima, Monitor, Hot Creek, Diamond, Pancake, Egan, and Long Valley Range. To the south and southwest lie the Red Mountain, Monte Christo, Pilot, Excelsior, Wassuch, or Walker river, Kawitch, Reveille, Pahrnagat, Mount Irish, Hiko, Ely, Highland, Spring Mountain, Cedar, Mormon, Virgin, Grapevine, Belted, Desert, Vegas, Muddy and Buckskin. Many of the ranges, notably the East Humboldt, Diamond, Toiyabe, Schell Creek and Egan, extend for 100 miles or more unbroken; the highest peaks are from 10,000 to 12,000 feet.

CHAPTER XVI.

LAWS AFFECTED BY MINING.

Efforts to Adopt a State Constitution—Taxation of Mines and Results—The Revenue Law—Why It was Changed Later—Bullion Increase in 1871—Pledges Made by Legislators and Ignored—Effects of the Veto—A Political Anomaly—Schemes of the Bonanza Firm—Compromise Arranged—Sharp Practice to Avoid Paying Penalties.

Nevada became first known as a mining state and is so regarded to-day, and from the first mining has been paramount. The mineral development of the country was the first thing to be considered. Consequently when an effort was made to frame a state constitution the question of taxing the mines became one of paramount interest.

The framers inserted a section authorizing taxation of property, which placed all mines, whether productive or not, upon the same basis. In the convention there was strong opposition to this. It was regarded as taxing futurity altogether too much. William M. Stewart, afterwards United States senator, led the opposition, and finally proposed an amendment. This authorized a levy only upon the net proceeds of that class of property; it was defeated. In his speeches he went on record as "Opposed to taxing the hopes of poor miners; his shafts, and drifts, and bed rock tunnels."

This sentence formed one of the warcries of the campaign later, and the principal reason the constitution was rejected by a large majority on the 19th of January, was the fact that the Stewart amendment had not been adopted. Knowing this, the next convention, in 1864, took the constitution which had been defeated, made slight changes and added the Stewart amendment and it was adopted by an overwhelming vote—10,373 to 1,284.

A tax of \$1.50 was authorized by this act, for the county; and for the state, \$1.25 on each one hundred dollars of valuation. But section 99 limited the levy on proceeds of mines to one dollar on the \$100, one-half for county and the other half for state purposes. This was a discrimination of \$1.75 on the \$100 in favor of mining property. The law also provided that \$20 should be deducted for working the ores, and only three-fourths of the remainder should be taxed. On a ton of ore worth \$100 the tax would be sixty cents.

CHANGING OF THE LAW.

The question of the constitutionality of the 99th section was often discussed, and the first case to settle it was brought before Judge Wright on January 8, 1877. The question was most important. If the 99th section was found to be antagonistic to the state constitution, the decision would increase greatly the tax that producers would be required to pay on bullion.

For example:—The assessor of Storey county had reported \$11,951,876 as the gross amount of bullion produced in that county. A tax of \$17,772.54 had been paid on it. If the revenue paid had been in accordance with that portion of the law which the supreme court finally decided to be constitutional, the amount would have been increased to \$123,776.29 in Storey county alone. When the Comstock was yielding from \$15,000,000 to \$17,000,000 in bullion every year the income would have been an enormous one for the state.

A special session of the legislature met on the 15th of March following the commencement of the suit and two revenue bills were introduced, materially changing the provisions of the law in question. One provided a further exemption on the amount of bullion to be assessed; this one

allowed \$18 per ton on free ores and \$40 per ton on such as had to be roasted. The other, introduced by D. W. Welty, of Lander county, looked to the relief of the tax-oppressed bullion. The latter one passed the senate by a vote of ten to five and the assembly by a vote of twenty-three to five. It became, by approval, a law on April 2nd. The 99th section was finally declared unconstitutional on the sixth of June following, because it made "taxation unequal." If it did, the new law did not equalize things, but made them still more unequal.

In Storey county the bullion tax was then 25 cents on \$100 for county purposes, and a tax on other properties was \$1.50 on \$100 for any other property. If the owner of land paid \$1.50 in taxes on \$100, the owner of a mine paid, if the ore yielded \$100, and was free milling, twenty and a half cents on what remained after taking out the \$18 allowed by the law, and if it had to be roasted, fifteen cents, taking out the \$40 allowed by law. It was no wonder that the citizens, especially those of Storey county, rebelled.

BULLION INCREASE IN 1871.

In 1871 the bullion increase over the previous year was as follows, shown by the reports of the county assessors:

Esmeralda county, bullion assessed in 1871, \$137,079; in 1870, \$92,910; increase, \$44,169.

In Storey county, bullion assessed in 1871, \$10,644,702; in 1870, \$6,053,949; increase, \$4,590,753.

Elko county, bullion assessed in 1871, \$614,946; in 1870, \$219,169; increase, \$395,777.

Humboldt county, bullion assessed in 1871, \$499,458; in 1870, \$378,840; increase, \$120,618.

Lyon county, bullion assessed in 1871, \$579,279; increase, \$579,279.

Lander county, bullion assessed in 1871, \$2,099,013; in 1870, \$1,104,590; increase, \$994,423.

Lincoln county, bullion assessed in 1871, \$3,604,802; in 1870, \$1,662,916; increase, \$1,941,886.

Nye county, bullion assessed in 1871, \$474,108; in 1870, \$191,061; increase, \$283,047.

White Pine county, bullion assessed in 1871, \$1,347,528; in 1870, \$1,177,679; increase, \$169,849.

Total increased bullion assessment of 1871 over 1870, \$8,119,801.

RICH MEN EVADED TAXES.

Another thing which made the miners restive was the fact that the richer men, the owners of the bonanzas, were disposed to evade the payment

of the bullion tax. The ones less able to bear it were, of course, not willing to pay the tax and let the millionaires escape paying it. The latter were determined to bring influence to bear upon the legislature so as to secure exemption from the tax on mining products.

Another fact that weighed heavily in favor of exempting mining products was the fact, that in 1869 the legislature had authorized Storey county to issue \$300,000 in bonds, to be given to the Virginia & Truckee Railroad Company. A yearly levy of one-half of one per cent was to be made upon the property of the county to pay interest upon the bonds, and also to create a sinking fund for the accumulation of moneys in order to pay them eventually.

The men who owned the best paying mines, also owned the stock of the railroad, all being under the control of the California Bank stockholders, composed of these same men. The power wielded by these men was enormous. As a result, the legislature, on February 28, 1871, again changed the taxation law. It allowed a reduction from the product of the mines, of just the amount per ton it cost to extract the ore and convert it into bullion. The amount allowed for such expense was limited; the deduction on ores going \$12, or less, per ton, could not exceed 90 per cent of their value. A yield of anywhere between \$12 and \$30 could be deducted 80 per cent. If between \$30 and \$100, a 60 per cent deduction might be made. Fifty per cent deduction was allowed for over \$100 yield, but the owner had to prove that was the actual expense. An additional deduction of \$15 per ton was allowed on ores which had to be roasted. Owners could, under this law, figure expenses so high on the ores which had to be roasted as to leave but \$1 per ton, liable to assessment; while on the free ores that were assessed \$22 per ton, assessment might be reduced to \$16.

THE PIPER BILL.

In 1874 the people of Storey county sent John Piper, of Virginia City, to the legislature. He introduced a bill which became a law, the vote in the senate being unanimous, and in the assembly only one vote was opposed to it. This bill repealed the portion of the law of 1867 which limited the tax on bullion in Storey county to 25 cents on \$100, the limit \$1.50 and on other kinds of property the limit was placed at \$1.50.

This went through easily because William Sharon and his associates had almost exhausted the ore bodies in their mines and wanted a change. A heavier tax on mines would draw little from them, but it would increase the sinking fund out of which Storey county was to pay their railway bonds.

This was all right for Sharon, but when, immediately after, the big

bonanza firm, John W. Mackey, James G. Fair, Flood and O'Brien, had opened up their big bonanza, the Consolidated Virginia and the California mines, it was different. This threw the burden of taxation upon them, forcing them to pay a large proportion of the Storey county railway bonds, and that was what made them make a determined effort to change the complexion of affairs. War was inaugurated against William Sharon and his associates, for they held him responsible for this state of affairs. To this end they refused to pay the taxes, county or state; they declared the law unconstitutional. The case was decided against them in the United States circuit court. They appealed it to the supreme court, and it lay undecided during the contest which followed closely. This refusal to pay taxes was made on the eve of an election; it made a new political issue. Both parties were opposed to any change in the taxation of the net proceeds of the mines; property owners would have to pay themselves any deficiencies in county or state. All candidates for the legislature pledged themselves as opposed to any change in the law taxing bullion. All did so—but as to keeping them—that was a different question. White Pine county did not exact such a pledge.

When the legislature met, the report of the state controller showed that the state had to pay, within the next two years, \$968,929.38, by borrowing, taxation, or both. Exclusive of the tax on mines, the revenues of the state for that period would be \$711,210; add to this \$64,464 as the income from mines, *not including the big bonanzas*, and the state would have a sum of \$775,774, leaving a deficiency of \$193,255 to meet, *if the bonanza kings did not pay the tax on their mines.*

The above were the figures of the state controller, but they were in error. His estimate for running the state government was \$12,643.47 more than was spent. The mines of the state also paid in to the treasury, \$93,626.20 more than was estimated.

STOREY COUNTY'S CONDITION.

Storey county had, at the close of 1866, reported no floating debt, its only obligation being the Virginia & Truckee Railway bonds. Of these \$218,000 remained unpaid, bearing interest at 7 per cent. When the Bonanza firm refused to pay taxes, there was a deficiency in the revenues, and \$100,000 was borrowed to maintain schools and pay for the new court house.

The Bonanza firm owed to the county of Storey and the state, \$290,275.72. They owed penalties for not paying the sum when due, \$77,578.22, a total of \$367,853.94.

The question was whether to borrow \$200,000 for the state, force

Storey county to borrow \$100,000 to maintain her credit, or go back on their sacred pledge and compromise with the "Bonanza Firm." It was practically decided to do the latter, as a choice of evils.

THE COMPROMISE BILL.

A bill was introduced on February 17, 1877, which was a compromise, the parties to it being the Bonanza firm, the county officials of Storey county, and the state controller and treasurer, Governor Bradley acquiescing. These officials were elected before the question of a compromise had been raised and were not pledged in the matter. This bill differed from the existing law in that where the former said: Assess the value of what bullion remains, after deducting the actual cost, and no more, of producing it, placing a limit to the amount per ton, beyond which owners were not allowed to bring in bills of expense. The latter allowed a deduction for expenses equal to the limits named, regardless of whether the actual cost had reached those figures or not. It made a reduction in the tax on bullion product in the state of thirty-one and a half per cent, or equal to twenty per cent of the entire taxable property of the state. This was admitted by the ones in favor of the bill; those opposed to it claimed that it relieved from taxation nearly fifty per cent of the entire taxable mining products of the state. Narrowed down it meant that if the state would cut off thirty-one and a half per cent of the tax on their bullion product, the Bonanza firm would pay all they owed in county and state.

The bill passed the senate on February 24, 1877, with 11 opposing votes and 14 in favor. It passed the assembly on the 27th of February, by a vote of 27 to 23. On March 1, Governor L. R. Bradley vetoed the bill, the veto message being a strong one, in fact an arraignment of the legislature; in one passage he said:

"We are sent here, as the servants of the people, to execute and carry out their will. There is no power on earth to release us from the pledges exacted of us by our constituents, except themselves. The success or failure of our government depends upon the honesty of the representative in carrying out his instructions. The whole people, in their state conventions, and in their county conventions, have instructed us as to our duty in relation to the assessment of the proceeds of the mines. On no other subject were the people of this state ever so outspoken, so unanimous. No member of this legislature came here in doubt as to the wishes of those who sent him. We all will have an accounting with our respective constituencies upon our return home, for the proper execution of the trust confided in us. While some may return, covered with the wreck of broken pledges, others, I am happy to say, will meet their people, and receive the reward of 'well done,

good and faithful servants.' Many will go forth from this feast of the vultures with pledges kept sacred, with manhood unsullied, and the people will learn *whom to trust in future.*"

What the people did learn was *not* to reward the eleven senators who remained faithful to their pledge. Few received any further office, from the hands of their supposedly grateful constituency. Others who betrayed the people were rewarded generously for breaking faith. But the worst form of appreciation shown by the people was the defeating of Governor Bradley at the next election and in sending to the United States senate one of the Bonanza firm, James G. Fair. And if Fair did make a senator to be proud of, it does not overcome the treachery of the ones who sent him to the senate and Governor Bradley to retirement. For while at the time there was a fine display of enthusiasm, congratulations galore and pledges to stand by him until death, yet he was defeated the first time afterwards that he claimed their suffrage.

Sometimes the minority wins out in the long run, and the small minority which condemned the vetoing of the bill, proved a power in the future. Every newspaper in Storey county came out in a flood of invective and vituperation. "Ass," "imbecile," "old fool" were among the choice terms applied to that brave and courteous gentleman. Yet on the other hand papers opposed to him, notably the *Eureka Republican*, said, editorially: "Governor Bradley deserves well of the people of this state. We are always glad to do justice to a political opponent, and on this occasion we tender the governor our hearty thanks for his action. He has, we believe, saved the already overburdened tax-payers of the state from the imposition of additional and unjust burdens."

ANOTHER COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

But little time elapsed after the vetoing of the bill on March 1st, before the Bonanza firm made another attempt at a compromise. On March 17 they made an offer to Storey county, through its commissioners, to loan Storey county \$80,000 and later advance quarterly for one year an amount equal to half of one per cent on their bullion yield, after deducting the cost of production.

Attached were three conditions; the money was to be used only for the general and school funds, which left the railroad bonds and other debts unprovided for; when the suit then before the supreme court was settled, no more money would be advanced. All money advanced was to be credited against the amount of taxes due county and state, if the result of suit was adverse to the Bonanza firm; otherwise not. If the latter, the commissioners were to remit and release as far as possible, all percentages and pen-



WADSWORTH

to you
amazing

alties for which the companies would be liable, for having failed to pay the assessments at the time they became due.

This attempt was turned down and finally withdrawn. But the great men would not give up trying to avoid paying the penalties. They tried to effect another compromise.

THE FINAL COMPROMISE.

On May 3rd they offered to pay all they owed Storey county and the state of Nevada, including costs of suit, *less penalties and per cents* that had accrued by reason of nonpayment. That if the pending case in the United States supreme court was terminated adversely to them, then the district court of Storey county was to issue a *mandamus* staying execution for satisfaction of so much of judgment as included penalties and per cents, until April 1, 1879. By so doing the matter would be carried beyond the next session of the legislature giving an opportunity to avoid paying them by an act of the legislature. The proposition was accepted and the money, \$290,275.72, was paid on May 5th. Two days later the supreme court decided the case in favor of the people, so some one must have sent inside information to the Bonanza firm, enabling them to make the deal just in time.

THE PENALTIES COME UP AGAIN.

At the next session of the legislature, February, 1879, a bill was introduced, which had it been constitutional, would have allowed the Bonanza firm to avoid paying the amount due state and county. It passed the legislature, was approved by the governor, but when the legislature adjourned, Attorney General Murphy asked the supreme court to place the cases again on the calendar (the California and Consolidated Virginia) that they might be re-argued; in order to test the constitutionality of the bill just passed. This was done and the law found to be unconstitutional. The reasons given were:

First—That the district attorney had no right, or power, to consent to the entry of a judgment, or to receive less than the full amount of taxes due and penalties accrued, to the state and county.

Second—That the act was in plain violation of sections 20 and 21, of Article 4, of the constitution of this state, in this, that it was a special act. It was therefore ordered that the judgment of the district court be reversed, the demurrers overruled, and the defendants be permitted to answer.

J. H. Harris, district attorney of Storey county, filed an amended complaint on July 9, 1880; the 6th of November, the court rendered judgment in favor of the state, against each company, for the sum prayed for in the

complaints and the penalties, in all \$77,578.22. The companies immediately filed an appeal.

Another effort was made through the legislature to avoid leaving the issue for the courts to settle. On the 27th of January, 1881, senate bill No. 68, was introduced by Senator Haines, of Douglas county; in it an effort was made to avoid if possible by phraseology of a general form, the objection found in Section 20, Article 4 of the constitution, which had proved so disastrous to the former act on the same subject.

It passed, at the final passage the senate standing: Republicans, aye, 8; no, 5; Democrats, aye, 5; no, 4; one Democrat who favored its passage being absent. In the assembly, aye, 28; no, 18.

Once again a governor took a hand in the matter, Governor Kinkead vetoing the bill on March 3rd. This veto to the "bullion tax penalties bill" was almost entirely unexpected. Or so it was claimed, although the platform on which Governor Kinkead was elected contained clauses pledging candidates to oppose any and all such bills. So Governor Kinkead by this veto justified the man he supplanted, Governor Bradley, in his veto of just such an act.

CHAPTER XVII.

MINING AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

Nevada a Star of the First Magnitude in Mining Firmament—Fame of the Comstock—Comstock Pumping Association—Rehabilitation of Comstock—Repairing Sutro Tunnel—Bullion Tax Bill, Signed—Carson River Placers—Nevada's Mint—Discovery of Tonopah—J. L. Butler. Father of Tonopah—Mines Being Worked and Future Prospects—Great Camp of Goldfield—The Wedekind Mine and Its Discoverer—Purchase by Governor Sparks—Other Sections of State—Nevada Objective Mining Region of United States.

Undoubtedly Nevada shines today as a star of the first magnitude in the mining firmament of the world, chiefly because within her boundaries lies the Comstock's four-mile deposit of riches untold—the story of whose rise and fall is the mining romance par excellence of the world. Of her past history everyone knows, but the past is past, the past when stockholders and superintendents carried on the boldest mining operations known in the world of mining, and the Comstock has awakened from her long years of industrial lethargy, to a rejuvenation along the lines of legitimate mining enterprise.

Six years ago, September 1st, the controlling interests of the leading properties after months of deliberation, decided that it would be a paying en-

terprise to exploit the immense low-grade ore reserves, scornfully passed by the bonanza hunters of early Comstock days. It was well known, when the mines were allowed to fill with water to the level of the Sutro tunnel, that great bodies of these ores awaiting exploration, lay in the lower levels, as well as those discovered and passed by.

The cost would be great, but that did not deter the owners. The Comstock Pumping Association was formed, composed only of the companies interested in the lode, and plans laid to rid the lower levels of the waters in which they had been so long submerged. In September, 1899, contracts were let to supply the Comstock with cheap power, electricity, the maximum cost of which per horsepower was to be \$7, the minimum, \$4, as against past cost of \$20 to \$30 per horsepower. The plan was to unwater to a depth of 3,000 feet with the increased plant. The assessments were levied and in October, 1899, the Evans hydraulic elevator began the work. For over three years the water level was kept 450 feet below the level of the Sutro tunnel, and the work of exploration and mining has been carried on quietly, chiefly by the Consolidated California and Virginia Company, over a million dollars being produced the first three years. Not much as compared to the \$400,000,000 produced in the great past, but simply a starter for the new and great productive era of the Comstock, one which will cast even the vaunted past into the shade. The new conditions, new policies, and new economics guarantee all this.

There is abundant power, the one thing needful, generated in the Truckee river in California, and transmitted 37 miles for the operation of mills and machinery. It is one of the most notable installations of electric power for mining purposes in the world.

The owners are determined to leave nothing undone, and last year and this they are working to still further unwater the very lowest depths of the oldest workings by the use of the Riedler pumps, driven by electric power.

BULLION TAX LAW.

In 1885 after duly passing the Legislature, the Governor signed the "Bullion Tax Bill," over which there was great feeling aroused. It relieved the mines of the tax on the gross yield and was as follows:

"Section 1.—All ores, tailings and mineral bearing material, of whatever character, shall be assessed for State and County purposes in the following manner:

"From the gross yield, return, or value of all ores, tailings or mineral-bearing material of whatever character, there shall be deducted the *actual* cost of extracting said ores or minerals from the mine, the *actual* cost of saving said tailings, the *actual* cost of transportation of said ores, mineral or

tailings, to the place of reduction or sale, and the remainder shall be deemed the net proceeds and shall be assessed, and taxed as provided in this Act."

CARSON RIVER PLACERS.

While in the past the river bed of the Carson river was worked with more or less success during the summers, no great successes were ever reported until the past two or three years.

Dredges were not very successful. Finally a company known as the "Nevada Mining Company" put in a fine plant on the river. For some reason or other work was not what was expected. This year hydraulic mining engineers from San Francisco are superintending the reconstruction of the entire plant and great results are looked for next summer.

Throughout Nevada are fine placers which can be worked after the irrigation plant is finished. There is no water now and owners are simply waiting for the water to come. In these placers gold nuggets weighing sometimes several hundred dollars are found. The Nevada Company intends to work the Carson river bed thoroughly.

NEVADA'S MINT.

The Nevada Mint at Carson City has had an eventful career, since the days of political pulls. It was a magnificently equipped plant, but all that is left is the fine building and the assaying plant. The machinery has been distributed to the other mints in the United States.

In 1885 politics closed the Mint. It was reopened, again on April 9th of that year, with Democrats in control. It was a political seesaw all its years of existence. It closed and reopened. When it reopened on April 12, 1889, it had \$1,600,000 in gold in shoe bars. In July, 1891, salaries were all cut down as appropriation did not cover them.

In 1895 came the uncovering of the stealings which had been going on, according to common belief, for years. The flight and return of one of the guilty ones, the trials and the results, John Heeney, 8 years at hard labor and \$5,000 fine, first, and then John T. Jones a similar sentence, with lighter punishment for Brule and minor offenders, gave material for the Associated Press for months. It was never known to the outside world, if it was to the Government, just how much was taken; one bar stolen from the Standard mine was worth \$40,000, and stealing, it was proved, had been going on for ten years, and amounted to at least \$100,000.

In July, 1898, the Mint was partially dismantled, and it was decided to run it as an assay office only. There was a long and loud wail and the later developments have justified the people of Nevada in making it, but the Government was unrelenting. In September, 1886, the Director called attention to the fact that deposits had ceased because depositors were paid in drafts:

View of
the Mint



UNITED STATES MINT, CARSON CITY

YMD
1904.12.10

and also because transportation was higher than private shippers. When the Washington Mint ordered all bullion in Carson shipped to Washington \$200,000 per day went for some time. When the Mint closed the people sent an address to the president, and the courts were appealed to, the people claiming that the law was violated in closing the Mint after it had been in existence 15 years.

Ex-Governor R. K. Colcord is in charge of the assay office and W. M. David is chief clerk. For the year ending June 30, 1903, there were 246 deposits of bullion containing gold and silver; value, \$282,475.25, a decrease of \$37,614.33 against last year's receipts. There were 266 assays, including melts, consolidations, bullion and ore assays of gold, silver, copper and lead. Deposits were \$271,622.06, silver, \$10,853.19. The earnings were \$967.70 and expenditures \$12,196.44, with a percentage of net expenses to deposits of \$3,875.12.

GREAT CAMP OF TONOPAH.

The famous Tonopah Mining District lies on the western slope of the southern portion of the San Antonio mountains and lies partly in Esmeralda county and partly in Nye county. For years the whole area was unknown as far as mineral possibilities are concerned, being used for a cattle range. Many accounts have been published regarding the discovery of Tonopah but the following letter, written November 19, 1902, by the discoverer, J. L. Butler, is an authentic account:

"Dear Sir: In compliance with your request I submit the following:

"Tonopah is an Indian name which, I learned when a boy, signifies 'a small stream.' The Indians on their periodical trips from the Cowich mountains and other places to Rhodes' Salt Marsh, camped at this spring. Rich mines have been discovered in the San Antonio range, and, the country being highly mineralized, I long considered the mountains in the vicinity of the spring a good field for the prospector. Attention to other matters kept me away from the range until May, 1900, when I left Belmont, the county seat of Nye county, on a prospecting expedition to the south. I passed over the Manhattan mountains, left Rye Patch, and traveled all day to the springs known by the Indians as Tonopah, near which I found quartz. I followed up the float and found leads. There were bold, black croppings of fine-grained quartz showing a great quantity of mineral, so much in fact that I considered it of very little or no value. However, I took several samples, passed over a great number of ledges, went on about four miles and camped on May 19, near what is now known as the Gold Mountain mines, and saw those leads also but as they were small, compared with the large ledges I had discovered earlier in the day, I did not think much of them, though I took samples with me which I afterwards had assayed.

"The first sample from Tonopah which I had assayed contained 395 ounces in silver and $15\frac{1}{2}$ ounces in gold to the ton. I spent some time in waiting for an assay to be made at Southern Klondike by Mr. H. B. Higgs, and on May 26 I returned to Tonopah, made a dry camp, and next day took about 75 pounds of ore from several ledges which I subsequently had assayed by Mr. W. C. Gayhart, at Austin, the result being 640 ounces in silver and \$206 in gold to the ton. I was absent from Belmont when the returns from the assay reached there, and when I did return to Belmont I had office duties to attend to, and also to harvest hay on my ranch, so I did not return to Tonopah to locate the mines until August 25, 1900. Mrs. Butler accompanied me and assisted materially in locating the claims. My first location was the Desert Queen, next the Burro, and then I told my wife to name one, which she did, naming it the Mizpah, which at that time did not look any better than the others, but since has proved to be the richest on record. I also located the Valley View, Silver Top and Buckboard, and the group as a whole proves to be among the richest opened up to date in any country.

"The mines are in porphyry or rhyolite and crop at the base of Mt. Oddie and radiate like a fan. The whole country is porphyritic; no lime stone. The quartz contains gold, silver and manganese. The leads have talc casings, the formation being the same on the foot and hanging walls. The country is a mineral zone intersected with fissures filled with quartz containing rich sulphides carrying gold and silver. The width of the mineral zone is as yet unknown, but there are 20 or 30 shafts being sunk in an area of five or six miles, so that later on the secret will be divulged and the extent of the mineral belt known."

In the past two years since the letter was written, prospecting has been actively carried on for a few miles around Tonopah. Prospectors are out in all directions and new discoveries and new fields are being found frequently. A large number of companies have been organized and are in active operation. In the camps of Gold Field, Ray, Liberty, Lone Mountain, Gold Mountain, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Klondike and Grand Pa district extensive developments have taken place. The first named, Gold Field, bids fair to be even a richer camp than Tonopah. There are four producers at present, the Diamond Field, Combination, January and Jumbo. The first named has been bonded to eastern parties.

J. L. Butler, now known as the "Father of Tonopah," with his associates, T. L. Oddie and W. Brougher, completed their locations by November. Others soon heard of it and miners from Silver Peak were given leases on portions of the ground. Mr. Butler started a shaft on the Mizpah ledge. An examination of the property was made by Captain J. R. Delamar's experts in January, and he acquired a bond on the property to permit examina-

tion and sampling, for \$200,000. What he considered a lack of water, prevented the purchase of the property by Captain Delamar. By January, 1902, the leasers had extracted \$3,000,000 worth of ore, paying the owners 25 per cent of the amount. Delamar discharged his experts for not realizing the value of the property.

June 1 a bond for \$360,000 was secured on the property by O. A. Turner, of Grass Valley, for Philadelphia capitalists. The bond was taken up and the new owners organized as the Tonopah Mining Company. The transfer was made on January 1, 1902, and active developments were commenced without delay. Only the highest grade of ore is extracted as a heavy loss is entailed for team freight, railroad freight, smelting charges and percentages. The ore averages about \$150 per ton net, the cost of mining, shipment and production being \$50 per ton. The company decided to build immense reduction works, and it is building a railroad from Rhodes' Marsh, on the Carson & Colorado, to Tonopah, a distance of 60 miles.

The Tonopah Mining Company has three hoists installed, two gasoline and one steam. Twenty-one companies have one or two hoists each. A stamp mill of 50 tons capacity with amalgating pans is in operation. Fine water works have also been established.

The Western Ore Purchasing Company, at Reno, receives many cars of ore from the Tonopah district every day; the Gold Field is also a shipper.

The Tonopah Mining Company, for the quarter ending December 31, 1903, paid the county a bullion tax of \$1,544, which means that the mines produced during that time \$42,000 above operating expenses. When the reduction works are finished the holders of property in the Tonopah district figure on the output being at least \$5,000,000 per month.

The first of the year Tonopah had a population of more than 5,000 and nearly 100 buildings were in course of construction. The place is lighted by electricity and pure water is supplied in abundance. There is an efficient fire department, two churches, good hotels, a first-class graded school with over 100 pupils and two good newspapers. A railroad now connects Tonopah with Sodaville on the C. & C. R. R.

THE WEDEKIND MINE.

The famous Wedekind mine was discovered in 1896 by G. H. Wedekind, a piano tuner of Reno, who used to spend all of his spare time in prospecting. Prospectors and mining men told him he was wasting his time, that there was no mineral there. When he made the discovery these same wise men said that the mine was not justified in being there, but was there simply because Wedekind determined there should be one there. The samples he had assayed in February, 1900, showed a value of \$1,400 in gold to

the ton. Wedekind immediately summoned his sons and son-in-law, and the entire district was located by them. As soon as news of the strike was known Charles Bell disputed the title and the case was fought through the courts, Mr. Wedekind gaining the decision, although Mr. Bell secured property adjacent.

Offers for the property poured in to Mr. Wedekind, but at the beginning Governor Sparks told Mr. Wedekind that he would give several thousand dollars more than the highest bidder. One of the unsuccessful bidders was Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana. Governor Sparks acquired title to the property in 1901.

A town has grown up around the mines, and on September 10, 1902, the people of Reno and vicinity were guests of Governor Sparks at a grand barbecue. Over 4,000 people attended.

From every source and from every corner of the state news is received almost daily of mineral strikes and the discovery of new districts. As a mining state Nevada is coming into her own again.

CHAPTER XVIII.

IRRIGATION IN NEVADA.

The Early Efforts of Pioneers to Irrigate their Lands—What the Irrigation Laws Will Accomplish for Nevada—The Richest Soil in the United States—Trouble Over Water Rights—Resort to Courts—Artesian Well Bounty Proposed—First Artesian Wells in Nevada—The Land To Be Irrigated and the Terms of Allotment—Secretary of the Interior To Fix Prices and Terms—Many Filings Already Made—The Great Water Power To Be Created and the Benefits To Be Derived Therefrom—Progress of Work—No Rush Anticipated But Steady Influx.

It is related in stories of the "days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49," that a little child, coming with a party of emigrants through Nevada, en route to California, asked earnestly as she saw vista after vista of sage brush, "Did God forget this country?" A question that if the child is alive to-day she will find answered in the negative. It is well known that of all lands arid lands are the richest, once they feel the touch of the life-giving water. Where in other states the soil has to be enriched, here in Nevada the soil is filled with lime, potash, magnesia and sulphuric acid, with all the essentials necessary to make Nevada, "after the desert, the rose." Within the borders of Nevada is some of the richest soil known to man, largely volcanic, with its richness undissipated by the showers of ages. Where there has been

an adequate water supply the crops of Nevada have been unfailing, the yield greater a hundredfold than in the so-called rainy states.

Water, only water, that is all Nevada needed to make her the richest, most populous state in the Union. For Nature dealt kindly with her desert child, giving her everything at birth necessary for the upbuilding of a great state; the measure of gifts was filled to overflowing, but so cunningly did Mother Nature hide her rich gifts that it has taken years to make men see it; to make the necessary human endeavor to bring forth the jewels from Nature's casket, the soils of Nevada.

The first settlers flocked to the waters which meant life, and as these were few in comparison with the settlers, trouble has always been rising to the surface. The farmers near certain canyons would agree to each take so much water, on a pro rata basis. Then some one would be found taking more water than was necessary. Recourse was had in suits, dragging on interminably. Sometimes death was the harvest, for a number of men have been killed in different portions over the state, in disputing the title to water. In 1883 there was a great water famine and the farmers of King's Canyon and Gregory's Creek, near Carson, became entangled over the question. In 1872 they had agreed as to water rights. A farmer named Phillips sued Sweeney, the latter claiming and using not only his 16 one-hundredths allotted but an additional eight inches for sale and distribution through pipes to the city of Carson. The court allowed him the first but denied the right to the eight inches. Another dry year was 1875 and the farmers found Sweeney was again using the eight inches. He was arrested and fined \$100, which he did not pay. He was again arrested and fined \$500 for contempt in not paying. He appealed to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the decision of the lower court, but he did not pay the fine. In 1876, when another dry year came and Phillips lost quite a sum of money through crop failures, he had Sweeney arrested. He was again fined \$500, which he did not pay. Things dragged along until the summer of 1883, when Sweeney was again arrested. He said he had leased his 80 acres and water rights. But it was proved that in addition to this he was using one-fourth of the water in King's Canyon for distribution in Carson. He was arrested, and ordered to remain in jail until the fine of \$500 was paid, for he had been fined \$500 for the third time. He appealed to the Board of Pardons, which declined to interfere. He was finally given 30 days' parole to raise money for the fine. While he was in jail a hole was bored in his reservoir, the water all escaped and that settled the fight of years.

In 1886 a boy, William Crow, killed Curly Hogan in revenge for water troubles. Mary Jane Walsh had a water suit in court several years, finally winning her suit against 15 men, securing the water she asked for from

King's Canyon and Gregory's Creek. The Government in 1885 had men looking for reservoirs, and in 1888 the United States Geological Surveyor had men looking for water storage reservoirs, and to say that they failed to find many because they did not know where to look for them, is but to voice the opinion of all Nevadans of that time. In August, 1889, the United States Irrigation Commission met in Carson, and the same year Newlands made his great irrigation speech in Reno. The legislature of this year took \$100,000 from the school fund to build a dam to store water on the Carson river, but used only a portion of the sum. An effort was also made in this year to revive the bill Powell introduced in 1887, to make an appropriation of at least \$10,000 to offer bounties for artesian wells. In 1886 the Willow Creek dam of the Nevada Land & Cattle Company's ranch was finished. It was 50 feet high, a reservoir of 500 acres, depth 25 feet. The same year a company in eastern Nevada built a rock dam in a narrow defile surrounding Squaw Valley in Elko county. It filled a basin of 2,000 acres to a depth averaging 13 feet and containing 8,500,000,000 gallons. The company also built 28 miles of irrigating ditches, the main canal having a capacity of 25,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. It put 12 inches of water over 26,000 acres of land. The company had 1,000 acres in alfalfa and many acres of grain and vegetables. So that many Nevadans were alive to the water question. In 1886 many artesian wells were bored in Carson; Otto Schultz had five wells of 2,500 gallons' capacity each daily. Ellsworth had one at 70 feet which gave 2,000 daily. At a depth of 135 feet S. P. Davis, on the Holstone ranch, struck a flow of 40 gallons a minute. In 1894 a desperate attempt was made to have the National Irrigation Congress meet in Nevada, but Denver could offer more and secured the meeting. The well at Cradlebaugh's ranch near Genoa flows a million and a half gallons daily. The well on the Blossom ranch, Humboldt county, flows over a million gallons daily. The well at Governor Sparks' ranch flows 125 gallons per minute of boiling water. It is 700 feet deep.

In 1902 A. E. Chandler spent the season in Carson Valley and on the Carson river, measuring streams and collecting data for irrigation. He gave lectures the winter following in the University and before the Farmers' Institutes. Mr. Chandler accepted service with the Hydrographic Bureau, but was soon State Engineer of Nevada under the provisions of the irrigation law passed by the legislature of Nevada and approved February 16, 1903.

Then came the light, after years of struggle, on the part of members of Congress from the arid states, chief among whom was the then representative from Nevada, F. G. Newlands. It simply had to come, for the whole Nation knew that Nevada wanted an irrigation system badly, and

results in Arizona and Colorado justified the act which was passed appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in arid states and territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands. The benefit which will result in Nevada is incalculable, and it was fitting that to Nevada should be given the initiatory work. The fund is already considerably over \$10,000,000 and growing steadily. The work here has so far advanced that almost certain calculation can be made as to its grand results. One thing is sure, the population of this state, estimated January 1, 1904, at from 40,000 to 60,000 according as to whether the estimator was an optimist or pessimist, will increase a hundredfold before the water is turned on, which will be, a small portion, in the summer of 1905. In 1905 the amount will be small, the following year larger, and so on indefinitely.

About 70,000 acres of the land to be irrigated belongs to private parties and the railroads; 20,000 belongs at present to the Pyramid Lake Reservation and the remaining 125,000 to Uncle Sam. Of this 85,000 acres are now open to the right of entry under the Homestead law, subject to the "National Irrigation Law" of June 17, 1902. By this law the Secretary of the Interior can limit the area of land not less than 40 or more than 160 acres, giving to a family what he thinks it will take, if carefully cultivated, to support said family, when it is under irrigation. He also fixes the price, terms and conditions. The lands immediately commanded by and which will be irrigated from the canal under construction in Nevada, lie in the vicinity of Wadsworth and Carson Sink Valley. Parts of Lyon, Storey and Washoe and Churchill counties are included in this, the larger portion in Churchill. Anyone can file on these lands in the United States Land Office in Carson at any time, paying the homestead fee. There is no charge for the land, and the limit of homestead entry had not been determined in March, 1904. No price has been fixed for water or for the payment or conditions upon which it will be furnished, as the lands have not been classified as yet. As soon as practicable the lands will be subdivided into homesteads. The character of the soil and the topography will be points of consideration. Many filings have been made, subject to the conditions noted. The land first divided will be the 160 acre tracts, 80 irrigated and 80 pasture. Only the heads of families can file, and one distinct quarter section is allowed, picking land from two or more quarters is not allowable. The quarter must be filed on as a whole. And while no one can make a living on these lands until the water arrives, yet all who file must prove actual and continuous residence. And title will be given only when the water is all paid for, though the water right can be paid in in annual installments without interest. Settlers should have a cash capital of \$1,000 at least to pay for water right, buildings and stock. The authorities state that no building a shack and living

there twenty-four hours twice a year be tolerated. Bona fide residence is the thing, for the Government has been deceived thousands of times by fraudulent residences.

There will be no delay, things are moving with machine-like rapidity, but too much publicity was given the Truckee-Carson system from the start. Would-be settlers wanted to file and receive water at once. All great bodies move slowly, and this is a stupendous scheme. The rate of progress must be fixed by the space available for workmen, in tunnels, foundation dams and kindred work. Many inexperienced engineers have been given work at \$2,000 per year; some only \$50 per month, the consulting engineers only \$3,500 yearly. Instead of \$10,000,000 many state the fund now available is \$18,000,000. The Truckee river will supply the water power principally. Coming as it does from great snowfalls on the summit of the Sierra Nevadas and flowing and draining 1,100 square miles of land, water power will be created all along the irrigating ditches by the dams, some 200 feet high. Power plants will spring up like magic in many localities. And this means manufactories, for power will be supplied cheap. And it means cheaper power for the miners. Many and diversified are the channels through which population and resultant wealth will come via the great irrigation canal. It will not be much longer that tourists coming from California will sit in the cars and make invidious comparisons for the benefit of the Nevadans within range. The stock-breeders will be able to fatten their own stock for the market, because they can water them all, and this will soon increase the industry. Those who have seen the heavy timber of Washington, Oregon, and eastern states where heavy timber grows, know that it will cost far less to irrigate than to fell timber. Irrigation means a new and glorious Nevada, and her future agricultural glory will make the glory of Comstock pale into insignificance. It means increased opportunities for every line, whether it be mining or dairying, for every man and woman in the state or yet to come. It means relief for the congested and effete east; it means independence for thousands. Nevada has 71,000,000 acres, and over 80 per cent can be irrigated. The Truckee, Carson and Walker rivers will furnish a tremendous water power, second to none in the United States. And all the waters of these rivers and of the Humboldt and numerous others which now evaporate on the desert air, will be saved, every drop, to enrich Nevada, "The Battle Born."

If only one acre in ten can be irrigated, Nevada will have as many farms as there are in one-half the states. And the balance can be used as grazing lands. All this could have been done long ago, but the people were not alive to its need. Irrigation did not appeal to the masses at large in the early days of Nevada. If the land was worth anything they thought it

ought to have timber on it which would have to be removed to give place to farms. But each generation becomes wiser, and now that the project is under way, the people of Nevada chafe and fret because time is required for the perfection of the plan.

HOW THE WORK PROGRESSES.

The work on the big canal is forging ahead. Contractors must have the work done on time, for the Government has announced that no excuse will be accepted. November 1st is the time set for the two sections in Churchill county; 750 men are working on them. This includes 14 miles from the intake of the Truckee river to Wadsworth. Several tunnels are over half completed, and some, 900 feet long, have over 400 feet done. One problem is the disposition of the drainage from the irrigated lands. About May 1 the Government will issue maps showing the location of the lands to be reached by water. Fraudulent land agents are claiming to know just what land is to be reached and have imposed upon many persons who have purchased land on their misrepresentation. There will be no great rush, but a gradual, steady influx, reaching to, no one can estimate, what number.

Nevadans have heard that the Salvation Army is making an effort to secure the land to be reclaimed by the Government at Carson Sink, and one and all are opposed to the Army having the land for colonization schemes and to the making of Nevada a dumping ground for "assisted" or pauper emigrants.

It is not thought that the Indians will have any particular yearning for any farms under the irrigation scheme, and it is more than probable that the lands allotted to the Indians in Churchill county will be opened for entry by the whites.

A peculiar feature of the work being done is that over half of the laborers employed in the work have decided to remain and take up land. By being brought in contact with the work they appreciate its scope and the result to be attained therefrom. Every laborer who applies is given work, and Warren & Company, who have only three sections of the irrigation canal to complete, employ over eight hundred men, paying over \$1,700 per day.

No one realizes what is being done until a visit is paid to the works, and an effort is being made at this time to secure a special train to run between Reno and the irrigation works, which will probably be successful.

Without doubt the federal irrigation law means much more to Nevada and her citizens than to any other state possessing arid lands. Nevada has never tried, seemingly, to secure settlers. It has been, rather, seeking to secure capital for the development of mines. The consequence has been, as often explained by her public speakers, that Nevada, as far as population

goes, has been at a standstill for years. She will continue to so stand until farm lands are opened for settlement in small tracts through this government irrigation. It is always spoken of as the government or irrigation "scheme," when if there ever was a legitimate enterprise this is one. When worked out in their entirety Nevada will have reclaimed about 3,000,000 acres.

Just why Nevada has this land is not generally understood. When she was admitted to the Union instead of receiving the usual donation of alternate sections 16 and 26 in every township, to be used or sold for educational purposes, the government gave her a flat grant of 2,000,000 acres of public land, to be located anywhere the legislature saw fit. As told elsewhere in this history, one legislature gave over to the stockmen the bulk of this land, without the state realizing anything worth mentioning therefor. For the stockmen, as contended by the ranchers, located the lands surrounding the springs, water holes, rivers and creeks. The result has been that while Nevada has to-day 60,000,000 acres of public land, there is not a quarter section of it on which a rancher can make a living, without irrigation. Thus it is that the land granted to the state for educational purposes only, by the manner it was disposed of, practically ruined the state for homesteaders. It is no wonder the state becomes indebted to the school fund. In 1884 Surveyor General Preble reported that in two years over 200,000 acres had been sold and that \$15,000 per month was being paid thereon. The receipts at the land office for 1901 were \$138,524.34 and for 1902, \$137,528.85, aggregated over a quarter of a million dollars and in excess of any two former years by a large sum. Daily from fifty dollars to several thousands was received. Not a day but money is paid into the Land Office. And this all goes into the School Fund, which, in proportion to population, is the largest of any state in the Union, with the possible exception of Texas.

On the other hand, few and far between are the contests over land entries. And the homesteaders who filed and then disdained to take the land, after making payments, were legion, 925,757.72 acres of land having reverted to the government after \$226,781.01 had been paid; 110,000 acres of the forfeited lands have been reapplied for, and with the hope of irrigation in a way to be realized, probably the filers will complete payment, thus providing new life blood for Nevada and hundreds of ranches in the land of great natural agricultural possibilities.

CHAPTER XIX.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

Cultivation of Crops in Early Days—Fruit Culture—Commencement of Stock Raising—Average Rainfall—Disastrous Cloud Bursts—Uncertainties of Cattle Raising—Climatic Conditions.

When the average Nevadan discourses upon the agriculture of Nevada he says always, with truth, that all Nevada needs is "plenty of water" to enable her to raise any of the cereals, fruits or vegetables of the temperate zone, which is perfectly true, and where the great benefits of the Newland Irrigation Bill come in. In the pioneer days the emigrant suffered from this lack of water, later on the pioneer farmers suffered, and so it has continued until the present day.

The Indians knew the value of irrigation, for when the first pioneers settled in Walker valley they found the Indians were using irrigating ditches to cultivate an edible root, which, like the taro root of the Kankas, formed the larger portion of their living. In addition to the work of the Indians was added the work of the Mormons in Carson valley, prior to 1850.

There is practically no record of the early, spasmodic attempts at farming, though in December, 1862, a society was incorporated, called the "Washoe Agricultural, Mining and Mechanical Society"; at the fairs which were held under its auspices, the first on October 12, 1862, the great possibilities of the state of Nevada were shown.

One has to look at the natural growths of the state to understand how diversified farming may be so successful in the state. There are many varieties of edible roots, used first by the Indians and trappers; ground nuts or *amole*, wild leeks, and onion, foreshadow the success of potatoes and all root vegetables. Wild sage is plentiful, while perennial bunch grass is the mainstay of the stockman. The capacity for small fruits is shown by the luxuriant growth of wild currants, especially on the upper Humboldt, the service berry, and the buffalo and manzanita berry.

That the cultivation of sugar cane would be most profitable is again shown by Mother Nature. All along the banks of the lower Humboldt, and in other portions of the state, grows a dwarf sugar cane, generally from three to twelve feet in height, and one-quarter to half an inch in diameter. So full is it of saccharine matter that wherever insects bore a hole the sap exudes and crystallizes into sugar. The Indians simply detach the minute crystals, mainly by threshing out the stalks. They make a sort of harvest festival when they go for sugar.

The state of Nevada lies at an elevation of more than three thousand

five hundred feet for the greater portion, although the elevation in some valleys is over six thousand and the mountains from ten thousand to fourteen thousand feet. As the rainfall is very small, reliance must be placed upon the melted snow from the mountains. The rainfall, sometimes for an entire year, will be only four inches, but the immense snow drifts when they melt and run down, overcharge the rivers and creeks so that they overflow. The most fertile of land lies along every one of these streams of water, illustrating, so that all may see, what irrigation will do for the greater part of Nevada. The only ground which cannot be made a veritable Paradise is, of course, the alkaline and salt plains, and they constitute less than one-fourth of the valley lands of the state.

THE CLIMATE GENERALLY.

If there is anything more puzzling than the climate of Nevada it is not to be found within the confines of that state. The high mountains in most localities shut off high winds, but in Nevada they seem to accentuate their fierceness. The gales come roaring down the deep defiles of the ravines and canyons, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, sweeping everything before it. The clouds of dust in summer are stifling and penetrate to every crevice and corner, through the tiniest of cracks.

Then the cloudbursts are sources of destruction and trouble. Science says a cloudburst "is a point of condensation of or between two opposing currents of air, both saturated with moisture, suspended for some considerable time over a small space." Cloudbursts destroyed Eureka, for their force is irresistible, and acres of forests may be leveled, farms buried and lives lost, and Eureka has suffered from this cause several times; the most disastrous one occurred in 1874, when the town was unprepared for it, and many buildings were washed away and lives lost. The region lying between the Sierra Nevada and Rocky mountains is subject to visits from cloudbursts, whereas in many places visited by cloudbursts, it is one visit and no more. Austin has been a sufferer a number of times, and both Austin and Eureka are located in ravines with the incline about ten feet to the one hundred, and when the water rushes down the ravines no human power can withstand its onslaughts. Sometimes the flood will last an hour or more. Miners and prospectors have been caught in mountain ravines and swept away like ants before its awful force. With the felling of the timber for commercial uses, the number of cloudbursts increases. Nevada wants water, but not by means of a cloudburst.

The climate of Nevada is, as stated, puzzling. The thermometer may register thirty-one degrees in the morning and at noon ninety-seven degrees, a condition often compared to the Great Desert of Sahara. All along the foot of the Sierra Nevada this condition prevails, but as one travels east it is modified by differences of latitude and altitude. An altitude of six thousand five hundred is attained at the head of the upper Humboldt, with frosts nightly. In consequence, in Elko county only the hardiest grain and vegetables can be raised. Yet Humboldt valley itself is considered to have a most desirable climate, no frosty nights, and yet near enough to the mountains to benefit by the rainfalls. In Carson valley the farmer has to keep an eye out for frosts sometimes as late as June, frosts so late in the year being most destructive to the fruit, as they are almost invariably preceded by warm spring days; the fruit buds are encouraged to peep out and the result is annihilation to the fruit crop. Another bad feature of these late frosts are the heavy winds from the southeast which act as heralds of warm weather. The force of these winds cut up the ground, sand and gravel flying in great clouds, while the early spring grain is often injured so that it easily falls a victim to the following frosts.

Go to the south of the state, around Colorado Canon, and almost tropical conditions prevail. Warm nights and warm days bring the semi-tropical fruits to perfection.

AVERAGE RAINFALL.

While, as stated, in some portions of Nevada the average rainfall is sometimes four inches, in others (in some of the valleys) it may reach fifty inches a year; it has reached sixty, but rarely. On the desert lands the rainfall is often less than three inches. At Carson valley the rainfall in 1880 was thirteen and one-tenth inches, and this can be taken as about the average rainfall for the northern and west portions of Nevada. Many advocate the planting of trees to bring about more rain, others the inauguration of a chain of immense reservoirs, but the majority favor irrigation. If the waste waters each winter could be cached in some practical manner, it would be a wise move—the question is just how to do this. Irrigation is what people place most reliance on when building on the future of the state. If the water which goes to waste could be saved, every square inch of the erstwhile barren state would be transformed into a living green loveliness, charming alike the eye of the tourist and the resident. Writing on this subject the assessor of Ormsby county, H. H. Bence, covered the whole question, in detailing the condition of his county and efforts which had been made to use the waste water, as follows, under date of November 30, 1880:

“The approximate area of agricultural land in this county is eight

thousand acres, but owing to a scarcity of natural supply of water for irrigation only about one thousand one hundred and sixty-four acres are actually under cultivation, and the question arises, how water is to be obtained for irrigating purposes.

"Numerous attempts have been made to supply it by means of artesian wells, but all efforts in that direction have failed; and, in my opinion, the only solution of this question is that carried out by Charles M. Schultz, on his ranch near the mouth of Clear creek.

"Some three years ago, Mr. Schultz constructed a reservoir covering a surface area of about twenty acres, about ten feet deep at the deepest point and an average depth of three feet. This reservoir is filled from Clear creek in the spring of the year, when there is an abundance of water running to waste, and the water is thus stored up for use when most needed. When tapped for use, it furnishes a nice, clear stream of water for irrigation from four to six weeks at a time.

"By means of this reservoir Mr. Schultz has been enabled to cultivate about sixty acres more of land than could have been successfully cultivated with the natural supplies of water at hand, and his success in this particular has been such that he contemplates not only increasing the capacity of the present reservoir, but the construction of others immediately below it, thus completing a system of reservoirs, one below the other, that will undoubtedly reward his enterprise with a large increase in agricultural products.

"There are many other suitable sites for reservoirs, and by a reasonable outlay in their construction, the agricultural resources of the country might be more than doubled.

Statistics have shown that the rainfall along the western border of the state, also in the mountains of the west and east, is about thirteen inches per annum, which if gathered into reservoirs, would be sufficient to irrigate all, or nearly all, the land of the valleys, redeeming the state from its present barrenness."

In 1850, when the Mormons came into Carson valley, they brought with them butter, eggs, fat cattle and many other things, looking to a permanent settlement. They planned to make use of the great fertility of the valley to farm, and sell at good figures all produce raised, to the emigrants. A reputation was soon established, and many emigrants made Carson valley a supply point. Some grain was used, the Reeses, so often mentioned in the chronicles of early days in that valley, using a threshing machine as early as 1854. While the emigrants bought in quantities, still emigrants were not everyday visitors, and California received the bulk of everything raised.

All this was changed with the discovery of the Comstock, for when the population increased by leaps and bounds, some one had to feed the in-

habitants of the many towns which grew, mushroom-like, in a single night. California did her best, and this was supplemented by the efforts of the Carson valley farmers. Prices were in the clouds, for these men of the days of gold wanted not only necessities but luxuries. Poultry, fruit, eggs, much of the goods wanted was perishable, so that strive as they might, keeping on the move day and night, many things would not arrive in good condition. Yet all fruit was high, one dollar per pound the usual price. Freight was an item of great expense, so in sheer desperation an effort was made to find out if the state could not supply the needs of those within her borders. Grain went up to almost prohibitive prices. Hay was from the first raised in Nevada, but barley was imported from California, sixty dollars per ton for freight being paid, which added to the original price was outrageous. It came to about one hundred dollars per ton.

It was the high prices charged by the Mormons which made the Overland Stage Company start their highly successful farm in Ruby valley in 1864, and the high prices of the Californians which drove the Nevadans to agricultural work as a means of self-preservation. The Humboldt river land was found to be adapted to the raising of grain and vegetables, and the same was learned of the valleys north and south. It did not take long to demonstrate that Nevada could supply her citizens with everything needed. The desirability of the one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in Paradise valley was known in the '60's, but, owing to the hostile Indians, it was some years before settlers could locate in safety. Knowing that they had passed many fine valleys on the way to California in earlier days, settlers commenced to hunt them up, among these being Thousand Spring and other valleys in the eastern part of the state. They soon filled them up; the valley of the Humboldt and all its branches was soon occupied, and Humboldt county was considered to be a great county when it came to the raising of grains, vegetables and hay, while sorghum grew luxuriantly.

As soon as agricultural pursuits began to be followed, more attention was paid to climatic conditions. They were soon found to be equal to many of the northern states, even ahead of some. In 1864, when first watched closely, there were seventy-eight days without frost, and the next year eighty-seven, consecutively. In 1867 the barley crop was one million pounds in Humboldt county. The estimated value of the barley, wheat and potato crops was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and less than half the arable land was under cultivation. Ruby valley, in portion to area of land cultivated, had as fine a crop. Carson valley, being nearer to the big mining center, grew more rapidly. Flour mills were soon established to take care of the grain grown, the first one at Kingsbury Grade in 1859, a larger one following in 1865.

LARGE CROPS IN 1868.

Humboldt County—2,500 acres of barley, averaging 40 bushels, worth \$2.50; 1,200 acres of wheat, averaging 40 bushels per acre, worth \$3.00; 3,000 tons of hay, worth \$20 per ton.

Lincoln County—150 bushels of barley, \$4.00 per bushel; 130 bushels of oats, \$2.80 per bushel; 600 bushels of corn, \$3.50 per bushel; 10 tons of beets, at 6 cents per pound; 2 tons of parsnips, 7 cents per pound; 10 tons of squashes, 4 cents per pound; 15 tons of cabbages, 12½ cents per pound; 40 tons of potatoes, 5½ cents per pound; and 8,000 melons, no price given. The foregoing were raised on three ranches, of a combined extent of ninety-five acres.

Douglas County—20,000 tons of hay, 2,000 bushels of wheat, 40,000 bushels of barley, 15,000 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of corn and 5,000 bushels of potatoes.

In Ormsby county the hay, grain and vegetable crop was valued at one hundred and six thousand five hundred dollars. It was hard work to gather any idea of crops from the Mormons, for they would not give them, at least until late in the '60s, even running the assessor off with guns when he came to inspect their farms.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT OF 1874.

By the year 1874 the farmers had begun to reap the profits from their farms, the figures for that year being:

Kind.	Acres Sown.	Yield Per Acre, in Bushels.	Total Yield in Bushels.
Wheat	4,346	17	76,300
Barley	26,651	20	506,790
Oats	5,372	14	74,695
Rye	100	10	1,000
Corn	493	28	13,690
Buckwheat	12	17	200
Peas	326	10½	3,450
Beans	53	11	593
Potatoes	4,136	70	290,458
Sweet potatoes	¼	96	24
Onions	76	55½	4,210 Tons.
Hay	72,101	1 1/12	72,101
Hops	1	125 lbs.	
Beets		(tons)	314
Turnips		"	320
Pumpkins and squashes		"	5,350

Butter	(lbs.)	227,240
Cheese	"	22,200
Wool	"	668,738
Honey	"	7,400

FRUIT CULTURE.

As far back in the past as 1871, success with fruit trees is recorded. Shade and ornamental trees were also imported and planted. G. W. G. Ferris planted hard and soft maples, hickory, black walnut, butter-nut, chestnut, and other varieties of trees. In 1872 there were in Ormsby county over one thousand five hundred imported trees, fruit and shade, nearly twice as much of the former as of the ornamental trees. Many of the fruit trees had borne fruit, but the ravages of the frost made the fruit returns uncertain. But no matter how unfavorable were the climatic conditions, every farmer tried to raise some variety of fruit. In the early days it was found that Lincoln county was admirably suited for the culture of grapes, and that in Humboldt nearly every kind of fruit could be grown. As time went on, different localities, as will be seen were found adapted to every kind of fruit grown in any climate, even to the semi-tropical fruits. To show by counties the fruit grown in 1874 the following table is given:

County	Apple trees	Peach trees	Pear trees	Plum trees	Cherry trees	Nectarines	Quince trees	Apricot trees	Grapevines
Churchill	40	2	4	4	2	....	....	....	....
Douglas	3000	300	200	400	200	10	....	....	....
Elko	100	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	200
Esmeralda	3500	100	1000	1050	250	....	....	....	500
Eureka	20	20	20	20	....	....	....	....	....
Humboldt	3000	3000	400	400	200	250	230	100	500
Lander	430	....	....	120	....	....	....	....	....
Lincoln	118	482	4	18	6	....	20	25	31000
Lyon	45	23	8	7	....	....	....	....	18
Nye	300	50	20	10	10	....	....	10	....
Ormsby	5000	100	550	400	400	20	70	10	....
Storey	240	40	88	35	38	1	6	3	8
Washoe	6000	700	600	900	400	5	10	10	300
White Pine	50	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

CATTLE RAISING.

As one may readily understand after reading of the climatic condition and the lack of grass, it was difficult in early days to solve the cattle problem. At first ambitious settlers brought in fine, thoroughbred stock. In

the sheltered farms, kept under bounds, this was all right, but to put on the range, the American cattle were not desirable. As one early writer put it, "cattle were wanted that could fight or run away," and this the Texas variety could do. By 1880 there were immense herds of the latter breed, long horned, fleet of foot, wandering contentedly through the sage and the bunch grass. About two hundred thousand were apportioned in that year as follows: Lux & Miller, ten thousand; Glenn & Company, thirty thousand; Todhunter, twenty-five thousand; and N. H. A. Mason, number unknown. It was difficult in those days to get anywhere near a correct idea of the number of cattle belonging to any of the so-called cattle kings, for the reason that the "kings" only rode the range once a year, at the rodeo, and literally did not know how many cattle they possessed.

These rodeos are held once a year and the cattle owner goes from one to another, branding all the calves he finds with his mark, that are seen following cows bearing his brand. That is the only way to determine the ownership of calves when on the range. For the cattle stray miles away from home, sometimes fifty miles. When the cattleman wants to have a drive, there is joy among the cowboys. In a "drive" all the fat cattle are singled out and separated from the rest of the herd and eventually reach the open market. Even in those pioneer days thousands of animals were sent in one drive, ten to fifteen thousand.

The friend of the cattleman was the bunch grass, for the range cattle like it, and it is nutritious and hardy; nothing seems to kill it and the cattle know how to get at it even in winter; they will paw the snow away and get fat on it in winter. This worked very well at first, but the cattle owners found out that after the grass was once eaten off it took several years for it to grow into condition for eating; true, there was wild sage, but as the herb impregnated the flesh it was not the most desirable thing for people who like sage only in dressing. Again the bunch grass does not seem to be evenly distributed, sometimes miles apart. So cattle had to keep on the move to keep in good condition.

In unusually cold winters, or in dry weather, when the grass is literally dried out, herds suffer great loss. The summer and winter ranges were kept far apart, sometimes over one hundred miles; if kept on summer ranges during winter, the cattle knew instinctively that no amount of pawing would find uncropped grass and they would not try to find it. Another fact learned by the cattlemen was that cattle must not be fed during winter; once started in this direction and the cattle would not try to hunt food but would just stay around the place where they had been fed, waiting for food.

In 1879 and 1880, one-third of the cattle in Nevada died during the

winter. In 1869 the cattlemen had suffered about the same loss. The loss generally was among the herds unaccustomed to the range.

DISEASES AND STAMPEDES.

Many diseases were known and feared on the range. The "big jaw," the "big melt" and "black leg," as they are unscientifically known, killed off hundreds, no cure being known for the "black leg." It usually made its appearance in July and August, and from the first symptoms to the last breath, only three or four hours would elapse.

The stampede was a thing to be dreaded and feared, the more so that no one could or can explain its cause, and once started no human power can stop one, though the cowboys, knowing the signs, avert them often. At night when the cattle were resting, the cowboys by singing sometimes kept off the mysterious foe. The greatest loss is not caused by the cattle falling into ravines and gullies and over precipices, but from the nervous exhaustion following, which takes months for the cattle to recover from. One herd of fat cattle in a corral in Paradise valley stampeded and breaking down all fences ran for miles. The loss was exactly \$10,000, so it is no wonder the cattlemen dread stampedes. If a cowboy happens to be near the leader in a stampede, or can reach it, he can run with the herd, and gradually turn it and bring it under control, but it was not often done.

Not only cattle, but horses, sedate family horses, and stolid mules, will become imbued with the wild, unreasoning horror, and stampede with as much reckless abandon as the range cattle. Cattle yoked together sometimes join in a stampede, in fact nothing in the way of stock seems to be exempt from it.

PESTS OF EARLY DAYS.

One of the most destructive pests of early days in Nevada was the grasshopper, and as late as 1881 they devastated the entire valleys along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada. They were regarded as a deadly menace by the pioneer farmers, for a field of grain or vegetables would be cut off close to the ground and eaten. They were fought by many devices, but nothing was entirely successful. Smoke and smudging sometimes turned them away from threatened territory.

Another pest, but one which could be destroyed, was the cricket, a wild, untamed cousin of the gentle hearth variety. At first they attacked only the grain and vegetables when their natural food was cut short by drouth or excessive moisture. But it was a habit soon acquired, and, like the taste for olives, an appetite for life was formed. The farmers caught them in ditches, or placed rows of tin next to the ground around the gardens and fields. In 1868 and 1871 they created great havoc. The cricket not being

able to fly much, was forced to remain near the place where he was hatched, while nothing could stop the flight of the agile grasshopper.

Wild animals were extremely troublesome in pioneer days, skunks, wild cats, coyotes, all varieties of "small varmints," as the trappers termed them, kept the farmers busy watching poultry and sheep.

LIVE STOCK.

The live-stock industry has grown to be of the greatest importance and one of the most profitable. There are large areas of the public domain which afford pasturage for herds and flocks the greater part of the year. Stockmen, however, have to devote more attention to winter feed than they did twenty years ago when herds and flocks subsisted the year round upon the feed afforded on the range.

At the second meeting of the Nevada Live Stock Association, at Winnemucca, March 4, 1887, the 177 members owned 350,000 cattle, 21,000 horses and 49,000 sheep. Governor Sparks has for many years been interested in live stock, importing from England and other countries. In 1900 he purchased the Royal Hereford, Lemester, in Lemester, England, which had won all royal prizes in the yearling class the season previous. Governor Sparks has taken first prizes with his blooded stock all over the United States. As early as 1884 Governor Sparks was known as the cattle king of Nevada. In that year he branded 14,000 calves. In the Chamber of Commerce at Reno is a case filled with thirty gold and silver medals awarded his live stock, and he has several similar cases at his home near Reno. In August, 1901, he considered that the assessor had placed too low a valuation, \$50 on his cows and \$70 on his bulls, and voluntarily raised it to \$100 on his cows and \$500 on his bulls.

In 1884 the cattlemen suffered severe losses, but in 1890 the herds were decimated by the thousands, the loss being 95 per cent. The drouth of the previous summer had left the cattle in poor condition to face the cold and blizzards of that winter. In the spring the ravines and gorges were filled with their dead bodies. In 1896 the firm of Miller Brothers secured 600,000 cattle for shipment east, showing that the recovery was rapid. In 1898, 31,000 cattle were sent to Denver in one shipment.

In 1903 many Nevada cattle were found infected with "black leg," and it was learned that the disease was contracted from California cattle. Since then there has been a running fight between the cattle and sheep men of Nevada and those of California, a quarantine having been established against a portion of California.

Nevada's alfalfa-fed beef and mutton command the highest prices in the markets east and west and are considered equal if not superior to the

corn-fed meats of the states east of the Rocky Mountains. After 50 years of support given to flocks and herds, of immense numbers, the earlier range conditions are rapidly ceasing to exist. Winter feeding has to be done in order to continue the magnificent record as meat and wool producers.

In 1902 a total was reported, with no report from Nye county, of 7,688 horses and mules; 216,679 cattle; 731,075 sheep; 3,445 goats; and 7,995 hogs. This shows a decrease of cattle in Churchill, Humboldt and White Pine counties and a material increase in Washoe and Lyon counties. It is estimated that 175,000 sheep will be herded near Golconda this summer, and stockmen admit that the actual number of cattle and sheep in the state is greatly in excess of what the assessors report.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture, owing to the lack of water, has not advanced as rapidly as other industries. Nevada's hay is in great demand in the markets of the east. As early as July 30, 1885, 275 tons of hay were shipped to J. B. Haggin for the use of his thoroughbreds, and it cost \$200 per ton to land it in New York.

Nevada potatoes have won a great reputation. In May, 1891, the first carload of potatoes was shipped to Kentucky by Mr. Dangberg, of Carson, and was followed by several others, and after all charges were paid Mr. Dangberg received a quarter of a cent more than he would have received in the home market.

In 1891 Nevada received a first prize for wheat, at the New Orleans exposition. The same year Truckee ranchers shipped hay to South America and the Hawaiian Islands, while Paradise and Humboldt ranchers shipped grain to Liverpool.

In 1889, after eight years devoted to sugar beet culture in Nevada, the government returns showed Nevada beets to be at the head. They contained 2.12 per cent sucrose. The largest beets stood 39 inches high.

In 1903 the wheat crop at Lovelocks averaged 67 bushels to the acre, ranchers making from 900 acres \$35,000 net.

That improved ranches have increased in value in Nevada is evidenced by the fact that on April 30, 1903, Senator W. A. Clark paid \$55,000 for the Las Vegas ranch, in Lincoln county, while Robert L. Douglas, in January, 1904, sold his ranch at the Carson Sink for \$100,000 to H. R. Kline, of South Dakota.

CHAPTER XX.

THE RAILROADS.

Organization of First Road and Its Operation—Railroad a Plank in Every Political Platform—The \$3,000,000 Subsidy—The Competing Line—Completion of Central Pacific—Discrimination Against Nevada—Reno Pays Freight to San Francisco from East and Local Rate Back Again—Virginia and Truckee Road—Nevada Central—Eureka and Palisade—Early Days of Other Roads in Nevada—Two Roads for Tonopah, Carson & Colorado and Broad Gauge from Daggett—Sierra Valley To Be Extended to San Francisco—Reno a Railroad Center—The New Shops at Harriman—New Life for Nevada.

Nevada is one state in the Union of which it can be truthfully said that railroads did not "make her." Long before bands of steel connected her with the outside world, bustling, prosperous cities dotted the state; farms were under cultivation, vast territories were explored, and mining thrived apace. Stages and freight wagons coming and going brought everything necessary for the welfare of the citizens and afforded them a means of transportation. The magnificent products of Nevada's mines reached the markets of the world, without a helping hand from any railroad. And still people were not content. The thing they did not have was the one thing longed for ardently.

A railroad was to be the panacea for every earthly ill, in Nevada. Pictures were drawn of the great benefits to be derived. Nevada wanted her Old Man of the Sea and she got him, and, true to history, has never been able to get rid of him. A story comes from the mists of 1831 to the effect that at that time General Leavenworth planned a road through Nevada; and a year or two later a missionary by the name of Whitney introduced in his sermons a plan for a railroad, a government road. In the succeeding years the question of railroads was the question of the hour; politicians used it to further their own ends, and every platform had to have a railroad plank in it before it went before the people. Of course, for the sake of argument, there had to be two sides to the question, and in this case it was which was the more feasible, a southern or northern route. Then came the war and effectually settled the question in favor of the northern route. T. D. Judah, who had been engineer for the California roads, had explored the routes and passes and had decided upon the Lake Donner route. In 1860 he went before Congress and showed the practicability of the route and why it could not be built without government aid. He finally triumphed in 1862.

Then came the organization of a company. He finally interested C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins and Leland Stanford with other wealthy and

influential men. The railroad company received from the state the \$3,000,000 it asked for. The constitution of the United States forbade the creation of a debt save for war purposes, and it was decided that the building of the road was a war measure. The idea was to build the road from Sacramento to Nevada, there to connect with any road from the east. The first earth was thrown for the construction of the Pacific road on January 8, 1863, at Sacramento.

Progress was slow, however, and Congress allowed the issuance of first-mortgage bonds by the company, equaling the amount of the national guarantee. As the work progressed the company began to understand the great scope of the work, and where they had doubted the ability to build even to Nevada, the right was secured from Congress to extend the road to meet the Union Pacific coming from the east. The members of the company found that every mile of road gave them not only land but much coin as well. In October, 1863, T. D. Judah, the great engineer, died very suddenly while in New York on business for the company.

The first charter gave the company right to build only to the state line of California, but when they sought to extend the line through Nevada, the very first legislature gave them the right of way, Leland Stanford being president of the company. At the same session the legislature gave franchises to the Esmeralda and Walker to run from Aurora to Walker river, the Virginia and Washoe to run from Gold Hill to Washoe city, the Virginia, Carson and Truckee, to run from Virginia City to the Truckee river by way of Carson; the latter road was given the right to extend to the California line, and to build a branch to Dayton. Not one of the three railroads were built under the franchises granted at this session. But the Central Pacific took every advantage under the franchise given them.

In December, 1863, a clause was introduced in the Constitution, permitting the legislature to give any company connecting Nevada by a railroad, with navigable waters, \$3,000,000 in bonds. The people were wise enough to overwhelmingly defeat the Constitution. An effort was made to insert a similar clause in the Constitution in 1864, in order to urge the railroads to the state line. It was finally made a part of Article VIII, Section 9, giving aid to the road after it reached the territory and then only to the first road so doing. Leland Stanford appeared before the convention, under a suspension of the rules, and objected strongly to the clause, and declared the company would rather "be left alone than that the state shall grant assistance to the *first* road that comes to the state." By a unanimous vote the clause was stricken out.

In December the legislature passed a resolution which was forwarded to Washington, as follows:

"Resolved, by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that our Senators be and hereby are instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to use their utmost endeavors to secure the passing of a law by Congress, fixing the sum of \$10,000,000 in U. S. bonds, at dates of thirty years or less, to such corporation as shall first complete a line of railway, and establish the same in perfect running order, without break or interval of stage transportation, between the navigable waters of the Sacramento River and the base of the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevadas."

At this time the Central Pacific had a possible rival in the San Francisco & Washoe, running from Freeport to Latrobe, and which had surveyed a line from Placerville to Nevada by way of Carson Valley. The estimated cost of the road was \$7,015,568, or \$76,256 per mile, a total cost to connect the road with Carson City, the capital, of \$8,726,568, to navigable waters. The only effect the resolution had was to force the Central Pacific to use its influence at Washington to prevent it becoming a law, which it very promptly did.

Engineer Judah had estimated that it would cost the Central Pacific \$12,000,000 to reach the summit of the mountains; Stanford calculated it would cost \$13,000,000 to make connection between the state line, eleven miles west of where Reno is now located, and the navigable waters of the Sacramento. This gave the competing line an advantage of \$5,000,000 over the Central Pacific at that time, but as since ascertained \$9,000,000, on which sum the people of Nevada have been compelled to contribute toward paying dividends ever since, a needless expenditure.

THE ROAD COMPLETED.

December 13, 1867, the first locomotive ran into Nevada, and on May 4, 1868, the track and telegraph were completed to Reno. The 19th of June the last rail was laid between Sacramento and Reno, and on the 13th of May, 1869, the two oceans were united at last. But the people of Nevada found that their joy was not to be unmixed, for from the first a system of freight and passenger tariffs worked harm to Nevada. They were low enough to cut out competition from freight teams and stages, for freight the railroad had to have; but things were so managed that manufactories were practically impossible.

The people rebelled, and in 1874 the Republican convention introduced a plank in their platform demanding that the national Congress and the Nevada legislature pass laws establishing fares and rates at a reasonable figure; also laws prohibiting discrimination in charges and compelling the railroads to pay a fair and equal amount of taxes on all property owned by

them in the state. This accomplished nothing and matters rested quietly for some time.

Nevada seemed helpless in the grasp of the Central Pacific. Her merchants paid through rates from ocean to ocean, and from \$200 to \$500 per carload for the privilege of paying freight. For instance, if an Elko merchant asked to have a carload of merchandise left there as the train passed through en route to San Francisco they would charge \$500 more than if the car was taken the 619 miles to San Francisco and return. When Washoe county compelled the Central Pacific to pay \$45,000 taxes, freight was doubled, and the people paid \$2,500,000 for that \$45,000. When people agitated the question of cheaper rates the road immediately threatened to impose greater exactions.

Nevada's rich and rebellious ores could not be sent over the road to where they could be reduced with cheap fuel. Limestone was a necessity, and when a quarry was opened ten miles from Virginia City the rejoicing was great, for California lime was not needed. The railroad at once put the rate on limestone so low that California lime was sold cheaper than the Nevada product. The result was the quarry closed down, the men were thrown out of employment; and in no time the railroad put the price of lime back to where it was formerly.

In 1865 a law was passed requiring all railroads wholly or in part within Nevada to report each year to the Secretary of State the amount of cash expended in purchasing land, for the construction of roads, the cost of such construction, cost of buildings, engines and cars used in the state. The roads paid no attention to this until 1878, when the law was amended fixing the penalty for non-compliance with the law at \$500 per day. Even the Central Pacific refused to comply. The claim was made that it was impossible as they had no data to give the facts. The attempt to raise the valuation of any of the road's property met with extensive litigation.

On April 5, 1885, the Central Pacific Railroad and all its branches north of Goshen were leased to the Southern Pacific for a period of 99 years, including all the Central Pacific's leased roads in California. The minimum rental was to be \$1,200,000, and from that as much more as the surplus earnings justified, up to \$3,600,000. On September 5th the Central Pacific began to advertise its grazing lands, offering to lease or sell them on easy terms; 4,000,000 acres (28 ranges) were thus advertised.

VALUATION IN 1903.

Total value of main track, \$6,900,150; total value of side track, \$668,110; total value of telegraph, \$23,818; value of rolling stock, \$1,286,665; value of other property, \$226,090; number of acres of land, 3,050,609, valued

at \$1,347,679; a grand total of \$10,452,512. On this there was a tax for state purposes of \$78,393.84, and for county purposes of \$107,041.37; a grand total tax of \$185,435.21.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE.

While the first franchise for this road was never operative save in theory, the successor to it came into being under a special law approved December 20, 1862; the general direction of the main line was so changed that it would pass through Carson City. It had to be completed under four years or forfeit the franchise. This road also existed only on paper. But before the charter expired a new company was organized to build a narrow gauge road over the route; a special act of incorporation was approved by the governor, November 2, 1865. This also failed to materialize. May 8, 1867, papers were filed by Williams Sharon proposing to build a railroad from Gold Hill to a point on the Truckee river six miles east of the Stone and Gates crossing. The road was surveyed and that was as far as it went.

It had the effect of frightening the people of Eagle and Washoe valleys, as the route would leave them out. The proposition was made by the officers of the proposed road, that if the people of Ormsby county would take \$200,000 of the company stock at \$1 per share and the Washoe county people the same the route would be changed to include them. The commissioners of these counties signed articles of agreement, but it was found necessary to petition the legislature to pass an enabling act. Incorporation papers for the road were duly filed, and on June 20th the completion of the survey of the road was announced. Later it developed that the road was not to be built as agreed. The people would have to put up more money. In the end the people were informed that if Ormsby county would *donate* \$200,000, Sharon would build a road from Virginia City to Carson City. The legislature passed bills authorizing the issuance of bonds for \$200,000 in Ormsby and \$300,000 in Storey county.

Ground was broken on February 18, 1869, and the first passenger coach went over the road November 29, 1869. On the 7th of November of the following year the road was completed to Steamboat Springs, from Reno, and in August, 1872, the road between Carson and Virginia was completed. In 1872 the company commenced the construction of the car and machine shops at Carson City. The same month the telegraph line from Reno to Virginia City was finished. It cost the company \$52,107 per mile for construction. The total value of its assets on completion was \$3,379,500, rolling stock included. The road reported in 1880 that the net earnings for the year were \$4,856,042.25. In 1869, when the assessor placed the railroad

assessment at \$20,000 per mile, one-half of what the company had asserted it should be when they were inducing the people to give them assistance, Ormsby county, \$200,000, Storey county \$300,000, and the Comstock companies \$387,383.53,—there was instant remonstrance on the part of the company. The assessor reduced it to \$14,000; later the county commissioners reduced it to \$11,333 per mile. In 1879 H. H. Bence was assessor of Ormsby county, and he visited the assessors of Storey, Lyon and Washoe counties and urged them to raise the assessment. This was done, the raise being \$500,496. The next year it dropped to \$195,027, for Mr. Bence was not elected, the railroad bringing all its influence to bear to prevent it. In 1880 the road reported amount of capital stock, \$6,000,000; net traffic earnings, \$449,746.94; total amount expended constructions, rolling stock, etc., \$4,-856,042.25; amount of indebtedness, \$992,600.08.

For years the road made immense amounts of money and in return gave as little as possible to the people. It, in company with everything connected with Virginia City or the state, suffered considerably when silver was demonetized. With the rich discoveries in Tonopah and Goldfield there has been an immense rush of business for the road, for everything has to go by that road to Mound City.

For the year ending December, 1904, the road made the following statement as to its valuation: Total of property in Lyon, Ormsby, Storey and Washoe counties, \$663,109; average value of all property, per mile of main track, \$12,040.75; tax for state purposes, \$4,973.31; tax for county purposes, \$7,715.52; total tax, \$12,688.83.

NEVADA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Lander county in 1874 was without a railroad, and the slow freight facilities were very expensive. It seemed only a question of time when its residents would have to leave it in order to live. M. J. Farrell, of Austin, foreseeing this, commenced agitating the railroad question, in the press and at meetings called for the purpose. A bill was drawn up, to be presented to the legislature, granting a franchise and \$200,000 to anyone who would build a road. Mr. Farrell was elected to the state senate, and after hard work got the bill passed. Governor Bradley, who was bitterly opposed to railroad subsidies, vetoed it, but Mr. Farrell got it passed again over the veto. Farrell went to California and consulted with Stanford, for he intended the road to meet at Battle Mountain, with the Central Pacific. He commenced studying narrow gauges; then he took charge of the petition made necessary by the bill, and brought it through in triumph. Other citizens gave it up, and it was laughed at as "Farrell's Folly." From 1875 to 1879 he wrote volumes on it, corresponding with hundreds of people.

He called a meeting detailing the information he had received; he then proposed a subscription to pay for surveying the route. Ready response was made and a survey was made with maps and specifications as to cost. He submitted these to several parties and finally Colonel Lyman B. Bridges, of Chicago, came out and formed a company, Nevada and New York men being the organizers. Work was commenced at once, and on February 9, 1880, "Farrell's Folly" was a tangible thing, for the road was completed. It is a three-foot gauge, the steepest grade 115 feet to the mile. At one place there is 25 miles of continuous air line, at another 27 continuous miles of air line. The road when completed was nearly 95 miles in length. The intention at the time was to extend the road to Grantsville, the extension to be the "Nevada Southern Road" and eventually to connect with the California Central road.

It cost \$944,590.58 to construct, Lander county paying the \$620,000. The profits the first year were a little over \$2,000. Their report for 1903 shows that the valuation of their property is as follows: Total value of main track, \$146,940.00; total value of side track, \$1,000; total value of rolling stock, \$15,475.00; number of acres, \$92.00; value of other property, \$3,950.00; total, \$167,388.00.

EUREKA AND PALISADE.

The Eureka and Palisade road was constructed to run between the two towns from which it derived its name. The company was organized on November 19, 1873, by E. Woodruff, W. H. Ennor, M. Salisbury, J. T. Gilmer, J. R. Withington and C. H. Hempstead. The capital stock was \$1,000,000, but was doubled in September, 1876. The road was not built by them, but in 1874 the franchise was secured by William Sharon and others and the road was constructed at a cost of \$1,355,346.78; right of way, equipment and other expenditures brought the total up to \$1,556,616.73.

The company purchased the Ruby Hill road in 1875, paying \$75,000, and \$75,000 was spent in building six and one-half miles of branches. The company's shops at Palisade were erected at once.

In 1880 the capital stock was \$2,000,000.00; capital paid up, \$1,090,375.00; amount of indebtedness (outstanding bonds) \$928,289.52; amount due the company, \$388,297.79; total profits for 1880, \$248,232.94. In 1904 the total value of the main track was \$159,600.00, and of the side track, \$2,500.00; the rolling stock was valued at \$16,040.00; value of other property, \$16,655.00; total value of land, \$4,575.00; total value, \$199,370.00. The tax for state purposes was \$5,133.08 and for county, \$14,070.89; total tax, \$19,203.97.



WASHOE COUNTY BANK

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CARSON AND COLORADO ROAD.

On May 10, 1880, a company was formed to build a road from the Mound House to Candelaria, to supply the freight and passenger transportation to and from the mines of the southwest. Work started at the Mound House and the road was completed as far as Hawthorne, a distance of one hundred miles on April 18, 1881. The road is a three-foot narrow gauge, steel rails and redwood ties, and was well equipped from the start. On May 31, 1881, the capital stock was \$6,000,000.

In 1904 the total value of main track was \$360,750.00 and of the side track, \$11,350.00; value of rolling stock, \$26,557.58 and of other property, \$8,635.00; total value of land was \$152.00, and the total values, \$649,199.58. The state tax was \$4,869.00 and county, \$12,603.65; total, \$17,472.00.

OTHER ROADS PROJECTED.

In 1880 a number of roads were planned and incorporation papers filed. The Nevada Northern was to run from Battle Mountain to the Idaho line and connect with the Nevada Central railroad. The capital stock paid in was \$150,000. The Eureka and Colorado was built from Eureka to the Colorado river and was an extension of the Eureka and Palisade. It was commenced in 1881. Arrangements were made also to build a road from Quincy, California, to Reno, Nevada, in 1881. It was to be called the Reno and Quincy. The Humboldt and Colorado road was projected in 1868 in Austin, the road to run from the Humboldt river to the Colorado. It was fully organized and incorporated, but the project finally collapsed. The Eastern Nevada Railroad was incorporated in 1871, and White Pine county granted a subsidy of \$250,000, but the road was never constructed. The Nevada Southern was to extend the line of the Nevada Central road from Ledlie Station to Cloverdale. It is a three-foot gauge; the company was formed on February 25, 1880. The capital stock paid in was \$80,000 in 1880. The Salt Lake and Western company was organized in June, 1881, and the papers of incorporation duly filed. The project was the outgrowth of trouble between the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific. The Pioche and Buillionville road was commenced in the summer of 1872 and completed in February of the next year. The road was a failure and was abandoned practically when the mines at Pioche gave out. The Lake Tahoe narrow-gauge was built in 1875, by H. M. Yerrington and D. L. Bliss, to freight lumber and wood from Lake Tahoe to the summit of the Sierras. It cost \$30,000 per mile to construct and was a paying institution from the start. The Nevada and Oregon was chartered to run from Aurora, via Bodie, California, Carson City and Reno, etc., to Oregon Line. The company was organized in June, 1880. The bonded debt was \$10,000 per mile.

ROADS OF NEVADA IN 1904.

In addition to the roads given, the following Nevada roads filed a statement with the State Controller, January 1, 1904. The Glasgow and Western of Humboldt county had a total value of main track of \$10,000.00 and of side track, none; the value of its rolling stock was \$2,200.00, and there were no land or other values. The Nevada, California and Oregon, of Washoe county, had a total value of main track of \$73,160.00 and of side track, \$2,040.00; the rolling stock was valued at \$4,680.00 and other property at \$14,360.00, a total of \$94,240.00. The Verdi Lumber Company of Washington constructed several years ago a road to carry lumber of the great lumber camp of Verdi. The main track is something over two miles in length and the side tracks less than half that length. The total value of the main track is \$6,000.00 and of the side tracks, \$1,500.00. The rolling stock is valued at \$4,830.00, and other property at \$600.00, a total of \$12,930.00. The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake road of Lincoln county ranks next to the Eureka and Palisade in value and amount of business. The total value of main track is \$182,160.00 and of the side track, \$4,425.00; its rolling stock is placed at \$4,048.00, and other property, \$5,025.00, while its land is placed at \$1,625.00, a total of \$198,283.00.

The Nevada railroads pay for state purposes, all told, on total valuation of all railroad properties in the state, \$93,369.23; for county purposes they pay a total tax on total valuation of all railroad property, \$146,564.51; total tax, \$239,933.74. The total valuation of all railroad property in Nevada is \$12,449,231.58.

The Quartette Railroad of Lincoln county, and the Pioche and Pacific Transportation filed no report, the valuation being left to the assessors of each county to fix. The former is a sixteen-mile narrow-gauge, and the latter carries ores from Jackrabbit.

THE RAILROADS AND THE PEOPLE.

In the state of Nevada it has always been apparent that there was an antagonistic feeling between the people and the railroads, the aftermath of the unjust treatment of the people by the Central Pacific. And each road as it was built seemed to try to place itself on a similar footing. Every effort has been made to evade taxation. In 1887 the legislature passed an act requiring the Surveyor General of the state to make an accurate survey of all railroads from boundary line to boundary line; \$2,500 was taken from the General Fund for the purpose. And then when it was finished Humboldt county was deprived of 2 miles of Central Pacific road and a strip of territory north of the railroad to the Elko line. Humboldt county sued Lander, and

the court so ruled that eventually the state lost four miles of railroad, assessed at \$45,000 per year.

In 1897 the people of Storey county won a suit against the Virginia and Truckee road for \$7,298.75, which the road had to be forced to pay. Almost every road has been sued for taxes and forced to pay the full sum and costs, as a rule. On the other hand the roads have just as often forced a reduction of taxes.

In 1900 the Carson and Colorado was purchased by the Southern Pacific on March 1st. The Virginia and Truckee was negotiated for then and the deal is still hanging fire.

On February 5, 1900, the California and Northern Railroad filed incorporation papers. The plan was to build a broad gauge 90 miles in length, from Eureka, Humboldt county, to Crescent City, Del Norte county, California.

In April, 1902, the Virginia and Truckee road made an elaborate survey for a road to southern points, going out through Carson Valley.

In 1903, July 2, the railroad west of Osino, Elko county, completed a 3,000 foot tunnel in the mountains.

In 1903 a proposition was being considered to move the Mound House freight sheds to Carson and transfer all C. and C. freight. Since the Tonopah discoveries the C. and C. has been doing a tremendous amount of business. This is the road of which Arthur McEwen once said, after completing a trip over it, that it started from nowhere and ended in the same place.

Another matter under discussion is the terminal of the C. and C.; railroad officials have gone over the road to determine whether to establish a terminal where the new Rhodes-Tonopah road will meet the C. & C. If it is not established it will be because of lack of water, and early in 1904 the country was being thoroughly prospected with a view to establishing adequate water facilities.

On the Tonopah road things are moving rapidly. Grading camps are established along the line of the road; several car loads of material were on the ground early in 1904. Track laying is proceeding as fast as the road bed can be made.

The first of the year the State Board of Assessors raised the assessment on all roads; the Southern Pacific received the highest rating. The main line was assessed at \$15,500 per mile and the side tracks at \$5,500 per mile. The others were raised in proportion. The Southern Pacific has inaugurated the automatic block system from Truckee to Reno, at a cost of \$1,000 per mile. In 1903 184 miles had been equipped and the entire line will be changed as fast as possible.

Great interest is centered on the new transcontinental road, the Western

Pacific. Its authorized bond issue of \$50,000,000 has been financed and the mortgage recorded in every county in California, Nevada and Utah through which the road will pass. It has ample backing and has made immense investments in rights of way, terminals and other expensive matters, preliminary to construction. At great expense six artesian wells have been bored in Utah and Nevada, and enough others will be bored so as to have one every twenty miles or less, apart, and will supply first the construction gangs and then the engine tanks. The southern arm of Salt Lake will be bridged, saving many miles of distance and a number of hours. It has been so surveyed as to take in the new town of Harriman. The line passes about 15 miles north of the Humboldt House and last December several car loads of pipe to be used in sinking wells were unloaded at the Humboldt House. The objective point from there is the famous Beckwith Pass, 35 miles from Reno and which is conceded to be the only natural pass over the Sierras. Nevada people are hoping much from the advent of this new road

HARRIMAN AND THE RAILROAD SHOPS.

While in the past no denunciation of the unjust railroad discrimination against Nevada could be too severe, yet in the past two years, 1902-03, many abuses have been greatly modified; a little better spirit toward Nevada and her people has been manifested by the present management. Centralization is the point now in railroad circles. Rumors of great changes in Nevada commenced to circulate more persistently than ever in 1903. The straightening out of the road of the Central Pacific in 1902 was thought to be just a preliminary to some great change. By the straightening out, which cost over \$2,000,000, the road was shortened by six miles, but the surveys showed that sooner or later Wadsworth would be cut off the main line and the railroad shops would be removed—somewhere, and the heavy grade to the Sierras commenced at Reno. The motive power should be changed there, where the grade for switching was perfect. And early in 1903 it developed that Reno was to be the point of centralization; that the new works would be located on Marlin ranch east of Reno; the filling in commenced in May, 1903, and soon a town sprang up like magic; on October 13, 1903, Mr. Harriman directed that patents be obtained for all Central Pacific unpatented lands in Nevada, and there were 2,500,000 acres.

There was some competition over the naming of the new railroad town. for Reno people thought it should be called East Reno. On September 11, 1903, it was settled by a postoffice being instituted under the name of Harriman. Reno was already doing a business of \$2,000,000 per annum, competition being keen in all but railway traffic. And since the induction of the new town, business has been greatly augmented. But Reno's suffering in

not being a terminal point it was hoped would soon be over with. Even in 1904 merchants had to pay the freight on merchandise from the east to San Francisco and then the local freight back from San Francisco. If the merchant desires a carload of goods in a hurry and wants it detached at Reno he has to pay the full rate down and back, and often quite a sum in addition. Reno was already a railroad center, the Central Pacific, first of course, and the Nevada-California-Oregon, running north nearly to Oregon, the Virginia & Truckee, running to Virginia City and connecting with the Carson & Colorado, which in a very short time will be connected directly with the Tonopah mines and Arizona, and the Sierra Valley, which is being extended to San Francisco via Beckwith Pass and Feather River, all having terminals in Reno.

The official time for the removal of the shops from Wadsworth to Harriman has been fixed for August 1, 1904. It is thought the new shops will be practically completed at that time; at the same date the division point will be changed from Winnemucca to Humboldt, provided that a sufficient water supply can be found in the latter place.

In Harriman an army of workmen are employed. First of all the yard site was filled in, a solid foundation of clay and gravel being used, while the old river wash was used for the fill. Nearly 1,000 men were kept busy and gravel trains came and went every moment of the day and often at night. Immediately after the grading the building of the shops commenced, and the laying of the 78 miles of track in the yards. The shops are on the regular S. P., C. P. and U. P. system, and the round house is only second to the largest in the world. It is a quarter of a mile around. It will contain 44 stalls and measures 1340 feet around. It is apple shaped, and the curvature is 315 degrees. The stalls will accommodate 88 engines. It exceeds the capacity of the Los Angeles roundhouse by 7 stalls. The turntable is larger by 10 feet than any turntable on the system. The transfer table upon which engines designed for repair are conveyed to the repair shops is the best and largest skill can design.

The repair shops proper exceed by two stalls those at Sacramento. The car shops are all 1,000 feet long and 150 feet wide; that is a sixth of a mile long; there are over a dozen of these; the machine shop was erected for the temporary repair work, first thing; it is of brick and stone, 465 feet long and 185 feet wide. The boiler shop is of similar size. The steel water tank which will be used to supply the engines leaving and entering the roundhouse holds 50,000 gallons. It is of steel, built on a solid cement foundation. Electric power will be used to convey the ponderous machinery from one department to another, as necessity arises.

The plant covers over 200 acres of ground and there are 57 long side

tracks. The company has donated to the men who have their homes in Wadsworth, a lot for a home, and all the houses which can be transferred from Wadsworth will be transported by the company. When asked how many men will be employed, answers are vague, but it is certain from 1,500 to 2,000 will have to be employed from the start, in the shops; this is the skilled workmen; four in a family are figured on, though five is the usual number, and that will give 8,000 persons for the shops alone. In the division terminal there will be, both freight and passenger, about one hundred crews employed, which with the general officers, dispatchers and other officers, will make about 10,000 inhabitants living on the wages paid by the Southern Pacific. It is estimated that 7,500 more will come to minister to the needs of the railroad people, and that means "a city in a night." The new division terminal will change the map of Nevada in the vicinity of Reno, and elsewhere. It is true Wadsworth and Winnemucca will be the sufferers, but it is a case of the greatest good to the greatest number.

When the terminals of all the roads are established, every railroad in Nevada will converge at Reno and Harriman. (The town has since been called Sparks, after Governor Sparks.) And these will tap the great farming and mining regions, reaching even into California and Oregon.

On January 1, 1904, there were over 1,200 inhabitants in Harriman. A small army of mechanics were kept busy erecting structures for homes and stores. Graded streets soon took the place of the alfalfa and meadow lands of the Marlin ranch. The franchise for an electric road between Harriman and Reno was immediately secured by J. B. O'Sullivan. He sold it to H. E. Huntington, of Los Angeles, and it is probable that the road will be in operation this summer.

CHAPTER XXI.

RELIGION IN NEVADA.

Mormons the Pioneers—Their Peculiar Doctrines—First Missionary Work—Brothers at the Faro Table—California Bible Society—First Episcopal Service in Virginia City—Trying to Convert Chinamen—Diocesan School for Girls at Reno—Pioneer Church in Nevada—Silver City Episcopalians—Pioneer Priest in Genoa—M. E. Church in 1859—First Presbyterian Church in 1861—First Baptist Church in Virginia City 1863—First Congregational Church in Nevada in 1873—Churches of Nevada To-Day.

The first religion in Nevada was, of course, the peculiar religion known as Mormonism, introduced when Nevada was not Nevada, but Carson county,

Utah territory. The first of that sect were the settlers in Carson valley and in Washoe valley, but they were recalled by Brigham Young when he first came in conflict with the United States government, in 1857. Their places were filled by apostate Mormons, who bought their abandoned farms.

In Clover and Meadow valley the original settlers were all from Utah, about thirty-five families in all, in charge of Bishop Samuel Lee. By 1872 they had increased to over seventy families, then decreased again until in 1881 about the original number were there; of these Bishop Luke Syphus was in charge, as he was also of the Eagle Valley settlement.

There are to-day few Mormons in Nevada, and they do not call themselves Mormons, but members of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The Mormons did not long remain pioneers alone in religion.

Many and varied are the stories told of the efforts of ministers and missionaries to establish good works in Nevada in early times. Some are pathetic, but they are for the most part humorous in the extreme. Manifold were the disappointments and discouragements experienced. No results or very meagre ones. The shifting population, now a bustling town, then a deserted camp, together with a total disregard for the Sabbath on the part of the citizens, whether in camp or city, made a hard combination for the ones seeking to bring spiritual influences to bear. Little progress was made at first, and late as 1880, in his eleventh report, Right Reverend O. W. Whitaker, Episcopal Missionary Bishop of Nevada, said among other things:
* * * "They have been years of almost unremitting labor, much of which has been attended with discouragement and apparently meagre results.
* * * If they could be persuaded to relax their labors for one day of a week, a much larger attendance upon Sunday services could be easily secured. Whether this will ever be in this generation is very doubtful. It is certain that but little progress has been made in this direction in the last ten years. * * *"

One can imagine the feelings of a cultivated minister, fresh from his university, full of enthusiasm and eager to be saving souls, when he first arrived in some of the mining camps of Nevada. When seeking brothers to aid them in organizing the church, they often had to seek them in faro rooms, or around the roulette wheel. And some of the sisters were not as strong morally as they should have been, according to earlier records.

One thing the early settlers demanded—a funeral service for everyone. No bad woman or man was buried without one if there was a minister at hand. It must have puzzled a clergyman often to know what to say, without offending friends or relatives, how to find some good point to eulogize in the deceased, who might perhaps have been shot over a gambling game,

or for some crime helped into eternity. Some queer stories are related anent religious services in early times, especially regarding marriages.

The Rev. John Brown married many people while in Elko, and the only couple he married in church lived together just twenty-four hours. At many marriages and many funerals, shooting would commence outside, or some excitement, and the entire crowd, including the bridal couple if it was a marriage, would melt away. If a funeral the corpse would often be the only one left with the minister.

Yet it is to the pioneer workers that Nevada owes a great debt, for truly they blazed a trail for others to walk therein, although few saw any great results of their work, while in the field. They were self-denying workers in the vineyard of the Lord, and many and great were their sacrifices, both of the spirit and the flesh. Luxury there was not, barely necessities, often a shanty for a home and a tent or the open air for a church. Yet "in His name" they worked, long and earnestly, founding churches, doing His work in pioneering the gospel through dangerous shoals. Everywhere they sought not their own welfare but that of the community with which they had cast in their lot.

THE M. E. CHURCH.

Early in 1859 Jesse L. Bennett came to work in the cause of Methodism in Carson valley, then a part of Utah territory. Several others had been before him in the valley, one being Rev. Ira P. Hale, in 1857. But there is no record of his work or any one's, until Mr. Bennett came. He was allowed by the conference four hundred dollars per year for the work in Carson valley. He preached sometimes in Genoa and Eagle Ranch. Rev. A. L. Bateman came to Genoa in 1859, organized a society and stayed six months. The society dissolved. Mr. Bennett also organized a society in Carson, first known as Eagle Ranch. When he left in 1860 it also ceased to exist. Many members went to other camps, others left for the Presbyterian church and only two members were left.

Mr. Bennett preached in Virginia City after the discovery of the Comstock, the first sermon ever heard there. He had for a church the street, C street, and when finished he passed his hat, and was astonished to find it filled with gold and banknotes, several hundred dollars. It was the gay happy times, the days of gold, the days of old, and everyone was "well heeled" with gold as with weapons. In September, 1861, Bennett was appointed to take charge of the church at Washoe, then next in importance to Virginia City.

In the same month and year Rev. Samuel B. Rooney was also appointed to a Nevada charge by the conference. He was sent to take Bennett's

place in Virginia. He was an earnest worker, preaching any place he could get to speak in, from a tent to a lodging house. He built the very first church in Virginia, a tiny wooden frame house, at the corner of D and Taylor, on which a real church was erected afterwards. It cost about \$2,000 and was built in 1861. He had fifty-one members of the church and fifty Sunday-school scholars. However, Mr. Rooney did not remain long; in 1862 he was succeeded by Rev. C. V. Anthony, who, after being there one year erected a fine brick church, costing \$45,000. A parsonage was built on a lot adjoining which cost another \$2,000. The church was dedicated in 1864. Mr. Rooney came from Stockton, California, and was succeeded by Rev. T. S. Dunn. The California Annual Conference, at the same meeting Rev. Mr. Rooney was sent to Virginia City, created a new district, the Nevada Territory District, Rev. N. E. Peck being presiding elder. In 1864 the General Conference created a district, with an independent conference, embracing Nevada and that part of California lying east of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. The Nevada Conference held its first annual session in September, 1865.

Mr. Dunn was relieved in 1866 by Rev. James E. Wicks, the church having attained a membership of 100, and the same number in the Sunday-school. Mr. Wicks stayed two years, being succeeded by Rev. A. F. Hitchcock; this gentleman fell from grace, in that his relations with one of his fair parishioners created a scandal, and he was removed in fifteen months. Rev. T. H. McGrath followed him, the same McGrath who years later was sexton of the Odd Fellow's cemetery in Virginia City.

He had not been ministering in Virginia but a year when a high wind demolished the church, taking the roof in, instead of off, and wrecking one wall. He was not at all discouraged; he went to work with indomitable will, and in a month the wreck was cleared away ready for the rebuilding, when a disastrous fire took what was left; he then sold the bricks and built a frame church, costing in the neighborhood of \$8,000. Two years later, on Christmas eve, another wind visited the church, and doors were blown in and windows out. To repair the plastering and other damage cost another \$3,000. McGrath remained another year, and then was succeeded by Rev. George W. Fitch. He stayed two years, and his successor, Rev. C. McKelvey, of Canada, had been installed only a few weeks when Virginia City was visited by the destructive fire of 1875, and the church building burned with the rest of the town.

The old site was used in 1875 to erect a fine frame building, costing \$20,000; it was named the "Centennial Methodist Church" because it was dedicated the year of the Centennial celebration. In 1878 Mr. McKelvey was relieved by Rev. W. C. Gray.

The people of Virginia City were always generous in giving to the church.

SECOND M. E. CHURCH.

An ill fate was that of the second Methodist Episcopal church. It was erected in Dayton, in 1863. J. Kilpatrick, the first minister, did not have a regular church to officiate in; Rev. J. H. Maddox was the first regular minister sent to Dayton, Kilpatrick being a local preacher; under Maddox the first church, costing \$3,000, was erected. Maddox stayed only a year, Rev. A. F. Hitchcock succeeding him, the same gentleman who was removed from Virginia City later on. Mr. Hitchcock was succeeded by numerous others, Rev. Warren Nims, W. C. Gray, A. N. Fisher, but only ten years elapsed when it was not necessary to send any ministers, for the town was so run down the church had to be abandoned. In 1876 a tramp burned the church to the ground, in the thirteenth year of its existence.

THIRD M. E. CHURCH.

As stated before, Rev. J. L. Bennett was the first Methodist minister in Washoe. He was afterwards elected justice of the peace of that city. He was succeeded in 1862 by Rev. W. G. Blakely, one year later and Rev. T. H. McGrath replaced him, building a frame church at a cost of \$4,500, with a neat little parsonage. In two years Rev. A. F. Hitchcock took his position and also remained two years. Rev. Warren Nims was the last minister, as the charge had to be abandoned in 1873. It was finally given to the school trustees to use as a school house, and it made a good one.

FOURTH M. E. CHURCH AT GOLD HILL.

The Methodists placed their fourth church in Gold Hill, in 1865, the first minister being Rev. A. F. Hitchcock; it was a frame edifice and cost nearly \$5,000. After Mr. Hitchcock came a succession of ministers, Revs. A. L. Shaw, L. Case, R. A. Ricker, Colin Anderson, A. Taylor, George Jennings, T. S. Uren, and George W. Fitch. V. Rightmyer, one of the ministers, literally starved to death. He had a very large family, and a small salary. To give his family the necessities of life, he went without; when he died it somewhat shocked the people of his church and the community at large to know that while it was said pneumonia was the cause, the doctors said it was inanition, a pleasanter word than starvation. He was very sensitive, retiring and gentle, and never complained, but died in harness, in April, 1873, a Christian martyr. If his wants had been known hundreds of people, irrespective of creeds or dogmas, would have come to his rescue. His widow was given a small pension by the Nevada Conference.

A BUSINESS MINISTER.

All the citizens of Austin agreed that when Rev. J. L. Trefren entered the ministry, the business world lost an able financier. The first church work was done by Rev. C. A. E. Hertel, who was there in 1864-65. Mr. Trefren found, when he succeeded him, that the people wanted a church, were willing to help build and support one, but while there were many rich mining claims to be developed, few people had ready cash. Whereupon Mr. Trefren did some very hard thinking. He had been offered interests in claims in lieu of cash; he decided to accept all those interests and some way convert all into cash. He did so, by pooling the claims and organizing the Methodist Mining Company. But how to sell the stock?

Back east he went with his stock; he boomed it according to his best ideas, and how the brethren did buy that Nevada mining stock; he secured over \$250,000 and returned in triumph. He built the finest brick church in the state of Nevada, next to the Roman Catholic church in Virginia City. A brick parsonage was also added and a magnificent organ. This cost over \$35,000 and then became apparent a mistake Trefren had made in selling his stock on installments. The boom collapsed, and there was \$6,000 due on the church. The county bought it for a court house, but the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal church redeemed it, paying the debt. Trefren was a disappointed man, and in 1868 he requested to be transferred to the California Conference. This was done. He was followed by Revs. W. A. Cheney, Warren Nims, John D. Hammond and W. C. Gray. Mr. Gray was followed by Rev. C. W. Crall, who resigned in 1881. The fifth church was the finest one built.

CARSON CHURCH IN 1867.

A sixth church was established by the Methodists in Carson City in 1867. Rev. Jesse L. Bennett, the pioneer minister, had for eight years been looking after the spiritual needs of the city, but he had no church to discourse in. Really Carson City was where the Methodists first commenced their work, but they were poor, and the church was built by subscription. Rev. G. Blakely was pastor in charge of the station and at the Quarterly Conference meeting, on November 4, 1861, an effort was made to raise funds. In attendance were such men as Governor J. W. Nye, and \$500 was raised. The first trustees were: William P. Harrington, Hugh V. Hudson, Judge Turner, Dr. H. H. Herrick, W. D. Chillson and Mr. McLane. A year after Rev. T. H. McGrath reported that he had four church members, including his wife, two other women and one man. Soon a Sunday school was organized, and that did much better, six officers and thirty pupils. Rev. Warren Nims was in charge of the station in 1863 and in a year had a parsonage

costing \$800. In December of the next year Governor Blasdel and R. L. Higgins were chosen as trustees; a block of land costing \$1,000 was purchased for a church site. And to this day it is remembered how hard Mr. Nims worked to build that stone church, hauling stone, raising money, encouraged by everyone, and he himself hauled all the stone in a lumber wagon, usually drawn by mules. By June, 1866, \$5,000 had been spent and the building was not complete. In November, Rev. J. W. Stump succeeded Nims, and the building slowly struggled on. A marked increase in membership and enthusiasm was noticed in 1867, when Rev. A. B. Earle, an evangelist of the Baptist church, arrived. Under this impetus the church, costing \$10,000 was dedicated by Bishop Thompson, in 1867, September 8.

But next year and succeeding years the membership fell off. Rev. J. D. Hammond succeeded Mr. Stump; Governor Blasdel, in 1869, paid off the church debt of \$1,500. Rev. A. N. Fisher succeeded Hammond in 1871, the ministry not being a success under Mr. Hammond. Mr. Fisher stayed three years. The church was renovated in May, 1874. Then came Rev. A. H. Tevis, and there was constant friction, he and his flock falling far apart. The Rev. J. D. Hammond came back in 1876, and his attempt to heal wounds was not successful. He left in 1878 and preached occasionally that winter. Rev. J. T. Ladd came from Chicago in 1879 and stayed until fall, when Rev. E. C. Willis came to take charge.

OTHER METHODIST CHURCHES.

When Hamilton was booming, Rev. T. H. McGrath, so often mentioned in this chapter, was the only preacher in the camp, in 1868. Rev. W. J. White and Rev. W. C. Gray came after Mr. McGrath, and a hall used by the mining brokers was the church. The charge was soon abandoned.

In Winnemucca the first preacher was Rev. L. Ewing, a reformed gambler who, after being converted, studied for the ministry. He was considered an able man. Mr. Ewing and his successor, Rev. T. S. Uren, preached in the school house. When George B. Hinkle came he built a church costing \$4,000, and when Rev. W. Carver followed him he built a parsonage, costing \$800. Rev. George W. Fitch and Rev. F. M. Warrington were the two next, and Rev. John B. Willis took charge in 1881.

In Unionville a wooden church was built in 1872, Rev. L. Ewing acting there as well as in Winnemucca. John C. Fall, in Virginia, had given largely to the fund for the first brick church, and in Unionville he offered to give \$1 for every \$1 given by others to help build the church. So Mr. Fall paid half the cost, \$2,800. Before Unionville went down to decay Ewing was followed by Revs. A. P. White, Colin Anderson, George Jennings and John W. W. Pendelton, before it was abandoned.

METHODISM AT RENO.

In 1863 religious services were held by the Methodists in Reno, Revs. G. M. Hinkle and F. M. Willis preaching, but in Washoe Valley there was no regular service until Reno commenced growing. Services were then held for several years in a schoolhouse. Rev. A. R. Ricker, in 1870, commenced building a church which was dedicated on July 30th of the next year. It cost about \$4,000. Rev. A. J. Wells came out from Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1873, and soon had a parsonage on West street. He remained only a year and then was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Arnold. In a year came Rev. G. W. Fitch; he was followed in a year by Rev. Thomas S. Uren, and when a year elapsed he followed the example of the others, and his successor was Rev. W. C. Gray, in 1877.

Rev. C. McKelvey came to Reno in 1878. He found the church in need of repairs, and much persevering effort resulted in raising \$1,000, the society being small. This was expended in papering, painting and refitting, even carpeting the church. An addition was also built on for the use of the choir and the lot fenced. The building did not burn in the great fire of 1879. Mr. McKelvey, when pastor as stated in Virginia City, lost his library in the second fire, and all his personal effects.

Eureka's first three ministers, Revs. Arnold, L. Case and John De La Matyr, preached in the court house. Rev. John Gray built a church and a parsonage in 1875 which cost over \$4,000, and both were burned in the first fire in 1879. Rev. R. A. Ricker partially rebuilt it, but in the second fire of 1880 it was burned to the ground.

In September of that same year Rev. J. T. Ladd took charge, and he succeeded in building a church costing \$2,000. He assumed the debt of \$250 and the church started free of debt, the third one built in two years.

Ruby Hill stands unique in church annals because its first church was built without any pastor being concerned in it. The Methodists of that city built it, and paid for it in 1876, and Rev. R. A. Ricker was assigned to it first, in September, 1880.

Tuscarora did not have any minister until in the eighties, and then when Rev. T. W. Pendleton arrived he could not be paid a salary; but that did not deter him in the good work, for he went into the mines and worked on week days and preached on Sundays. He was given a parsonage to live in, which cost \$500.

Pine Grove and Mason's Valley are one charge, and the first minister was Rev. R. Carberry, in 1866. Rev. Orn came next and then Rev. Thomas Bartlett. Mr. Bartlett started a church society with two or three members in 1874, which steadily increased in membership. Rev. J. T. Ladd erected

a church in 1880, costing \$1,700. Dr. Richardson, C. Hernlabin, J. J. Fox, B. F. Rymers helped actively in the work. Rev. G. B. Hinkle took charge in 1880, and since his coming a parsonage costing \$600 had been erected.

Elko in 1881 was a Methodist station, with twenty church members. Rev. Mr. Ewing came first and then Rev. George Jennings, preaching as supply.

The negroes of Virginia City in 1873 organized a church society and built a small church on E between Center and Union, but it was destroyed by fire in October, 1875, and after Rev. Weir left it died down.

An effort was made to organize a Methodist Church South in Virginia City in 1862, but failed, although ministers of that denomination came to Virginia to look over the field several times.

Rev. T. H. McGrath, so often mentioned in church history of Methodism in Nevada, was an earnest, active and faithful laborer. He grew more liberal in his views, and finally resigned his church work in Virginia in 1873 and organized a liberal society of Unitarians. His successor, George W. Fitch, followed his example, in 1878, and was confirmed by Bishop Whitaker, of the Protestant Episcopal church in Reno, July 7, 1878. He became a postulant the next day, and July 23rd was admitted as a candidate for deacon's orders. In two years he recanted and rejoined the Methodist church, in 1881 serving as minister in Auburn, California.

WORK OF METHODISTS.

In Nevada the Methodists have been active from the first. Wherever possible the influence of the church has been extended. In 1881 they owned \$64,700 worth of property, and had lost by fire \$59,600, and by abandonment from boom failures \$6,500.

The Conference has been helped by the Board of Church Extension very greatly: it has given practical aid, erecting new churches and helping rebuild those destroyed. Every new mining camp was visited, no territory, no matter how isolated, was neglected, for their traveling ministers were always ready to visit them.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPALIANS.

Episcopalians received the visits of a rector as early as 1861, a visiting minister preaching. In the spring of 1862, Rev. Franklin S. Rising was sent from New York by the American Church Missionary Society, and he commenced the church organization. Missionary Bishop Talbot held services in Aurora, Esmeralda county, on October 4, 1863. The Bishop held services also in Austin and other camps, and consecrated the Episcopal church in Virginia City, the first church built by them in Nevada.

A parish was organized in Aurora and Rev. William Stoy came there on

December 22, 1863, as regular rector, at a salary of \$150 monthly. The parish did not last, however. Right Rev. Ozi William Whitaker, later Missionary Bishop, did much to promote the growth of the church in Nevada. He was beloved not only by his own people, but by those of every faith. He was born in 1830, in New Salem, Massachusetts, and was ordained a bishop at Grace church, Boston, in 1863. After being ordained in the fall of that year he was detailed for work in Nevada. In 1868 he was elected Missionary Bishop of the diocese. In 1869 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Kenyon College, Ohio. He was consecrated a bishop in New York, the same year.

Rev. Whitaker, when he became Missionary Bishop, had one clergyman in the jurisdiction, and in 1880 he had seven. There were two rectories at first and in 1880 eight. The membership was increased from 100 to 340 in ten years. From 320 Sunday scholars to 1,242, and from 30 Sunday school teachers to 93, was the record for the ten years. The value of the church property was increased in the ten years from \$36,400 to \$166,529; of this \$33,071 was given from persons outside the state.

Bishop Whitaker held services not only in Virginia but many small places as well, in many camps that to-day are unknown. Bishop Whitaker established work among the Chinese, and Ah For, a convert, collected \$500 for a mission in Carson, \$300 from Chinamen and \$200 from white men. Bishop Whitaker opened it, "the Chapel of the Good Shepherd," on September 23, 1874. It seated fifty persons. Ah For built another chapel in Virginia City in 1875. He used to preach to his fellows on Sundays and teach them evenings. Ah For translated the Order for Evening Prayer into Chinese, with the help of Bishop Whitaker, and used it in his services. He was earnest and intelligent, but his mission in Carson did not flourish. In a year fire destroyed the one in Virginia City, and there was no insurance. Ah For became discouraged and went as a missionary for the Established Church in England to China.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AT RENO.

Bishop Whitaker commenced in 1870 to plan the erection of a Girls' School at Reno. In 1873 an appeal was answered with \$300 from abroad. In 1875 Miss C. L. Wolfe, of New York, told the Bishop that if he would raise \$10,000 she would donate a like amount. Then Bishop Whitaker "girded up his loins" and secured \$4,000 from the people of Reno; from a friend, in Nevada, \$2,500; and of Mrs. M. A. Grosvenor, of New York, \$1,000; the balance was paid in small amounts. The Central Pacific Railroad donated half a block of land, and another half block was purchased on condition that the school would be located in Reno, by the citizens of that

city. It was commenced in June, 1876, the 1st day, and the following October 12th it was opened.

It was from the first possessed of every modern improvement. It was 40x88, three stories, heated by steam, hot and cold water, and cost \$28,000, leaving \$8,000 debt. Miss Kate Hill was the first principal; there was ample room for 55 day scholars and 45 boarders. In 1880 the debt was paid, Miss Wolfe giving \$2,500, Mrs. M. A. Grosvenor \$1,000, Daniel Cook, of San Francisco, \$1,000, the rest being donated in small sums. Two thousand dollars more was spent after the school opened, nearly half in securing permanent and abundant water supplies for the school and for irrigation.

The beneficial effect of the school was soon felt all through the state of Nevada. In no place was such a school more needed, placing the opportunity for Christian education within the reach of those who would not otherwise have been able to secure one. The regular course of study was four years.

FIRST CHURCH BUILT.

The first church of the Episcopalians cost \$30,000 and was opened in December, 1863, for temporary use, but was formally dedicated February 22, 1863. Its cost was paid by members of the parish. The first Sunday school was organized May 11, 1862, with 14 pupils and 5 teachers. When Bishop Talbot visited the city in 1863 he consecrated the church and held a confirmation service, conferring the apostolic rite on 13. As stated Rev. F. S. Rising was the first rector, coming in 1862 and remaining until 1866, when his health failed and he returned east, losing his life in a steamboat collision on the Ohio river in 1868. He was a brother of Judge Rising and was very popular, his death a source of great regret.

Rev. H. D. Lathrop, D. D., of Gold Hill, held afternoon services until April 21st, when Rev. Whitaker succeeded him. That same year Bishop Talbot was elected Bishop of Indiana, and that left Nevada's missionary district without a head. Bishop W. Ingraham Kip, of the diocese of California, looked after things. He visited St. Paul's church, Virginia City, in October, 1867, confirming 24 persons. The next year fire damaged the church to the amount of \$2,700, covered by insurance. In 1872 the church was enlarged, six pews being added. Two years afterwards \$9,000 was expended in an extension of twenty feet on the east, a gallery being built at the west end. A pipe organ, costing \$3,000, was put in the gallery. There was a large congregation, a Sunday school of 350 pupils and 24 teachers; in the fire of 1875 both church and rectory were destroyed; the rectory was rebuilt at once and the church in the summer of 1876. It was larger than the old church, seating 400, and was finished in December. In that month it was dedicated. Its total cost was \$25,000.

Since he first took charge Rev. Whitaker has remained, but since he was appointed bishop he has had many assistant ministers. Among them were Revs. J. W. Lee, William Henderson, Rush S. Eastman, W. R. Jenvey, and George N. Eastman. The assistant ministers also had to hold regular services in Dayton and Silver City on alternate Sundays. After the great fire, Sunday school was held in the basement of Beardsley's building, opposite the Presbyterian church. Morning services were held in the Presbyterian church also until the Odd Fellows' Hall was rebuilt, when that was used.

The first services in Gold Hill were held in May, 1862, and a Sunday school of five persons organized. On July 8th a second service was held and the parish of St. John's organized, with Rev. Rising as rector. At first church services were held in Gold Hill Theatre, but as gambling was carried on all night, the schoolhouse was soon utilized for services. Rev. O. W. Whitaker succeeded Mr. Rising on October 18, 1863, and in July of the next year a handsome brick church was commenced and finished in the fall, at a cost of \$13,000. Rev. H. D. Lathrop took charge in June, 1865, leaving on September 1, 1867. Bishop Kip consecrated St. John's church on October 13, 1867. Rev. Whitaker again took charge of the church in Gold Hill, and with Virginia and Carson, he had three churches in charge. He held as many services as possible, until in 1870 Rev. J. McCormac took charge. He remained one year, Bishop Whitaker then officiating, alternating with Rev. G. B. Allen, of Carson, until July 2, 1872, when Bishop Whitaker took full charge again. With Revs. R. S. Eastman and W. R. Jenvey regular services were held in Virginia City, Gold Hill, Silver City, and Dayton. In 1876 Rev. R. S. Eastman was elected rector of Gold Hill, serving until 1879, and after his departure occasional services were held, although the Sunday school continued to meet regularly. Hon. N. A. H. Ball was senior warden and superintendent, and his death was a great loss to school and church.

SERVICES IN HALL.

Rev. Rising was also the first rector in Silver City, holding his services in Chrysopolis Hall, on June 6, 1862, nearly 100 persons attending. Services were held regularly until December, 1873, when they were discontinued until 1874, when Rev. Jenvey commenced holding services, and in September of 1875 the erection of a church was commenced, but a fearful storm razed it to the ground, on November 13th. Mr. Jenvey, undaunted, commenced the rebuilding, and it was ready for occupancy December 25, 1875. Mr. Jenvey remained until August, 1878. After that Rev. George N. Eastman held bi-weekly services until the eighties.

CARSON CITY SERVICES.

Rev. Mr. Rising was again the pioneer rector, in Carson City, holding services on September 25, 1862, in the county court house. The first regular rector appointed was Rev. W. M. Riley, who assumed charge of St. Peter's parish on October 29, 1863, remaining until April, 1866. He resigned because his pro-southern views were not liked by his parishioners, his sympathies being with the south. Rev. D. H. Lathrop then held services every Friday evening from August, 1866, to September, 1867. A church was commenced in the latter year, being finished in one year; but from 1867 until the church was finished in July, 1868, Rev. Whitaker held a weekly service in the state capitol. Bishop Kip visited Carson in 1867 and confirmed twelve candidates in the Methodist church. Rev. George B. Allen assumed charge as rector on August 9, 1868; the church being consecrated on June 19, 1870, by Right Rev. O. W. Whitaker, then Missionary Bishop of the diocese of Nevada, as Trinity church. It cost \$5,500, a plain but substantial building. It was enlarged 24 feet in December, 1873, making an auditory 70 feet in length; in it were 59 pews in three rows. At the same time two wings 58x21 feet were added; the stained glass windows were all donated by members of the congregation. The entire cost was \$12,000, only half of which could be paid.

On Easter Sunday, 1874, the first service in the church after it was enlarged, was held by the Rev. Allen. On the following Sunday, Bishop Whitaker formally reopened it. Mr. Allen remained until December 31, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. P. Kelly, who remained until October 11, 1876; he was followed by Rev. H. L. Foote, who remained until May 11, 1878. George R. Davis took charge of the parish on October 13, 1878, and proved a very popular rector. When he came the church was \$3,000 in debt and he went to work at once to pay it. With the aid of the ladies of St. Peter's parish, in eighteen months after Mr. Davis arrived the entire debt was cancelled. In 1881 the church had sixty communicants and one hundred Sunday-school children.

THE CHURCH IN RENO.

The first service of the Episcopal church was held in the school-house in Reno by Bishop Whitaker on October 16, 1870, and the second service was held in the same place on April 12, 1872. Services were held on alternate Sundays in the court house from January, 1873, until Rev. William Lucas took charge on May 5, 1873.

The parish had been organized in February, 1873, under the name of Trinity church; J. C. Lewis was elected senior warden; A. J. Hatch, junior

warden; B. F. Leete, secretary; D. A. Bender, treasurer; J. S. Shoemaker, Joseph De Bell and C. H. Eastman, vestrymen.

In July, 1873, \$400 was paid for a lot, and a rectory was built which was occupied in October. On September 6, 1874, the first confirmation service was held in the court house, six candidates being confirmed. The corner-stone of the church building was laid on May 24, 1875, and on December 12, of the same year, the church was formally opened by Bishop Whitaker. It was constructed of wood, 32 by 70 feet, but was not quite completed at that time. When Rev. W. R. Jenvey substituted for Mr. Lucas on September 3, 1878, he undertook the completion of the church building. While this was being done Mr. Jenvey held services in Smith's Opera House.

When, on December 17, 1878, the church was formally reopened by Bishop Whitaker, there was not a dollar indebtedness on it, and it was consecrated on June 8, 1879. Finding that Mr. Lucas could not return, Mr. Jenvey was appointed rector. The total cost of the church was about \$6,000.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

The pioneer rector, Rev. Rising, held services in Dayton, in December, 1862, and a year later a parish was organized by Rev. O. W. Whitaker, under the name Church of the Ascension. From then until June, 1865, regular services were held. In November, 1865, Rev. W. H. Dyer was in charge, remaining until April, 1866. In 1867 Rev. Whitaker held regular Wednesday evening services during the summer, but after that, until 1874, services were held only occasionally. From 1874 until 1878, Rev. W. R. Jenvey officiated at the court house regularly. From that time until July, 1879, services were only occasionally. On that date Rev. G. N. Eastman commenced a bi-weekly service.

CHURCH IN AUSTIN.

The first services of the church were held in 1863 by Bishop Talbot, and it was not until 1866 that regular services were established. At that time Mr. D. M. Godwin began a lay service in the court house.

Two years afterwards, Rev. Marcus Lane held services in Austin for one year; a regular parish was organized under the name of St. George in 1873. The first rector was Rev. C. S. Stevenson, who remained until 1874; he was succeeded by Rev. S. C. Blackiston, who remained five years. He was succeeded in May, 1879, by Rev. Samuel P. Kelly, who remained only a few months. In 1880 Rev. R. S. Eastman took charge of the parish on Easter Day, 1880.

On Easter Sunday, 1877, Mr. Blackiston spoke of the great need of a church, the services then being held in the court house. He would apply,

he said, the Easter offerings to such a purpose. The parish already possessed a lot, which the members had themselves graded and on which they had built a foundation. He asked all to write on a card what amount they would give. When the contribution plates were returned, Mr. Blackiston was pleasantly surprised by their contents. The Easter offering of Mr. Allen A. Curtis, the superintendent of the Manhattan mine, pledged himself to build a church and pay for it, if the others would furnish it. W. S. Gage and John A. Paxton united in the gift of a fine bell for the steeple, while James S. Porteous presented a \$1,000 pipe organ. When finished the church cost \$15,500, all of which but \$500 was given by residents of Austin. The bank at Austin loaned the society \$750 to build a wall around the church, to maintain the grade. The total value of the church property was about \$17,000.

THE CHURCH IN OTHER PLACES.

Bishop Whitaker held the first Episcopal services in White Pine county, in the town of Treasure City, on June 20, 1869; the evening of the same day he held the first services at Hamilton, in a court room. The next service was held on August 7, 1870, in the city hall of Hamilton and services were continued for two months. St. Luke's parish, of Hamilton, was organized on September 24, and Rev. S. P. Kelly was chosen as rector. After his arrival a house was purchased and fitted up for a rectory. The next year a frame church was erected, which was consecrated July 14, 1872. Mr. Kelly remained a month after the consecration and was succeeded by Rev. John Cornell, who remained one year, when he resigned. Since that time there has been no regular rector in Hamilton.

One of the most notorious camps in Nevada was Pioche, in 1870. The first services there were held in a saloon by Bishop Whitaker on September 13, of that year. Over 150 rough miners crowded in the saloon and as large a number were unable to gain admittance. The next year services were held twice by Bishop Whitaker; then the Rev. J. W. Lee officiated three or four months, followed by the Rev. H. L. Badger. When Mr. Badger arrived, September, 1871, he found the town had burned to ashes three days before; he held services in private houses until July 21, 1872, when a frame church and rectory were completed. Mr. Badger remained four years and was succeeded by Rev. H. H. Kline, who left in January, 1877; after a year's absence Mr. Kline returned and remained one year, preaching on Sundays and teaching on week days. He was the last Episcopal minister in Pioche.

A canvas tent was used for the first services in Eureka, on September 28, 1870; the tent being used as a restaurant. Services were announced for 7 o'clock, but it was nearly 9 when Bishop Whitaker arrived, owing to

a breakdown. The people had dispersed, but messengers were sent out and fifty returned. The next winter Rev. S. P. Kelly officiated several times and the corner stone of the church was not laid until May, 1871; Bishop Whitaker officiated at this ceremony and spent a month in Eureka, during which time a comfortable rectory was built. Until November, 1871, the services were conducted in a tent, which also served as a schoolroom. Rev. W. Henderson took charge of the parish in August, 1871. He remained until August, 1872, and the next month was succeeded by Rev. S. P. Kelly. In March, 1872, Rev. C. H. Marshall became assistant minister and on April 5, when Mr. Kelly was elected state superintendent of public instruction, Mr. Marshall became rector. He served until February, 1877, and in August Rev. C. B. Crawford assumed charge.

A parish was organized in Belmont on February 16, 1874, Rev. S. B. Moore being the first rector. He remained four years, building a church at a cost of \$3,790. Rev. Daniel Flack succeeded Mr. Moore in 1876, remaining a year. After Mr. Flack resigned, in 1878, the church was closed until December. Rev. S. P. Kelly served until June 1, 1879, being the last Episcopal rector in Belmont. Mrs. R. M. King, who was superintendent of the Sunday school, reorganized it in 1888.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first church of this faith was built in Virginia City, in the summer of 1860, by Rev. Father H. P. Gallagher. It was wrecked by a storm. Father Gallagher at the same time built another church in Carson, which shared the same fate as the first, but in this instance the lumber was taken away by unpaid laborers. Father Gallagher also built a church in Genoa about the same time, which was not paid for, and by virtue of the liens was afterwards turned into a court house. A \$12,000 church was erected in 1872 by the Rev. Patrick Manogue and it was consecrated under the name of "St. Mary's of the Mountains." A frame church, built on the divide between Virginia City and Gold Hill, was removed to Gold Hill. It was built by the Passionist Fathers. In 1864 Rev. Father P. O'Reilley built a more commodious church, which was dedicated July 26, 1864. St. Augustine's church was established in Austin in 1864, by Rev. Father Monteverde, who also built a church at Hamilton. A church was commenced at Aurora, but abandoned. In 1868 a brick church, costing \$65,000, was erected in Virginia City, by Rev. Father Manogue, who was soon afterwards appointed vicar general of the diocese of Grass Valley.

St. Theresa's church, in Carson City, was built in 1870 by the Rev. Father Thomas Grace at a cost of \$5,000. Father Scanlan organized a Catholic society at Pioche, in 1871, and that year a frame church and par-

sonage, costing \$4,000, were completed. In 1874, a \$3,000 church was built in Belmont, but no regular services were ever held. St. Brendan's church was built in Eureka in 1871, but was replaced in 1874 by a brick church, costing \$5,000, Father Hynes being in charge.

Reno's first Catholic church was built in 1871 by Rev. Father Merrill. In 1868 a fine church was built by Father Manogue and destroyed by the great fire in 1875. Father Manogue, in 1877, erected a magnificent edifice at a cost of \$60,000 on the same lot, on E street. The first church was burned down in the fire of 1879. A church was built at Cherry Creek, by Rev. William Maloney in 1881, and it is one of the prettiest churches in eastern Nevada.

Rev. Father Patrick Manogue was one of the most prominent priests in Nevada from his first advent, in 1862. In November, 1880, he was appointed as coadjutor to Bishop O'Connell, of Grass Valley. To give the complete history of Bishop Manogue would fill several volumes and form an exciting and interesting history. Other prominent priests were: Reverend Fathers Mevel, Daniel O'Sullivan, John Nulty, Patrick O'Kane, James J. Callan, Luke Tormey, Andrew O'Donnell, Joseph Phelan, William Maloney and D. Monteberde.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The New School branch of the Presbyterian church organized a society May 19, 1861, Rev. W. W. Brier officiating. The Presbyterian church was the least successful of any of the denominations in planting the standard of their religion in Nevada soil. The first meeting was successful, \$5,000 being raised by subscription. Judge Flemonkan was chairman and the trustees were W. M. Stewart, H. B. Pomeroy, S. Fraser, J. Gasharie and G. A. Sears, the latter being elected chairman of the board. June 2, 1861, a letter was written to Mr. Brier, asking that he organize "a church of Jesus Christ to be known by the name of the First Presbyterian church, in Carson City, and to be placed by you under the care of the Presbytery of Sierra Nevada, and of the Synod of Alta California."

September 12, A. F. White arrived in Carson City as a temporary supply. Another \$5,000 was soon raised, a church site was purchased and building commenced. In May, 1864, the brick church was dedicated by Rev. White, assisted by Rev. W. C. Pond and Rev. Warren Nims. In 1868 Rev. Mr. Alexander replaced Mr. White. Then came a succession of ministers, Rev. H. V. Rice taking charge in January, 1881.

On September 21, 1862, Rev. W. W. Brier organized a church in Virginia City. E. Caldwell and N. W. Wilson were elected ruling elders; Rev. D. H. Palmer was in charge until 1864, when he was replaced by Rev.

W. W. Martin. There were various changes until April, 1881, when Rev. E. F. Walker assumed charge.

A curious method was followed to raise funds to pay for the church. The trustees received a sure tip on the stock market and, taking the treasury money, they bought stock which rose several hundred dollars in value and they were wise enough to sell out before the crash. They bought four lots on C street, where they erected buildings, from the rent of which they are enabled to pay all expenses. The church escaped the fire of 1875.

The Presbyterians organized a society in Gold Hill in 1863, but the organization soon died out.

The Presbyterian organization of Austin lasted from 1864 to 1868. Efforts were made to build a church but never succeeded.

Elko was more fortunate than Austin, for Rev. John Brown, in March, 1870, was given four lots by the railroad company, on which to build and the members built a church costing \$3,500. An organ was presented to them by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Brown was succeeded by a number of ministers, and a parsonage was built. Four of the members became converts to the Mormon faith. The depopulation of the town so affected the church that Rev. A. J. Compton, who was appointed in April 1880, and resigned in September, was the last to fill that position.

In August, 1873, six persons organized a church at Eureka, Rev. W. C. McDougal being the first pastor. Rev. Josiah McClain succeeded him, remaining until 1876; Rev. Samuel M. Crothers took charge until May, 1879, and in 1880 he was replaced by Rev. George W. Gallagher. On March 26, 1881, Mr. Gallagher renounced orthodoxy and resigned his charge. Mr. Gallagher was a very popular man, not only with his own congregation but with everyone. He was a very eloquent and forceful speaker, and a petition bearing hundreds of names was sent to him, asking him to give publicly the reason he renounced the tenets of his church. On March 30, Mr. Gallagher delivered an address setting forth his point of view.

Pioche was unfortunate, for her society, started in 1873, died out altogether in 1879 and was taken off the roll of churches.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first active step taken by the white Baptists towards organizing a church, was made on December 14, 1873, when the First Baptist church of Virginia City was organized, Rev. C. L. Fisher being the first pastor. A church costing \$2,100 was ready for occupancy on July 12. It was located on C street and afterwards a lodging house was converted out of the basement of the church at an expense of \$1,200. When Mr. Fisher resigned in

October, 1875, he was followed by several regular ministers until March, 1878, when the church closed until November of that year. Rev. T. J. Arnold then assumed charge, leaving in May of the next year. Rev. H. W. Read assumed charge on January 1, 1880.

An attempt was made in 1874 to hold services in Carson City, and on November 1, Rev. C. A. Bateman organized the first Baptist church of that town with 16 members. In 1876 Rev. J. G. Burchett acted as pastor for a few weeks, but the church soon died from want of support.

When Rev. C. L. Fisher left for Virginia City, he went to Reno, where on November 28, 1875, he organized a Baptist church in the opera house with a membership of 15. The next year a \$2,800 church was erected, and shortly afterwards Mr. Fisher resigned. In 1877 Rev. T. J. Arnold served for 14 months, but on March 2, 1879, the church was burned. On July 12 following, the Baptists built a church costing \$4,000, assuming an indebtedness of \$2,500. In 1880, D. B. McKenzie assumed charge, but remained only a few days. In 1881 Rev. Mr. Scott was installed as pastor. Shortly afterwards, he was succeeded by Rev. Winfield Scott, who proved to be an energetic pastor, building up a large congregation.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

On June 7, 1870, a call was issued for a council of Congregational churches, and a meeting was held at the schoolhouse in Reno, on February 18, 1871, and on the following day the First Congregational church of Reno was organized, with Rev. A. F. Hitchcock as pastor. A church was built at once and owned jointly with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was entirely free from debt. A number of ministers succeeded Mr. Hitchcock, and in 1881 C. F. G. Morgan assumed charge.

CHURCHES OF NEVADA TO-DAY.

Instead of gaining with the flight of time, the congregations of the various churches of Nevada gradually decreased until in many instances churches were altogether abandoned and stand to-day a monument of the past.

The Methodists are decidedly in the majority in 1904. Wherever an opportunity is afforded for a church, there a church will be found. If not large enough for a church, then a mission will be instituted; if not a mission, then a Sunday-school will be organized. There have been no dissensions, nothing to mar the harmony of the church workers. In 1889 the Rev. E. W. Vandevanter aroused great indignation at the Methodist Episcopal conference in Carson by his pamphlet referring to the un-Godly temperament of the Nevadans. It was a terrible denunciation of all classes and faiths.

For a number of conferences, 1884, '85, etc., there were no presiding elders at the conferences or at the mission conference held at Owens River, 1885. By far the largest and most influential Methodist congregation is that of Reno. In August, 1900, the Gothic brick church was finished in that city costing \$7,000. It is 100 feet long and there is seating capacity for 300 in the church and 200 in the Sunday-school room.

In 1897 the Methodists built a fine church in Gardnerville, dedicating it on November 28, 1897. The church debt was paid at the time, Fred Danberg assisting greatly.

Rev. A. C. Welch was appointed to the church in Reno, September, 1903. Since then the church debt has been paid. Mr. Welch is a native of Ohio, served charges in Niles (the birthplace of President McKinley) Youngstown, Cleveland, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Omaha, Chico, and from the latter place went to Nevada. He is the author of "Character Photography" and other works. He is working to increase the membership. Private mailing cards are sent to strangers and others every week inviting them to the services. The church was built under the pastorate of Rev. G. H. Jones, and was, as stated above, dedicated in 1900, but the debt was not paid until Dr. Welch took charge. The note was burned on January 23, 1904, amid great rejoicings.

In 1904 the Methodist churches in Nevada were located,—in Austin, of which church S. W. Albone had been pastor for two years, membership 20; Battle Mountain, Allen Bartlett, pastor for one year, membership 6; Winnemucca, H. O. Edson, pastor for one year, membership, 41; Paradise Valley, E. J. Bradner, pastor six months, membership, 16; Carson City, E. E. Dodge, pastor three years, membership, 60; Gardnerville, W. P. Rankin, pastor two years, membership, 18; Lovelocks, D. S. Wigstead, pastor one year, membership, 11; Ruby Hill, Rev. Joseph Arthur died in harness, and no pastor appointed to fill his place, there is a Sunday-school maintained but no church; Virginia City, F. R. Winsor, pastor, one year, membership, 31; Wellington, G. M. Bigelow, pastor two years, membership 21; Yerington, T. H. Nicholas, pastor one year, membership 44; Tonopah, Hawthorne, Davis Creek and Tuscarora remain on the list as prospective.

The cry of the Methodists is "Educate." The Epworth League is doing a good work. Winnemucca, Carson, Reno and all the larger towns have Leagues and prosperous Sunday-schools. There are 2,000 children in the Methodist Sunday-schools of Nevada. The missionary work among the 5,000 Indians in Nevada is progressing favorably under Robert G. Pike.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptists of Nevada are working hard to create interest in the church in Nevada. Rev. Driver, who has been pastor in Reno for nearly

eleven years, is especially active. With Rev. Adams and other traveling ministers he visits the rural districts holding services and baptising converts. Many missions will be established in Nevada through their efforts. In 1903 a new church was built in Loyalton, California, and a number of members of Nevada churches were dismissed to join that one. The corner stone was laid September 13, Rev. Robert Whittaker being pastor. In Verdi, a church was built in 1899 and dedicated in June by B. F. Huddelson. The latter pastor was greatly loved in Nevada; he died on a train coming from California on January 17, 1903. Rev. Boyd is pastor of the church in Loyalton. Verdi is simply a mission as yet. At Wadsworth there has been no minister for some time and when the town is abandoned by the railroad people the church will be abandoned and a mission kept up. A church will be awaiting them in Harriman.

A temporary church has been erected in Harriman to serve for three or four months. Then a handsome church to cost \$4,000 will be erected. First services were held in the temporary church on Easter morning, 1904.

The church in Reno has a fine choir, with a salaried soprano; the Nevada Quartette also sings every Sunday. The church has a good financial record, no debts and a membership of over 200. The Sunday-school is also flourishing.

At the Christian Endeavor convention of two years ago, Mrs. C. Cutts, of Carson, presiding, twelve societies were represented. The annual convention meets in Reno in June, 1904.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The First Congregational church of Reno, and the only one in Nevada, was organized in 1871, February 18, occupying first a wooden church. The handsome brick church was erected on the corner of Fifth and Virginia in 1903, quite a debt being assumed. There are now about 120 members. In 1903, despite the fact that the church was without a pastor, the entire debt of \$2,500 was paid up, through the efforts of members and friends. The regular services and work of the church were also kept up.

The auxiliary organizations of the church are the Ladies' Aid Society, which earned \$500 last year, the St. Margaret Society, dedicated to the social life of the church, the choir and the Christian Endeavor Society. There are 119 in the Sunday-school, and a boy's brigade. The latter is given regular military training. The choir and orchestra under Professor A. F. Atkinson is doing well.

The church is fortunate in having a new minister in Rev. C. L. Mears, who first officiated on Easter morning, 1904. Rev. Mears is only thirty-four years of age and is a native of Kent county, Michigan. His first ex-

perience was five years in Minneapolis and three years in Snohomish, Washington. To come to Reno he refused an enthusiastic call to remain in Snohomish a fourth year, and also a flattering call from Portland, Oregon.

The vacancy in the church in Reno was caused by the death of a most able pastor, Rev. M. Burkett.

A church will be organized in Harriman early in the summer. A Sunday school was organized in March of 1904, with a membership of 25. A school was organized in the North Truckee schoolhouse near the Wedekind mine in 1901, and the chapel has made good progress.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

In 1903 the Presbyterian churches of Nevada were all doing excellent work. The church at Carson City, organized on June 2, 1861, still holds its own and owns its building. The pastor is Rev. H. H. McCreey, and the membership is 89. The church at Virginia City, organized in 1860 owns its building. The pastor of 1902 having left the field there, no one has been appointed to fill the vacancy. At Elko, organized in 1870, the congregation owns the church buildings and parsonage. The pastor is Rev. George H. Greenfield, and the membership, 110. The latter minister also officiates at Lemoville Valley; the church there having been organized in 1890, October 26th, membership 9. Rev. W. P. Friedrich officiates in the church at Star Valley, organized June 1, 1890, which has a membership of 38 and owns its church and parsonage. He also officiates at Wells, where a church was organized in 1892, and it has a membership of 29 and owns its church building. The church was organized in Eureka, March 2, 1892; the membership is 20 and the congregation owns the church building. Rev. J. Erwin Johnston is pastor. The church in Reno was organized August 31, 1902; the church building is owned by the congregation and the membership is 30. The first minister was G. R. Bird, of Bakersfield. He was succeeded by Rev. S. H. Jones. A church was organized at Tonopah (Butler) September 21, 1902. There is no regular minister, but the congregation of 24 own the church property.

EPISCOPALIANS.

It is impossible to secure correct data of the Episcopal churches of Nevada. The churches in the larger cities have been maintained, but have all decreased in membership, save in Reno, which has a membership of over two hundred. The pastor is Rev. Samuel Unsworth, and he has been in charge over twelve years. They have a vested choir of twenty-eight young ladies and eight men. They have the usual auxiliaries of guilds. The church is the one built in early days but large enough as yet.

In Carson City Rev. B. J. Darneille is rector. The church is the one of early days and there is a vested choir of young ladies and six men. Nearly every rector, including Revs. Unsworth, Darneille and Ballamy serve a number of churches, going to and fro. The removal of the dearly loved Bishop Whittaker to Pennsylvania, the death of Bishop Kip, in 1893, and the death of Bishop Leonard in 1903 have all been great blows to the church in Nevada.

A new church was erected in Dayton in 1903 and dedicated in December of that year. Rev. Ramsey, of Virginia City, also serves this charge. Rev. Unsworth has been working for two years in Verdi and has established quite a membership, but as yet there is no regular service and no church. In Nevada all told there are about 700 communicants of the church. Statistical information is hard to get as the death of Bishop Leonard left them with no bishop for eastern Nevada, and reports are not available.

THE CATHOLICS.

Of all the religions the Catholics have lost ground fastest in Nevada the past twenty years. In Reno they have about as many communicants as the Methodists; in Virginia there are quite a number, and Carson City and Winnemucca have parishes. In many places the people are visited occasionally by priests.

The priest at Reno, Rev. Father Reynolds, has been there a great many years. The parochial school has dwindled down to a small affair, in charge of the Dominican Sisters, and with small attendance. It is the only school the Catholics have in Nevada. The church in Reno has an auxiliary in the Society of St. Agnes.

The priests, it seems, do not collect statistics, nor are any obtainable by which a satisfactory account can be given of the growth of the church and its present status. Only surface accounts can be given. The number of churches abandoned, the number of priests who have left, and such things as can be seen by the outsider, are the only data to be obtained. And these only by a town to town canvass.

The death of Bishop Manogue, so closely identified with the early history of Nevada, in February, 1895, was a great loss to the Catholics. Rev. Father Henneberry, who conducted a mission in Virginia City, died in September, 1897.

THE ADVENTISTS.

Nevada is under the California Conference of Adventists and embraces all that portion of California lying east of the mountains and on through Nevada. Ministers are sent from California to labor in the field, there being only two located ministers in Nevada, of the Seventh Day Adventist

with, Elder A. J. Osborne, Bishop, Inyo county, California, and Elder C. E. Leland, of Reno, Nevada. In this diocese there are four church buildings, at Susanville, California, Bishop, California, Reno, Nevada, and St. Clair. There are four small companies, one at Virginia City. The membership of the Reno church, of which Rev. C. E. Leland is pastor, is about 60 and the others in proportion.

OTHER CHURCHES.

The other religions are all represented in different parts of Nevada. The German Lutherans have a small congregation in Reno, under M. M. Kussner, the only one in the state.

All the churches have auxiliaries and Sunday-schools.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

In May, 1903, the Salvation Army sent officers to Reno, and the noble work of the army is being pushed ahead, with the usual services by night and day. They have no barracks as yet, being in temporary quarters on Walnut street. Governor Sparks, who is in sympathy with the Army, has offered to head the subscription list when the officers decide to build, which they will do as soon as possible.

Whites and Indians, or, as the Army calls them, natives, know the Army is on a mission of love, and they are welcomed everywhere. They go direct to the gaming tables where contributions are made regularly to the Army. They stoop to the vilest and lowest, outcasts and prisoners, and the best of their efforts in Reno are being devoted to the fallen.

One brave Canadian girl laid down her life in the service of the Army. She rests in the cemetery at Reno, a tombstone over her reading: "Promoted to Glory. Hallelujah! Captain Dora Hamilton, aged 26 years. Died Dec. 14th, 1903. Erected by her friends."

Reno is headquarters for the Salvation Army in Nevada.

VOLUNTEER ARMY OF AMERICA.

Reno is headquarters for the Volunteer Army of America; meetings are held on a similar plan to those of the Salvation Army. Sunday mornings the members preach and sing in the county jail. They also work among the unchurched people and the hospitals. A free reading room has been established in Reno. Carson City, Virginia City, Winnemucca, Lovelocks, Wadsworth and Verdi are held as outposts by the Volunteers as well as the Salvation Army. The places are visited at intervals. Regimental officers, Colonel and Mrs. Walter Duncan, of San Francisco, will visit all the outposts in the summer and establish permanent posts. President Ballington Booth will visit Reno April 27, 1904. Captain E. E. Jones is in charge at Reno.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE SCHOOLS OF NEVADA.

Early History Wrapped in Obscurity—Public School System Under State Organization—Growth of Schools—Diversity in Text Books—The State University at Elko—Sectarianism in Schools—Private Schools—The Schools of Nevada To-day.

The early school history of Nevada is shrouded in mystery; it is known that there were schools, but where located and by whom carried on, is a matter for conjecture only. The first two annual reports made by the superintendent of public instruction to the legislature were lost. The third report and the first one on record, is that of A. F. White, December 12, 1864. In this report Mr. White states that when the state was organized there were but twelve school districts, eight schoolhouses and eighteen schools, and the number of pupils in 1864 was nearly 1,000.

Two counties only furnished financial reports, and the cost given for maintaining schools was placed at \$71,739.79. There was not a school in the state thoroughly graded, and in 1862, in the whole territory, there were but five primary classes. There were no fixed sources for school revenue, and there were but few free schools maintained. People were liberal, when appealed to, and always contributed cheerfully, but the school system in the early days of Nevada was not of a public but private character.

Many curious methods of adding to the school funds are related. In 1863 steps were taken to start a school in Austin, then the county seat of Lander county, and trustees were elected and a committee appointed to raise funds. Only \$930 was raised. To add to this fund, it was decided to auction off a pair of Colonel "Dave" Buel's shoes. He was a very large man and his feet, of course, corresponded with the rest of his body, and he always wore his shoes very loose. On May 26, 1864, they were auctioned off by Tom Wade, and \$106.05 was realized from the sale.

Carson City contributed largely to the school fund in 1862. Two men, prominent afterwards, while under the influence of liquor entered a theatre, while a play was in progress, and ordered the curtain dropped as they walked down the main aisle. They were both armed with six-shooters and bowie-knives, and when their command was not obeyed they rushed on the stage. The actors fled in terror and the two men used their knives to carve the objectionable curtain. For this pleasure they paid \$1,000 into the school fund of Carson.

Great difficulty was encountered in securing school buildings. In some of the more sparsely settled counties adobe houses were used, with floors



ONE OF THE FIVE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, RENO

TO VNU
ABDULAO

of dirt and thatched roofs, and in lieu of desks or chairs, wooden boxes of every size were used.

Another great obstacle was the lack of uniformity in text books, and confusion prevailed. In a whole school there would sometimes be but two or three books alike. All such obstacles were gradually overcome owing to the pioneers and not to the public fund.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

After the organization of the state a complete and rigid system was in force. The law provided "the principal of all moneys accruing to this state from the sale of lands heretofore given or bequeathed, or that may hereafter be given or bequeathed, for public school purposes; all fines collected under the penal laws of the state; two per cent of the gross proceeds of all toll roads and bridges; and all estates that may escheat to the state, shall be and the same are hereby solemnly pledged for educational purposes, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses, but shall constitute an irreducible and indivisible fund, to be known as the State School Fund, the interest accruing from which shall be divided semi-annually among the counties in this state, entitled by the provisions of this act, to receive the same, in proportion to the ascertained number of persons between the ages of six and eighteen years, in said counties, for the support of public schools."

A state ad valorem tax of one-half mill on the dollar was levied on all taxable property, to which five per cent of all state tax collected is added. Semi-annually this money was apportioned among the counties by the state superintendent, each county levying the necessary supplementary tax.

The donation of land by the United States government for school purposes has been more than generous. The first grant was of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, but so much of it was barren that Congress later gave Nevada 2,000,000 acres to be selected anywhere in the state. These donations, with the indemnity grant of 12,708 acres, given in lieu of land under the sixteenth and thirty-sixth section grant, amount to 2,574,665 acres. It would be an endless task to find out how much land has been sold and impossible to prophesy how much more will be sold.

SECTARIANISM.

In 1865 the school law became operative which provided that no books, papers nor tracts of a sectarian character should be used in any school established under the provisions of the act, nor any sectarian or denominational doctrines be taught therein, nor any school whatever receive any of the public school funds, which has not been taught in accordance with the provisions of this act. The uniformity of text books is complete and rigidly kept so,

the statute for the violation of this provision of law requiring that the school district violating it shall be deprived of its apportionment of state school money.

STATE OFFICERS.

The educational officers of the state of Nevada are superintendent of public instruction, county superintendents, school trustees and state board of education, the latter being composed of the governor, surveyor general and superintendent of public instruction.

In order that the provisions made for free education in Nevada might attain their fullest scope, an act was passed by the legislature in 1873 compelling children to attend school, but the compulsory law has proved a dead letter.

When Nevada was admitted into the Union, her statutes drew the color line, provision being made only for the education of white children. All colors are now educated in the free school; several schools for negro children were started but died out.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

In December, 1861, the territorial legislature passed a law authorizing the incorporation of the Sierra Seminary, at Carson City, but the incorporation was never made. About that time Miss H. K. Clapp, one of the pioneer educators, started a private school for boys and girls, under that name. Associated with her was Mrs. E. G. Cutler and Miss E. C. Babcock.

The Sisters of the Catholic church established a school for girls at Reno, and they also established an orphanage and school at Virginia City. At Reno was also established the Diocesan school for girls, described in a previous chapter.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

When the state constitution was adopted, its provisions made it obligatory upon the legislature to provide for the establishment of a state university, embracing departments for mining, mechanic arts and agriculture. The board of regents, for the first four years, was composed of the governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction. The regents were ordered to immediately organize and maintain a mining department. The United States government donated 42,080 acres of land to aid in the establishment of the university. The same grant was made to Nevada as to the other states of 30,000 acres for each representative in Congress (90,000 acres) for the maintenance of a School of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Mining being the chief industry of Nevada, this fund was afterwards made available for the support of the Mining College instead. The site was selected at Elko, in Elko county, the citizens themselves building and furnishing the

brick edifice. This was completed in the winter of 1874 and accepted by the regents.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

In 1874 the "Preparatory Department of the University of Nevada" was opened by D. R. Sessions, A. M. and B. P., of Princeton College. His first class consisted of eight boys and girls, all residents of Elko. In 1876 a dormitory was erected and great effort made to induce pupils to attend the university from the other counties of the state. No charge was made for tuition or lodging, and board was reduced to the lowest possible minimum (\$30 per month). There were never more than three pupils at a time from outside points. Elko won the state university by offering the greatest inducements, and her citizens paid \$20,000 in building and furnishing the university.

The placing of the university at Elko was always felt to be a great mistake as the town had less than 1,000 population. Elko, however, did not want to lose the money she had put into the university. Reno was in first place when the transfer of the university to some more favorable point was discussed. She agreed to pay Elko \$20,000 for her title and also to give \$5,000 with which to erect buildings. The legislature of 1885 passed two bills, which conflicted with each other, one authorizing the transfer to Reno if \$20,000 is paid; the second authorizing Washoe county to pay \$20,000 to Elko county *after* Elko transferred title to university site to Washoe. Happily all difficulties were smoothed over and the university removed to Reno. From the time it opened in Elko to the time of its closing, in 1885, the university was such only by courtesy, for it was only a preparatory school at Elko. It is now as it should always have been, the head of the educational system of Nevada. It is in fact the only institution of university or college grade and equipment within the state boundaries, beginning its life as such with the academic year 1886-87, when it formally opened in Reno.

The Constitution of Nevada provides that the legislature shall encourage by all suitable means the promotion of intellectual, literary, scientific, mining and mechanical improvements, as well as agricultural and moral improvement, and shall provide for the "establishment of a State University which shall embrace departments for agriculture, mechanic arts and mining." The support of the university is provided for under the provisions of the general government, which says: "Each state and territory to maintain at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts." It is further aided by means of biennial appropriations from the legislature of the state. From the general government the university receives \$25,000 an-

nually, and the sum from the state varies each year. The legislature of 1891 appropriated \$12,000 for the construction and equipment of a stone and brick building to be known as the "Chemical and Physical Laboratory." It has been completed and is used for instruction and research in chemistry. The same year the legislature appropriated \$3,500 for a hospital for sick students. The two buildings are a handsome addition to the university. The hospital is well equipped with a competent nurse always in charge. Since it was finished, September 22, 1902, to March, 1904, forty-four students have been cared for. The president's house has proved quite a bone of contention. It is always desirable that the president's house should be upon the grounds proper, personal supervision otherwise being an impossibility. Unable to secure an appropriation for one, the public-spirited citizens of Reno erected a building costing \$9,000 which will be repaid so that the state may own the building.

The president sadly needs a library building, the present quarters, in the basement of Morrill hall, being badly cramped; \$25,000 will build one and the only hope seems to be outside of the state legislature. Some friend of education may donate one. Another building badly needed is a Metallurgical building. Appropriations have been asked for and not granted. The present Mining Laboratory contains the metallurgical laboratory and one class room, the chemical laboratory of the School of Mines and the mineralogical laboratory. The assay office has accommodations for only twelve students and the quantitative chemical laboratory for but sixteen. The students have built a small mill in connection with the concentrators, amalgamating and leaching plant.

The state legislature of 1895 passed an act authorizing citizens of Nevada to send ores and minerals to the university for assay, without cost to themselves. The value of the analytical and assaying work has been very great to the citizens of Nevada. Now that the mining industry is advancing so rapidly in every part of the state, much more interest is being manifested in the School of Mines. An annex will be added to the present School of Mines, containing a metallurgical laboratory and an assaying laboratory under one roof. The School of Mines of Nevada, handicapped as it has been always, has established an enviable record. Graduates have taken the highest of positions, notably in South America.

BUILDINGS OF UNIVERSITY.

The University of Nevada now has eleven buildings on a campus of thirty-five acres. The oldest of these is Morrill Hall, named in honor of Senator Morrill. It contains the college administration offices, the president's office, the faculty room, the departments of Latin, physics, history,

drawing, the commercial school and the library in the basement. Northeast of Morrill Hall is the United States Agricultural Experiment Station. It is devoted to the research work in agriculture. In the basement is one of the recitation rooms and a laboratory; on the first floor there are two recitation rooms and the third floor is devoted to the botany recitation room and the second to a laboratory. The chemical laboratory is used also by the station. The station laboratory, the dairy laboratory, and the nitrogen laboratory, used exclusively for station purposes, are on the second floor of the building. It is often called the Hatch Experiment Station, confounding it with the Agricultural Station proper in which are taught not only botany but zoology and entomology. Stewart Hall, named for United States Senator W. M. Stewart, is west of Morrill Hall. It contains the normal school, departments of French, mathematics, English, domestic arts and science. The basement contains the dining room for dormitory students. The Y. M. C. A. rooms are also in the Stewart building. The Chemistry building is devoted entirely to chemistry for university courses and for experiment station as detailed above. The Mining building is occupied by departments of mining, geology and civil engineering. The Mechanical building contains the mechanical shops and the draughting room. On the ground floor are the machine and blacksmith shops, boiler room, etc. The wood shop is on the second floor and contains jig saws, band saws, wood-working machines, wood lathes, trimmers and grindstones. There are twenty-four benches for the students and twenty-four lockers, fully equipped. Every department is finely equipped for practical work.

The gymnasium is devoted to physical training and indoor sports. It is also used as an assembly hall for the faculty and students. It is modern in construction, 60 feet wide and 120 feet long. The equipment is modern and ample for all college purposes. Lincoln Hall is the dormitory for young men, the legislature appropriating \$35,000 for this and the "Cottage," the dormitory for young women. It is a delightfully modern college hall, and a well furnished home for the young men.

"The Cottage" is the hall for young women and is also modern and well furnished. It is located upon the plaza in the southwest part of the campus and overlooks both Reno and the whole valley. There are single and double rooms to accommodate forty young women, and there is a reading room and parlor for the students as also for the lady in charge, best known by the title "Mistress of the Cottage." The rightful title of "The Cottage" is "Manzanita Hall," but it is seldom spoken of by the latter name, as its name was changed from the former to the latter as late as 1903.

If only the library had pleasant quarters it would be a great addition to the university. It has over 10,000 bound volumes, and about 8,000 pam-

phlets. Daily and weekly newspapers are supplied, many by courtesy of the publishers. The books of reference are especially fine. The library is classified according to the Dewey Decimal Classification System.

EXPERIMENT STATION FARM.

'Five minutes' walk from the university campus is the Experiment Station Farm. It contains over sixty acres of land, with ninety inches of water for irrigation. Not only ordinary experiments but special irrigation experiments have been carried out. It is finely located, and since its purchase the land has nearly doubled in value. This land has not all been made available for the production of farm crops, there being about three acres on a rise of ground in the northwest corner of the farm, for which water is hard to secure. The buildings for live stock will be placed here and also supply an area for testing range grasses without irrigation, eighteen acres having been plowed and mapped into acre plats and fractions of acres. There are several low places which are being gradually leveled. The balance of the farm is seeded to alfalfa and Kentucky blue grass. Five acres of the hay land was used for crops the past two years and more money realized than from the hay. The station staff in 1901 held the first farmers' institute ever given in Nevada, and in 1903 three institutes were held, one in Elko, one in Lovelocks and one in Gardnerville. The vice director was in charge and highly pleased with results. The recent fire caused great loss to the station, plants, insects and birds being destroyed, but the loss has been nearly replaced already. The station is supported entirely by the United States Hatch Fund, and what is realized from the sale of farm products. The state of Nevada has not given a dollar to the station, ranches and stockmen receiving all benefits without cost to themselves. The board of regents of the university constitute a "board of control" for the station, having charge of all moneys.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

All male students, unless physically unable, are required to belong to the company of cadets. The course includes instruction in military tactics, with company and battalion drill every day. A commissioned army officer is always in charge, detailed by the War Department. A number gave unsatisfactory results, being totally unfit to have charge of young men, and Captain H. C. Clark, by reason of his wounds, was incapable. The cadets are known as "The Battalion of Cadets of the Nevada State University." There are two companies and a fine band. The cadet officers receive commissions from the governor, who is entitled to their services in case of insurrection or rebellion.

There are literary societies and social clubs, which with the informal

dance once a month serve to make social life pleasing. The various classes also give dances. Football, baseball, tennis and basket ball have many followers. The athletic field consists of six acres, loaned to the university by Regent J. N. Evans. The tennis courts and baseball and military drill fields are located here. The Athletic Association comprises every student. Semi-annual assessments pay expenses. The track team, the baseball team, the football team, and the basket ball team for 1904 are all doing good work and indulging in competition with other 'varsity teams. In the way of music, in addition to the cadet band, there is also an excellent orchestra and an equally fine Symphony Club.

THE UNIVERSITY PAPER.

In September, 1893, the upper classmen agitated the matter of publishing a college paper. At first the regents agreed, then forbade its issuance. The Adelphi, then the literary society, had the matter in charge, but upon the action of the regents severed all connection with the idea. Twenty students of the senior, junior and sophomore classes, decided to issue a paper in defiance of the regents. It was called "The Student Record" and in secrecy printed by the Nevada State Journal. It has grown in size every year and is a credit to the students. The students who publish it form an independent association and have made money, donating \$200 to the gymnasium fund. The college annual is also published by the association. It is beautifully bound in blue and silver, handsomely illustrated, with full records of all 'varsity societies and proceedings. The literary work, fiction especially, is entitled to high praise.

In addition to the social and literary societies there is a Young Men's Christian Association and a Young Women's Christian Association of the University of Nevada.

The dramas and farces played are sometimes written by the students and sometimes culled from the outer world.

From the beginning the university has had much to contend with. It started off in Reno with \$12,700 for the first floor and exterior, Burke Brothers receiving the contract in July, 1886, and it was gradually added to. Her first presidents accomplished all that was possible, excepting Professor Le Roy Brown, who was asked to resign in November, 1889. The present president, Joseph Edward Stubbs, D. D., LL. D., was appointed in 1894, and has given great satisfaction to students, regents and the state. The development of the institution has been remarkable in his nine years of administration. The course of study has been raised, the enrollment of students increased from 189 to 356; a number of fine buildings have been erected, the campus enlarged, and his efforts in organizing University Extension

classes has made the university influence widely felt. He has shown great tact, energy, enthusiasm, and sound business judgment, and his influence is felt not only in the university but by the community at large.

Dr. Stubbs was born in Ashland, Ohio, March 19, 1850, receiving his early education in the Ashland high school, later entering the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He has held many responsible positions. When president of the Baldwin University at Berea, he was given two years' leave of absence, which he spent in the University of Berlin and in travel. Dr. Stubbs is assisted by a faculty of 24. The standard of admission to the University of Nevada is reasonably high, and is equal to the colleges of second rank throughout the United States. The faculty is made up of young men and women of approved learning and ability, and they are pushing the work of the university in all its departments as fast as possible to a practical but yet scholastic standard.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

The university has three colleges, College of Arts and Science, College of Applied Science, and College of Agriculture and Domestic Arts. The first has two schools, the School of Liberal Arts and the School of General Science; the second has three schools, the School of Mining Engineering, School of Mechanical Engineering, and School of Civil Engineering. The third has two schools, the School of Agriculture and School of Domestic Arts and Science.

The State Normal School is a co-ordinate part of the university and has two departments—one for schools of the grammar grade. the other preparing teachers for high schools.

The university also maintains a high school designed for students from sections of the state which have no high schools. The University high school offers a three years' course, either Latin, German or commercial. The high school is organized separately from the university. In the high school are 146 students.

The degrees given are: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, and Master of Science. In addition are the engineering degrees, Mining Engineer, Mechanical Engineer and Civil Engineer.

The university is delightfully situated on the northern bench of the Truckee Valley, with a beautiful view of the mountains sweeping in a semi-circle around it. Mt. Rose and Mt. Slide of the Sierra Nevada range are on the west, and a lower but not less beautiful range of mountains to the south and east. The surroundings all make for health and beauty. The university is at the junction of three railroads, another fact in its favor. The town of Reno is growing so rapidly that the enrollment at the university is certain to keep pace.

NEVADA'S PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The public school system has not greatly improved in Nevada. It is not from lack of money, for in December, 1901, there was a net balance in the State Educational Fund of \$1,596,958.62, the total amount of bonds, with accrued interest, and cash held by the State of Nevada in trust for the State Educational Fund. In December, 1902, there was \$1,631,002.63 and relatively the same amount in 1903.

One great drawback is the inequality in the length of the school terms. There are four schools whose terms are less than three months; there are nineteen maintained three months; there are thirty maintained over three and less than six months; 83 are in session more than six and less than 9 months, while 132 are maintained nine months and over. Of these forty-four are primary, 211 unclassified, forty-eight grammar and fourteen high schools, a total of 273 in 239 school districts. In consequence the teachers of the short term schools are often poorly paid and inefficient. When the children of these schools come in to the graded work of towns and cities, the showing is pitiful. If the population were not so scattered, districts could be consolidated but the state is so sparsely populated, and the 60,000 people so widely scattered, it is almost impossible. A great mistake was made when the office of county superintendent was abolished and district attorneys compelled to act as ex-officio superintendents without additional pay. The office should be re-created and salaries commensurate allowed. Another false economy, or so regarded by the teachers, is the non-allowance of help for the state superintendent. He has to do clerical work and cannot visit the schools. The sum allowed him for expenses has been nearly all turned back to the state treasury. Yet with all this lack of supervision the schools are improving, noticeably so the past few years. When one stops to think that these rural schools are scattered over 110,000 square miles of mountains, valleys, plains and deserts from thirty to fifty miles apart, the teacher often a graduate of Nevada's high schools or university, it seems wonderful that so many find their way from them to the State University. Although, as stated, many of the teachers are inefficient, many more are wide-awake, progressive and earnest workers in the cause of education, but you do not often find them in poorly paid, short-termed schools. The educational achievements of Nevada have made her an enviable name in the older and more populous states. It rests with the people of Nevada whether the school system shall be improved and placed where it should be. Many forget that conditions change with the flight of time, rendering new modes of education, new school laws, imperative. What was all that was required in 1863 is totally inadequate in 1904. One thing was done which was commendable, and that was the adoption of a new series of text books in 1901, the same year the legislature

appropriated \$200 to pay the expenses of a state institute, the first one being held in Carson the April following. The State Board authorized in 1902 the purchasing of United States bonds, 4 per cent, of the par value of \$115,000, which cost \$158,766.07, or a premium of \$43,766.07, greatly reducing the income.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

In March, 1895, a bill was passed by the legislature, allowing the establishment of County High Schools. Elko county took advantage of this at once, locating one in Elko, the county seat. Funds were raised by taxation and a fine brick building erected. Considerable apparatus, chemical, physical and physiological, was purchased and three teachers employed. Elko was the only county taking advantage of this opportunity of educating children at home after they passed out of the grammar grades.

Nearly all the principal schools have high school departments. Carson, Gold Hill, Virginia City, Reno, Wadsworth, Gardnerville, Winnemucca, Austin and Eureka give three-year courses in high school work. A number of other schools give instruction in high school branches.

The number of children in Nevada is constantly changing. From 2,601 in 1865 it jumped to 10,592 in 1880, then down a thousand or so until 1890, when it reached 10,022, and in 1904 it has increased several thousand, no census having been taken since 1902, when it was 9,277. That is the number of school children between the ages of 6 and 18. Only 6,952 were enrolled on the public school register. A compulsory school law is needed and will probably be framed and approved. The present one is, as stated before, a dead letter, and is not effective, and when put into execution is unable to stand the test of legality. The salary paid to teachers is high, averaging \$100 per month for men and \$61.58 for women, which means that good ones are very well paid and poor ones very badly, and yet in accordance with their deserts. There are 281 women and 38 men teachers in Nevada.

In January, 1902, \$69,918.43 was apportioned to the different counties, and in July, \$61,524.44.

The school census marshal, one in each district, has to take an annual census every May, and his report is embodied in the report of the state superintendent.

Although the legislature of 1903 authorized school trustees to unite school districts on the plan outlined above, so far little has been done. Under the act school children can be transferred from one district to another, with all school moneys apportioned to it. Under the old law children could not be transferred, and if there were not ten in a district, that district could not draw any money.

The text books have not always been accurate and the teachers experi-

enced great trouble with them. For instance, when Harper's Geography appeared in 1885, it was found to be full of inaccuracies. High schools and even towns were wrongly located, populations either far above or far below census reports. It was soon superseded by reliable geographies. The legislature of 1901 made many radical changes in the fish and game laws, and all teachers are now required to read them to the pupils.

In July, 1887, the industrial school at the Orphan's Home, the gift of Senator Sharon, was discontinued, owing to the small number of pupils who could take advantage of the opportunities afforded.

In 1887 the Land Office at Washington approved the selection of 773.72 acres of agricultural land made by the state of Nevada for university purposes.

Carson City has tried repeatedly to secure an appropriation for a new school building, but the best that could be secured was the addition to the old buildings. The matter was submitted several times to the vote of the people, the last time April 30, 1889, but was always defeated. The school bond election, \$40,000, was again defeated in Carson in May, 1892. In 1884 the regents of the State University raised the price of school lands from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre. There was trouble over this, for it was when the cattlemen were at war with the farmers, the latter contending that the cattlemen would secure land near water and then use all land adjacent for grazing purposes, for the farmers could not use the land without having access to the water. In 1886, about the time the university was accepted by them, the regents reduced the price of land to the old price, \$1.25 per acre. In 1885 the state was deeply indebted to the school fund, and also borrowed \$20,000 from the University Fund. And the state has gone on borrowing intermittently from the School Fund whenever necessary.

At Reno a \$40,000 schoolhouse was finished in 1904, and small schoolhouses erected in the new mining districts. A small schoolhouse was also built in Harriman (now Sparks). But the majority of the school children of Harriman go over to Reno to attend school.

Private schools are an unknown quantity in Nevada. The university has removed all necessity for such a fine school even as Bishop Whitaker's Girl School in Reno, which closed its doors forever in June, 1894, having been in existence for over eighteen years. So popular was the school that an addition of 50 by 24 was made in 1886. In 1884 there were forty day scholars and forty-four boarders, eight teachers being employed. In 1886 a friend of the school and of the Bishop left \$10,000 to the school. The will was contested but the school won the suit. Senator Sharon also left the school \$5,000. The Bishop worked hard to make the place attractive, and

his garden was a marvel of beauty. The school building was sold in 1903 for a private hospital, it being admirably adapted to such an institution.

The children of Nevada celebrate every holiday. Arbor day is a day special stress is laid upon. The first Arbor day was celebrated April 13, 1887. Adolph Sutro gave 1,000 trees to the children to plant, evergreens, maples and locusts. Governor Stevenson sent east for another 1,000 and it was estimated that 10,000 trees were planted in all that first Arbor day. The day is set by the governor and is a legal holiday.

Admission day is also celebrated by the schools, and the children are well drilled in patriotic exercises, flag-raising and kindred exercises.

Reno has a fine kindergarten, the corner stone of which was laid by the Masons, the Grand Lodge, on May 29, 1901. It is known as the Babcock Memorial Building, its erection as a free kindergarten being the labor of love of Miss Clapp and Miss Babcock.

CHAPTER XXIII.

STATE AND GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Orphans' Home at Carson City—Loss by Fire—Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases at Reno—New Hospital Building—The State Prison at Carson City—Work of Prisoners—Improvements Instituted by New Warden, John Lyons Considine—The State Library—The State Printing Office at Carson City—New Government Building in Reno—Carson's Public Building—The Indian Reservations and Indian Schools.

Nevada has not as many state and government institutions as many other states, but those she has are kept up in perfect condition, whether state or government is in control.

The Orphans' Home in Carson is a most worthy institution. It has been under the management of Mr. and Mrs. J. Josephs for a number of years. On the morning of July 4, 1902, the main building of the Home was found on fire. It was a wooden fire trap, and it did not take long for it to burn to the ground. The fire originated in a defective flue. Occurring in the daytime not a life was lost. Had it occurred at night the loss of life would have been heavy.

The children are in temporary quarters while the new home is in process of construction. The remaining buildings are used for the purpose. The new Home will cost about \$35,000 and will be built of stone from the prison quarries. It costs about \$15,000 to maintain the Home yearly, exclusive of teachers' salaries.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING, CARSON CITY

In 1901 there were eighty children in the Home and about the same average each subsequent year. It costs 50 cents net each child per day. An extraordinary number of children have left the home during the past year, going to relatives or to homes which have been procured for them. In the whole number of children less than a dozen are full orphans. A profit of nearly \$2,000 yearly is made off the live-stock. Chickens, cows, hogs, two horses are kept and all kinds of vegetables raised in addition to wheat, grass and alfalfa hay.

March 3, 1869, the act providing for a State Orphans' Home was passed, and on the 27th day of September, 1870, the directors of the Nevada Orphan Asylum at Virginia City were notified that all orphans in their charge would be received at the State Home. On the 28th day of the following October the first children were received. Since the opening to 1903 nearly 700 children have been admitted. In the thirty-two years but four deaths have occurred in the Home.

NEVADA HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

On March 5, 1880, the board of commissioners formally accepted the State Hospital for Mental Diseases, or as it was known then, the State Insane Asylum, from the contractors. On the 2nd of the following July, 148 insane patients were removed to the new hospital from the Insane Asylum at Stockton. On July 22nd of the same year the widow of Jerome Thornton (Lucky Bill) died in the hospital. Her husband's horrible death unseated her reason, and when her son died she gradually faded away.

The hospital officials are: W. H. Patterson, M. D., superintendent; J. G. McCarthy, supervisor and clerk; Mrs. Ida Sheehy, matron; F. G. Folsom, engineer. F. L. Wildes is secretary of the board of commissioners for care of indigent insane.

The 1st of January, 1903, there were 142 males and 57 females in the hospital. During the term just passed there were 25 deaths, and 16 patients were restored to reason.

From the pay patients the sum of \$1,591.25 was collected during the term. The total expense was \$71,000, leaving an actual cost to the state of \$69,408.75, a per capita per diem of 50.79 cents. The farm is a source of profit, as well as a healthful employment for patients. Each year 24 acres of run-out land is broken up, used as farm land for two years and then seeded to alfalfa. The past term, two years, a net profit of \$14,047.18 was made.

At the meeting of the last legislature \$6,000 was appropriated for a new hospital building and improvement of heating appliances in main building; \$1,500 was expended for the latter and another appropriation of \$2,500 had

to be secured to erect the new building, which is made of stone from the old prison walls.

In the tailoring department, under Thomas Speck, 988 articles were made during the term.

THE STATE PRISON.

The State Prison is located about three miles from the city of Carson. There are altogether eight buildings, made of the stone from the prison quarries, which is very fine. In 1901 there were sixty-seven prisoners and forty-five added during the year, a total of 112. Thirty-six were discharged, sentence having expired. Thirteen were pardoned and one died, and one was sent to the State Insane Asylum. In 1902 sixty-one were in prison at commencement of year and thirty-seven were received, a total of ninety-eight. The sentences of thirty-three expired and six were pardoned. Two were sent to the insane asylum. December 31, 1902, there were fifty-seven prisoners. March 21, 1904, there were seventy-nine prisoners.

On January 23, 1903, John Lyons Considine succeeded L. O. Henderson as warden, and he has already made a record. He has instituted a number of reforms in the prison. The two arc lights in front of the main building have been removed and incandescent lights have been scattered around the grounds in a complete circle of an eighth of a mile on every side of the main building. The safety of the prison at night, and from an attack from the outside, has been greatly augmented. A complete electrical alarm system has been introduced, and at the touch of a button the entire guard, the captain of the guards and warden are summoned. These precautions make a prison delivery almost an impossibility. Warden Considine has also replaced the steam pumping plant with an electrical one which is cheaper to support and instantly available in case of fire. Judging from the progress made in such a short time Mr. Considine's four years' term will be extended over many subsequent ones. He received word several times that arms and ammunition would be planted in the vicinity of the prison by criminals from California; consequently every night the bloodhounds of the prison are released and roam the grounds until daylight.

Mr. Considine has also been utilizing the prisoners by grading and filling in the boulevard from the prison to Carson. For quite a distance leading from the prison, shade trees have been planted, and these will be added to until there will be a shaded boulevard clear to Carson.

The prison is not self-supporting, the only revenue being an insignificant amount from the sale of stone, dressed and undressed, from the quarry. The cost of running the prison per year averages \$33,500. The prisoners make jewelry, hair bridles, rawhide riatas, headstalls, quirts, miniature furniture,

handkerchief sachets, pin cushions, satchels, etc. What they make is solely for their personal profit.

The prison religious exercises are conducted alternately each Sunday afternoon by four clergymen of different denominations, comprising all the churches represented in Carson. The services consist of a sermon, prayers and hymn-singing.

A large part of the vegetables consumed, chiefly potatoes, onions, cabbages and garden vegetables, are raised in the prison gardens. The prison surroundings are thoroughly hygienic in every respect. A cosy office has been fitted up for the physician for his interviews with the prisoners. It is safer than the former plan of seeing patients in the room just off the entrance to the cell room.

The prisoners are employed in the quarry, bakery, shoe shop, tailor shop, laundry, carpenter shop, dining room and in general work.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

The act consolidating the offices of secretary of state and state librarian took effect January 8, 1895. There is much detail and routine work in the library, for all volumes that come in have to be stamped, recorded and catalogued with the title, price, date and character. All books going out are recorded in full and charged to the individual and credited when returned. Correspondence is also kept up with other state institutions relative to exchanges.

In early days attorneys were the principal patrons, but now all taxpayers are entitled to its privileges. All the standard literature of the day, in the way of magazines and periodicals, may be found there. All the newspapers, daily and weekly, printed in the state, can be found at the library and at the end of the year the papers are bound, in yearly volumes, for future use. All the different law volumes, required by the supreme court, all the latest editions of text books published, court reports from the different states, federal reports and digests, are to be found on the library shelves. Standard works of fiction have been added to the library.

The catalogue is graded in two separate and distinct forms, one known as the law catalogue and the other known as the miscellaneous catalogue. In 1899 more room was necessary and this was obtained by adding the former office of clerk of the supreme court. It is now known as the north room of the library, and it accommodates 7,000 additional volumes. On the library exchange list are all the states in the Union, the territories, federal government and all universities and educational institutions. In the dome are several thousand volumes, and the accumulation of many years of valuable documents and reports. The immense weight is causing the dome to settle. Over

\$1,000 per year is expended for books and sometimes double that amount. The money for the purchase of books comes from the library fund, which is kept up from fees from the office of secretary of state and the office of clerk of the supreme court, no legislative appropriation being made for that purpose.

The State Library is located on the second floor of the capitol building in Carson City.

STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

The State Printing Office is located at Carson City, in the rear of the capitol, but across the street. It is built of stone from the prison quarry and cost \$5,000 to construct. The first floor is devoted to the machinery and mechanical work, while the binders are upstairs. State Superintendent of Public Instruction Ring also has his offices on the second floor. Next to his rooms is located the museum, donated to the state by the disbanded Society of Pioneers. E. D. Chandler, in charge of the government irrigation work at Carson, also has rooms on this floor.

Andrew Maute is superintendent of state printing and has offices on the ground floor. By him the state printing office and binding department has been conducted in a most thorough, excellent and systematic manner. Will U. Mackey is his foreman. The class of work annually turned out by this department cannot be excelled by any government or state printing establishment in the United States. Work is increasing constantly. In 1901-2 the total number of copies turned out was 138,133, a total number of impressions of 1,144,924.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

On January 5, 1885, in Washington, D. C., on motion of Cassidy, rules were suspended, and the senate bill was passed, appropriating \$100,000 for a public building in Carson. A commission was appointed to select land in Carson for a site. C. M. Noteware, Judge W. M. Cary, S. C. Wright, M. Cohn and Jacob Kline were appointed as a commission. Judge Cary was elected as chairman, and then ensued a long and bitter fight over the location. It was a number of years before the building was completed. While the fight was going on, Reno offered a \$30,000 block in the center of that city, which quelled the fighting in Carson. It is a handsome block, and in it are located the postoffice and a number of federal offices.

Three blocks down the street from the postoffice building is located the state capitol, a massive block constructed of stone from the prison quarries. It is surrounded by handsome grounds, in which is stationed the band stand used by the celebrated Carson City Band. In the capitol are located all of the state offices and the state library.

Shortly after the granting of the appropriation for the public building at Carson, a similar appropriation was made for a public building in Reno. The affair has dragged along for a number of years. Last year a magnificent site was purchased on the banks of the Truckee river, just below the iron bridge and across the stream from the Carnegie library. Work on the building will be commenced early this summer.

INDIAN RESERVATION AND SCHOOLS.

There are nearly 6,000 Indians in Nevada, belonging to the Pah-Ute (vulgarized by the whites into Piute), Shoshones and Washoe tribes, the Pah-Utes being in the majority. The Shoshones live in the northeastern part of the state, the Washoe in the western part, near Carson City and Reno, and the Pah-Utes scattered throughout the state, some living in nearly every valley and settlement.

There are four Indian reservations in Nevada: The Western Shoshone reservation in the northern part of Elko county, lying partly in Idaho; it is the home of some 500 Indians about equally divided between Shoshones and Pah-Utes. This reservation is in charge of Superintendent H. H. Miller and a corps of employes. A boarding school is maintained with an attendance of from sixty to seventy pupils.

The Pyramid Lake reservation, near Wadsworth, is occupied by some 600 Pah-Utes and is in charge of Superintendent F. B. Spriggs. A boarding school is maintained with an attendance of about sixty.

The Walker River reservation, south of Virginia City, is the home of nearly 500 Pah-Utes and is in charge of the superintendent of the Carson training school. There is a day school there with an attendance of about thirty. The work of the agency is in immediate charge of a neighboring farm.

The Moopa reservation in the southeastern part of the state is a very small reserve and occupied by but very few people. Steps are being taken to establish a small school there. The work is in charge of William Sharp. The Indians of Nevada are almost wholly self-supporting. The only ones getting any help are a few old people on each reservation who are unable to work, but the whole number so helped will hardly aggregate 250 people. Many on the reservations have their own land on which they produce hay, grain and fruit and make a good living. The men are in demand as ranch hands, sheep shearers and vaqueros, and they do such good work that employers express their preference for Indians over transient labor. The women do domestic work, for which they are the main dependence throughout the state. The poorest class of Indians live about the town, along the railroads and create a most erroneous impression of the race.

The principal Indian school of Nevada is three miles from Carson City, and has an attendance of some 220 pupils. This is a training school with departments for instruction in carpentry, blacksmithing, tailoring, shoemaking, sewing, cooking, farming and all useful trades. Pupils attend school half of each day and are engaged in some industrial department the other half, this being necessary for the accomplishment of the work as well as for instruction. The clothing for girls, and a large part of that for the boys is all made in the school. The laundry work, cooking, sewing and general work for such a number is no small task.

The pupils print a little monthly paper which is sent to regular subscribers as second-class matter. All the mechanical work is done by the pupils and much of the literary work. The pupils of the school are skilful in all mechanical work, excelling all white children in matters of art or hand work. The girls go out into families and give great satisfaction in work and general conduct. The supply is not equal to the demand for servants from the school.

The Carson school has twenty-two employes, including teachers, matrons, clerks and industrial instructors. The efficient superintendent is C. H. Asbury, who has been in charge since 1903, and has been in the Indian school service over twelve years in various schools as teacher and superintendent. The great trouble, in point of education, has been the failure to keep pupils to fixed habits of industry and temperance. They leave in a short time to be classed by the whites, in derision, as "educated Indians." The time is too short to educate anyone, especially when the starting point is so low. The prejudice against Indians is strong and the average white refuses to see any good in them, thinking they should do their drudgery eternally and cheerfully and any manifestation of independence is classed as shiftlessness and bad faith to the whites. The Indians are becoming used to such treatment and are able to look after their own interests. The Indians do some basket and bead work.

A band has been maintained at the Carson Training School for a long time, and several members of last year are to play in an Indian band, selected from throughout the country, at the St. Louis fair. The Indians are good at football and baseball and wherever organized have held their own against all comers.

A point in their favor is the fact that Indian agents and superintendents are devoted to their charges. C. H. Asbury, of the Carson Training School, is especially enthusiastic, and says that considering the few years the Indians have been removed from utter savagry he thinks they are doing well to dress as citizens, make a livelihood at labor and compete with white people.



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CHAPTER XXIV.

THE SONS OF MARS.

Early Military Affairs—The Secession Conspiracy—First Call to Arms—Action of the Democrats—Raising and Forced Lowering of Confederate Flag—The First Nevada Volunteers—The Sanitary Commission and Sack of Flour—Paying the Wager—Only Militia in State At Present—All Forts Have Been Abandoned—National and State Appropriations For Militia—Roster of Officers—Nevada's Militia in Late War.

Nearly the entire history of the Militia is told in the chapters on Indians and the warfare carried on by them. The history of the regular army lies largely in that epoch, also. But the unwritten history of both State Militia and the regularly enlisted rank and file would make more interesting reading than that of the Indian wars, even. The great Civil war came at a time when Nevada was striving to emerge from the condition of a territory to the dignity of a state, starting when she was not even a territory and not ended when she was admitted as a state.

In what was then truly the outposts of civilization, Nevada, only rumors of the war were heard at first. Nothing was known save what came through the mails and over the wires. Yet there were patriots and to spare. The population was composed of both northern and southern men, and while the former were in the majority the foreign element sympathized with the south. The southerners were emboldened to the extent of desiring a civil war in Nevada. This led to many demonstrations of violence. The southerners were still further encouraged by the fact that the military department was in charge of General A. S. Johnston, a native of the south and understood to be ready to co-operate with the Confederate government. General Edwin Vose Sumner suddenly arrived in San Francisco and took command, ending the hopes of the southerners on the Pacific coast.

It was believed that there was a secession conspiracy, of from 20,000 to 30,000 men, having for its object the establishment of state and territorial governments under Confederate authority. Commissions of governors and military officers, signed by Jefferson Davis, were sent to the leaders of the conspiracy. But all were under the watchful eye of the Federal government.

At this time General W. C. Kibbe was adjutant general of California. He applied to the United States military authorities, asking for 10,000 stand of arms. The conspirators, it was said, had promised David S. Terry that he should be governor of Nevada. Many thought the Democrats were concerned in this plan, but many were open in expressing their loyalty to the Union and others as open in disavowing such loyalty. So many were there of the latter class that the military authorities took a hand and arrested them,

imprisoning them in Fort Churchill and punishing them by making them carry sacks of sand under guard of Federal soldiers. At that time the government took the stand that every man who was not for the government was against it. Many southerners declared that whichever way their native state went they would go. Many were Kentuckians, but when their native state failed to go the way they wanted her to they still were rabid secessionists. The Democracy was helpless on the Pacific coast, and especially so in Nevada. They had no part in the organization of the territorial government.

Naturally they wanted a party. On February 14, 1863, a call for a meeting was issued, signed by 64 leading Democrats, in Virginia City. The results were doubtful. Rebellious as they were there was only one occasion when the Confederate flag was hoisted. A man by the name of John L. Newman hoisted it in Virginia City, over his store, corner of Sutton avenue and A street. He, with a crowd of southerners, stood around to protect it. Immediately, R. M. Waterhouse, the partner of Newman, hoisted the Union flag at the other end of the building and, pistol in hand, defied the whole southern Confederacy, and said he would kill anyone who made a move to take it down. Feeling ran high, but the southerners had to yield and run down their flag. The secessionists were told that death would be the portion of anyone attempting to again raise the flag of the Confederacy. And they heeded the warning. Later, they organized the "Golden Circle" to further the Confederate cause. To counteract this the Unionists organized the "Union League." Both orders were branches of those orders in the east.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

While California commenced the organization of four regiments in 1861, it was the spring of 1862 before a recruiting office was opened in Nevada, the first one being in Virginia City. Lieutenant Soaper, the officer in charge, as was the custom then, secured two drummer boys and a flag bearer and started through the streets to announce the opening of the office. A southerner rushed towards them and destroyed one drum, and had started on the other when he was knocked down by the flag bearer, Lieutenant J. H. Matthewson. Unionists came to his aid. Jack Williams acting as drummer, a great procession of Union men was formed. The company marched to the city hall, where an enthusiastic Union meeting was held. Nevada gave 75 volunteers to California before she received permission to raise companies of her own. In 1862 the Third Regiment of California Volunteers under command of Colonel P. E. Connor took possession of the United States posts in Nevada.

In the spring of 1863 Nevada received permission to raise a battalion of cavalry. J. H. Matthewson, afterwards lieutenant, opened a recruiting

office at Gold Hill, he being the first officer mustered into service, with the rank of first lieutenant of Company B, Nevada Territory Cavalry Volunteers, N. Baldwin being captain. At this time a company was recruited at Silver City, Company A, Captain E. B. Zabriskie.

The two companies were mustered into service and marched to Salt Lake, in 1864. Zabriskie declined promotion and Baldwin was promoted to major of the battalion and placed in command of Fort Bridger. Four more companies were added to this battalion; Company C, recruited throughout the state, H. Dalton, captain; Company D, recruited in Gold Hill, Milo George, captain; Company E, recruited in Genoa, Carson and Silver City, Robert Lyon, captain; Company F, recruited in Aurora, J. W. Calder, captain. There were also 1,000 men in six infantry companies, under captains A. J. Close, M. R. Hasset, G. A. Thurston, Wallace, A. B. Kelly and Lieutenant W. G. Seamonds. They were stationed at various places in Nevada territory and Utah.

SANITARY COMMISSION AND FLOUR.

When the members of the Sanitary Commission came to the Pacific coast to collect money and secure assistance wherever possible, they were surprised at the amount subscribed. Many who could not go to the front sent their fortunes. Of the \$4,800,000 raised by the Commission over one-fourth came from the Pacific coast. Douglas county gave \$2,975; Esmeralda, \$10,080; Lander, \$10,650; Lyon, \$13,830; Ormsby, \$13,600; Storey, \$109,760.07; Washoe, \$2,686; a total of \$163,581.07. Churchill, Humboldt and Nye counties gave largely, but no record was kept of their contributions.

At Austin, in April, 1864, there was a city election. The candidates for mayor were: Charles Holbrook, a Republican and a hardware merchant, and Colonel David E. Buel, one of the proprietors of the townsite, and a Democrat. Excitement ran high over these two; Dr. H. S. Herrick, an ardent Republican, then in the Internal Revenue service, discussed the status of affairs heatedly with R. G. Gridley, a grocer. Gridley urged Herrick to bet on the election. A wager was finally made, the stake a sack of flour, fifty pounds; if Buel was elected Herrick should purchase it and carry it from western Austin to Gridley's store, about a mile. If Mr. Holbrook was elected Gridley was to carry a sack of flour from his store to Herrick in western Austin. A band was to accompany the carrier of the flour, if Herrick, playing "Dixie," and if Gridley, "John Brown's Body Lies Mouldering." The Republican candidate was elected the next day, and Dr. Herrick appeared at Gridley's store demanding the wager. Dr. Herrick decorated the sack with small Union flags and the procession set forth, Herrick carrying Gridley's coat.

The procession was headed by the Austin Brass Band, the newly elected city officers, on horseback, Dr. Herrick, then Gridley; Gridley's son marched by him, carrying a flag, and a man followed them carrying a broom, the insignia of Democracy, draped in mourning. A large throng of citizens, carrying banners, etc., followed, among them a man with a sponge. When the place of destination was reached, the sack was delivered, the sponge was tossed up in token of surrender, and the broom placed away in token of submission. Appropriate speeches were made, and the hilarity and joy was great. Dr. Herrick donated the flour to the Sanitary Commission. It was to be sold at auction. Then ensued a scene not soon forgotten.

A stand was erected in front of Mayor Holbrook's store, and T. B. Wade, former mayor of Placerville, California, announced as the auctioneer. Music by the band and a few speeches warmed the bidders up. Republicans and Democrats strove to outbid each other, all anxious to show their sympathy for the boys at the front. Buel, the defeated candidate, offered a certificate of indebtedness of \$1,115 from the Indian Department, but ready cash was demanded. Mining stocks, mines, town lots, were all offered. A Unionist bid \$350 and asked to go to his home to get the coin, but was refused and the sack given to M. J. Noyes for the same amount. He presented it to the Commission to be auctioned again. Everyone enjoyed the bidding, and the flour was sold and resold, individuals purchasing it and later joining with others of their party to buy it again. Gridley's firm bid \$200, and the merchants united and bid \$300; lodges bid, the Masons bidding \$113.50, and the attaches of the Reese River *Reveille*, \$100, until \$4,549 in gold, or \$6,000 in currency was realized. Accounts of the affair were widely published, and then copied throughout the United States. Photographs of Gridley and the sack found an immense sale, and the city of Austin adopted as a seal and coat of arms a representation of the sack.

Mr. Gridley then determined to travel with the precious sack of flour, repeating the sales, paying his own expenses. He left his store and started out in May. When the procession started in Virginia City, Mark Twain accompanied it and Tom Fitch made a speech. At a previous gathering there he realized \$580. But this second sale was held in Gold Hill and \$6,062.50 realized. The procession went to Silver City where \$895 was bid; then to Dayton, where \$1,200 was bid; then back to Gold Hill, where \$1,200 more was bid; then to Virginia City. Here \$12,025 was bid, in all, \$25,042 in gold, or \$40,000 in United States currency.

From Nevada Gridley went through the principal cities of California realizing about \$174,000 for the Sanitary fund. He went east then, realizing large sums. A peculiar thing was that the sack of flour changed Gridley from a rabid secessionist to an ardent Unionist. In a year he returned to Austin.

ill and badly in debt. His business had gone to pieces in his absence. He went to Stockton, California, where he died in 1881, and where he rests without even a wooden headstone to mark his grave. A poor recompense for loyalty.

The sack of flour had brought about a change of feeling in Nevada. Men realized that they could feel differently about the war and still be friends.

DEATH OF LINCOLN.

The feeling over the death of Lincoln was intense, every town and city, every worthy residence in Nevada, was draped in deep mourning. On the day of his interment, April 19, 1865, public services followed those in the east as closely as possible. All places of business closed for the day. And it seemed that with the burial of the martyr were buried all partisan animosities in Nevada.

Few but sorrowed for the great dead. One man, who remarked at Gold Hill that: "It's a pity he was not killed years ago," was arrested and sentenced to receive thirty lashes on the bare back; when ten had been given the sentence was commuted to carrying the Union flag from Gold Hill to Virginia City, a card on his back reading: "A traitor to his country." On the way he was arrested by the provost guard and imprisoned.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

On January 12, 1877, the Mexican War Veteran Association was organized for the state of Nevada in Carson City. It flourished for years, but few of the old guard are left. W. F. Stewart was its first president and A. D. Treadway first vice president; W. Garrard was corresponding secretary, and E. B. Zabriskie, recording secretary. The Association started with fifty-two members, many prominent men.

THE SPANISH WAR.

Nowhere in the United States was there more intense feeling over the Maine incident than in Nevada. It seemed as if the whole state wanted to march to the scene of action *en masse*. There were meetings and parades and enthusiasm ran high. Delay after delay did not dampen the patriotic ardor. Men enlisted, and while many did not get to the front, only as far as Jacksonville, Florida, and some went only as far as Carson, it was their great misfortune, not their fault.

The bravery of the Nevada patriots is on record and is an enviable one. Nevada furnished 600 men to the United States War Department, as follows:

Troop A, Cavalry, U. S. V., Captain F. Linscott commanding.

Troop M, Second Regimental Cavalry, U. S. V., Captain W. L. Cox commanding.

Colonel Torrey's Rough Riders.

First Nevada Battalion Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, 426 men commanded as follows:

Company A, Captain Charles H. Colburn; Company B, Captain W. G. Sanders; Company C, Captain C. H. Stoddard; Company D, Captain W. C. Carney.

Troop A succeeded in reaching the seat of war and served one year in the Philippines.

Troop M reached Jacksonville, Florida, enroute to Cuba with the Rough Riders.

The First Battalion of Infantry remained at Carson City, in camp, about four months. It was mustered out, to the deep disappointment of the boys at that time, not having been called into active service.

THE STATE MILITIA.

The present strength of the National Guard of Nevada is 140, the commander-in-chief and staff numbering 5; Company A, Infantry, stationed at Virginia City, 70; Company B, Infantry, stationed at Virginia City, 61; both companies having eight commissioned officers.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS, 1904.

Commander-in-Chief—Governor John Sparks, Carson City.

Brigadier-General—Lieutenant-Governor Lem Allen, Adjutant-General, Ex-Officio Quartermaster, etc., Carson City.

Paymaster-General—Colonel J. A. Conboie, Virginia City.

Surgeon-General—Colonel S. L. Lee, Carson City.

Chief-Engineer—Colonel Joseph Marzen, Lovelocks.

Advocate-General—Colonel James H. Kinkead, Virginia City.

A. D. C.'s—Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Wildes, Virginia City; Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Golden, Reno; and Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Cox, Reno.

Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General—S. H. Day, Carson City.

Company A.

Captain—D. M. Ryan, Virginia City.

First Lieutenant—Henry Conrad, Virginia City.

Second Lieutenant—Melville E. Lamb, Virginia City.

Company B.

Captain—George D. Pyne, Virginia City.

First Lieutenant—James Mahoney, Virginia City.

Second Lieutenant—George E. Wren, Virginia City.

APPROPRIATIONS.

As there has never been made any requisition on either government or state for any property for use of the National Guard, since early in 1898, there is left of the national appropriation over \$18,000. The legislature of 1901 appropriated \$600 for the Guard, all of which was spent.

LAST OF INDIAN FIGHTERS.

In 1880 the bodies of the soldiers buried at Fort Churchill were removed to Carson City. Only two could be identified, Major Ormsby and Major McDermit; the little son of the latter was buried with him. The headstones of all other graves had rotted away. The bodies were interred with great ceremony, on February 18th; public services and military ceremonies were used. There were fifty bodies. In 1885 the body of the hero, Major Ormsby, and his wife were taken from Carson to Oakland by his son-in-law, A. Donnell.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF NEVADA.

The Lawyers Came With First Emigrants—Early Litigation—First Case in Utah Territory, Now Nevada—First Session of Probate Court in Carson County—First Criminal Case—First Admission to Bar—U. S. District Court—Admission of Attorneys—First Grand Jury—First Indictment—Nevada Territory Judiciary.

It is often asserted by Nevadans that they were never without lawyers, for they came with the first emigrants. For a year or two there was nothing for them to do. In 1853, when E. L. Barnard was acting as justice of the peace, the first case was brought before him on March 14th, John Reese suing Woodward and Company for \$675.

Two days later the first probate court in and for Carson county, Utah territory, was held by Orson Hyde, probate judge, where Genoa now stands. The county had been organized, and the territory was an immense one for one judge to cover. It was really little more than a court of a justice of the peace. In October, 1855, the first case was heard, J. McIntyre vs. A. A. Knouse, an action to recover \$187.75. The court found for the defendant, taxing him with costs of suit.

The first criminal case was that of a negro, Thacker, who had openly threatened A. B. Wyckoff and Mrs. Jacob Rose. He was arrested, fined the costs of the suit, \$50, and advised to go over the mountains.

Dr. Charles D. Daggett and Solomon C. Perren were the first attorneys admitted to the bar, on November 2, 1855.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

In 1856 Judge Drummond came from Salt Lake to Carson Valley with one hundred families. His first grand jury had no Mormons, but at the expiration of nine days he expelled seven, replacing them with Mormons. The court met in Mott's barn at Mottsville and the grand jury met in Mott's house in the cool mornings and in a blacksmith's shop in the afternoon. The jury found one true bill against two parties, one E. Lamb, for stealing two horses. Lamb immediately made his escape. Later Judge Drummond threatened to "iron" the jury, but failed to do so. In six weeks the judge left Mottsville forever, going to California. Judge Cradelbaugh succeeded him, convening court at Genoa on September 5, 1859. On the 10th of October following, C. H. Bryan, R. Anderson, G. D. Hall, J. J. Musser, W. H. Brumfield and W. Stewart were admitted to the bar of the territory.

FIRST INDICTMENT FOR MURDER.

On the 21st of the same month the first indictment for murder, against William Sides for homicide, committed at Gold Hill, was found. Two indictments were found for lewdness, one for adultery, and one for robbery. Altogether that year five bills for lewdness, one for adultery, one for robbery, six for assault with intent to kill, three for murder, and one for felony, were found by the grand jury. In 1860 three indictments for murder are recorded, but these indictments must have been without merit as none were prosecuted. In October, 1860, Judge Cradelbaugh was succeeded by Judge R. B. Flaniken. The latter was accompanied by United States Marshal Henry Grice. Judge Flaniken held court in Carson City until its close.

JUDICIARY OF NEVADA TERRITORY.

When the new territory of Nevada was organized in 1861, Governor James W. Nye, on July 17th, divided the territory into three judicial districts as follows:

First Judicial District—The county of Carson, including all that portion of Nevada lying west of the 118th degree of longitude, west from Greenwich; Gordon N. Mott, judge.

Second Judicial District—All that portion of the territory lying between the 117th and 118th degrees of longitude; George Turner, judge.

Third Judicial District—All that portion of the territory lying east of the 117th degree of longitude; Horatio M. Jones, judge.

This was the beginning of Nevada judicial history, entirely disconnected from the influence of the Mormon church, in Utah. However, Judge

Cradelbaugh established a national reputation by firmly opposing the Mormon powers during his administration.

MINING LITIGATION.

The first district court was held principally in Virginia City, and the litigation was nearly all over mining properties. A sort of common law, customary in mining districts, largely determined the questions involved. The best lawyers of the California bar participated in these cases. The trials were always marked by great excitement, and the stock lists of San Francisco and Virginia City rose and fell with judicial rulings. Perjury and bribery were rampant, and even the judges did not escape suspicion but were openly charged with being corrupt. The peculiar conformation of the Comstock gave rise to two theories "the one ledge" and "two ledge."

In 1863 Judge Mott resigned, and Hon. J. W. North, first surveyor-general of Nevada, was appointed by President Lincoln to fill the vacancy. He was an honorable man of unexceptional character, but the attacks on him by attorneys and litigants were as fierce as they had been upon his predecessor. Hon. W. M. Stewart was especially savage in his charges of corrupt conduct on the part of Judge North. The result was a lawsuit for libel, which was tried in 1865, and Judge North was exonerated and all accusations against him declared to be without basis of fact. Judge North resigned in October, 1864. The appointment of North's successor was never made by the president, as the constitution of Nevada was adopted in September of that year. At the general election of the November following, the following judges of the supreme court were elected: Hon. James F. Lewis, of Washoe county; Hon. H. O. Beatty, of Virginia City; Hon. C. M. Brosman, of Virginia City. Lots were drawn according to the state constitutional provision, and Judge Lewis became first chief justice, having drawn the short term of two years; Judge Beatty drew the term of four years, and Judge Brosman drew the term of six years. Judge Brosman died April 21, 1867, and Hon. J. N. Johnson was appointed to fill the vacancy, remaining upon the bench until January, 1871.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF NEVADA.

In 1864 there were nine judicial districts: First district—Storey county; second district—Ormsby county; third district—Lyon county; fourth district—Washoe county; fifth district—Nye and Churchill counties; sixth district—Humboldt county; seventh district—Lander county; eighth district—Douglas county; ninth district—Esmeralda county. The first district was organized to allow for the election of three judges with equal powers and jurisdiction so that the accumulated, unfinished business might be rapidly finished. Hon. R. S. Mesick, Hon. Richard Rising and Hon. Caleb Burbank

were elected to fill those three positions. The next legislature provided that but one judge should be elected in 1866, and Judge Rising was re-elected. The other district judges elected at the first election were: S. H. Wright, W. Haydon, S. M. Baker, E. F. Dunn, W. H. Beatty, D. Virgin and S. H. Chase. Some of them had not been trained to the law and the district courts had almost entirely original jurisdiction.

Since the first organization many changes have been made until in 1881 the state had but seven judicial districts, and in 1904 but five.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SECRET ORDERS IN NEVADA.

Masons First To Institute Lodge In Nevada—The Order Very Strong In Nevada To-day—First Lodge Under Nevada Jurisdiction—Losses by Fires—Subordinate Lodges—Commanderies—General Grand Chapter—Grand Lodge F. and A. M.—The Order Strongest in Nevada in 1903—Location of Lodges and Officers—The Grand Lodge—Grand Lodge Royal Arch Masons—Other Masonic Bodies—The Eastern Star.

As the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons is the oldest secret organization in the world, it was fitting that it should be the first secret organization instituted in Nevada. It was to Carson City the honor was given, and the lodge was named for that city. Previous to the organizing of this lodge Masons had gone to California to attend lodge whenever possible.

Many Masons, banded in companies before leaving the east, had applied for dispensations to open lodges in the west, wherever they might make their homes. The first funeral ever held in the west took place in California in 1849. The body of a man was found floating in the San Francisco bay. On his body was only one mark—the silver mark of a Mark Master, bearing the initials of his name. No other clue was there, but the Masons took the body to prepare for the grave, and soon found other tattooing besides the silver mark. His body was covered with Masonic emblems, beautifully executed, in all the appropriate colors. It must have taken years to do the work and a vast expenditure of money have been required. Over his heart was the Pot of Incense and on his breast the Lights of Masonry. On his right arm were the plumb, the level and the square of the Fellow Craft, and on his left the emblems of Entered Apprentice—the Holy Bible, the square, the compass, twenty-four gauge and the common gavel. In addition to these were the Mosaic pavement, King Solomon's Temple, the tassel which surrounds it and the blazing star in the center. On the right arm was also the Five Orders

of Architecture, Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite. On the other parts of his body were the trowel, all the tools of Operative Masonry and the emblems of the Master Mason Degree, the bee hive, the Tyler's sword, guarding the book of constitutions, the sword pointing to the naked heart, the all-seeing eye, the ark and anchor; the hour-glass and the forty-seventh problem of Euclid were there, with the sun, moon and stars and comet; on one portion of his body were the three steps, emblematical of youth, manhood and old age. The work was something marvelous. The broken column upon which rests the book of constitutions was a masterpiece. Reclining against it was the weeping virgin, holding in her left hand the Pot of Incense, in the right the sprig of acacia, emblems of a pure heart and the immortality of the soul. Winged Time stood beneath her, his scythe by his side, his hand resting on the maiden's head.

Masons came from far and near to see the body. Never before nor since has such a work of Masonry been seen. The identity of the man was never known, but every Mason in the vicinity, and among them many Nevadans of to-day, attended the funeral, and the Grand Honors were given to the stranger unknown.

Thirteen years after this the first lodge between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras was established, Carson Lodge No. 151. In February, 1862, a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of California, the petitioners being Henry Grice, Abraham Curry, Phillip Stoner, R. B. Ellis, F. A. Tritle, F. W. Peters, J. W. Wayman, W. C. Phillips, Seymour Pixley, D. L. Britton, Herman Armer, Wellington Stewart, W. B. King, and H. F. Rice.

Until May 15 the lodge worked under this dispensation, when a charter was granted, and they had legal Masonic existence, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California. The first officers were Marcus D. Larrowe, Worshipful Master; Edward J. Smith, Senior Warden, and Henry Rice, Junior Warden. At the second meeting ten were initiated, and the order grew wonderfully, until in January, 1865, when the Grand Lodge of the State of Nevada was created, new charters were ordered with new numbers for the lodges within its jurisdiction, and Carson Lodge No. 1, replaced Carson City Lodge No. 154, of California. Its membership then was 50, and in 1877 it was 138, but from that time it gradually decreased. Its earliest Past Masters were: Marcus D. Larrowe, Henry G. Blasdel, Charles Martin, Jacob Tobriner, B. F. Foster, H. A. Mason, Benjamin Edson, R. W. Bollen, H. I. Bickner.

The second Masonic Lodge was organized on July 26, 1862, under dispensation from California, receiving its charter on May of the following year. It was given the name of Washoe Lodge, George W. Brown being Worshipful Master, R. R. Johnson, Senior Warden, and T. B. Prince, Junior Warden,

under the charter; under dispensation the officers were: D. J. Gloyd, Worshipful Master, P. E. Shannon, Senior Warden, and R. R. Johnson, Junior Warden. When the Grand Lodge of Nevada was organized, Washoe Lodge severed, of course, its connection with the California Grand Lodge. It started with nineteen members as Washoe City was just commencing; it had 58 members in 1868, but gradually members left, until very few remained. The Washoe lodge was better off than the Carson lodge, for it owned its own hall, furniture and regalia, while the former had no temple. Among the Past Worshipful Masters were: W. Foote, C. N. Harris, G. Robinson, C. F. Wooten.

In 1863 a number of lodges received dispensations from California. On January 15, Virginia Lodge No. 162 was organized, receiving its charter in May, 1863. The officers were: W. H. Howard, Worshipful Master; J. DeBell, Senior Warden; J. S. Kelley, Junior Warden; when it came under the jurisdiction of the Nevada Grand Lodge it had over 100 members, and in 1878, when Virginia City was in its glory, it had 213 members. Soon after it commenced to decline, going down by degrees. It was known under Nevada jurisdiction as Virginia Lodge No. 3. In charity this lodge spent over \$12,000. In the great fire which swept Virginia City in 1875 every thing the lodge possessed was lost; a few things were saved, among them the jewels; when the second fire came, the lodge was meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall; after this fire the jewels were dug out of the ruins, only one jewel being missing. They were made of Ophir gold and presented to the lodge by Colonel W. H. Howard. Their cost was over \$500. Past Masters were W. H. Howard, Albert Hires, J. C. Currie, M. J. Henley, J. H. Dyer, W. McMillian.

Silver City had the fourth lodge, organized under California, March 20, 1863. Its charter was received the following May. Its officers were J. C. Currie, Worshipful Master; M. J. Henley, Senior Warden; W. B. Hickok, Junior Warden. It started with 34 members, had 76 in 1878, and then commenced like all the secret orders to decline. At first it was Silver City Lodge No. 163, changing under Nevada to Amity Lodge No. 4. Its Past Masters had among them: Charles D. McDuffie, James McGinnis, Harvey Randall, Isaac Haas, W. F. Frame.

Gold Hill was the home of the fifth lodge, organized under dispensation, receiving its charter October 13, 1864, working under dispensation from July 11th of the previous year. It was first Silver Star Lodge No. 165, changing under Nevada in 1865 to Silver Star Lodge No. 5. It commenced with 13 members, and in 1880 had 177. Then with the others it started losing ground. Among its Past Masters were: S. W. Chubbuck, J. Mc-

Allister, L. C. Wiggans, A. Gillispie, W. D. Sutherlin, W. B. Wheeler, A. Ingrund, D. Thoburn, J. H. Hubbs.

Esmeralda Lodge No. 170 was organized under dispensation in September, 1863, receiving its charter October 15th following. Its first officers were J. H. Richardson, Worshipful Master; J. L. Carter, Senior Warden; A. A. Green, Junior Warden. In 1864 it had 64 members, changing its name in 1865 to Esmeralda Lodge No. 6. It went down until in 1881 it had less than 30 members. Among the Past Masters were: M. A. Murphy, J. Neidy, F. Neal, D. J. Lewis.

Escurial Lodge No. 171 worked under dispensation from January, 1864, until October 13, following, when it received its charter; its first officers were: G. W. Hopkins, Worshipful Master; W. A. M. Van Bokkelen, Senior Warden; C. Walker, Junior Warden. When it came under the jurisdiction of Nevada it was known as Escurial Lodge No. 7, and had 42 members. In 1869 it had 154 members, declining with all secret orders from that year. Past Masters were: S. Owen, R. H. Taylor, G. W. Hopkins, H. A. Gaston, Henry Rolfe.

Lander Lodge No. 172 was the last lodge in Nevada organized under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of California. It received its dispensation March 25, 1864, with a full set of officers, I. A. Titus, W. M.; A. D. Rock, S. W.; G. W. Terrill, J. W.; T. A. Waterman, treasurer; J. W. Jones, secretary; R. C. Gridley, S. D.; E. X. Willard, J. D.; D. A. Metz, Tyler. It received its charter October 14, 1854, and had 20 members. It was known as Lander Lodge No. 8 when it came under Nevada jurisdiction. Its Past Masters were: D. M. Goodwin, I. S. Titus, W. A. Rankin, A. Nichols, H. Mayenbaum, De Witt C. McKenny, W. W. Wixom, M. A. Sawtelle.

FIRST LODGE UNDER NEVADA.

The first lodge to be organized under the Grand Lodge of Nevada was Valley Lodge No. 9 at Dayton. Its dispensation was given March 7, 1865, its first officers being: C. F. Brandt, W. M.; H. Sweetapple, S. W.; A. Gallatin, J. W. In 1865, October 15, when it received its charter, it had 19 members, in 1879 it had 39 members, then began declining. Its Past Masters were: J. Crawford, C. F. Brandt, G. W. Keith, J. L. Campbell.

Austin Lodge No. 10 was granted a dispensation on April 12, 1865, and on the following October was given a charter. Its first officers were: Thomas Wren, W. M.; W. S. Thomas, S. W.; M. A. Sawtelle, J. W. In 1868 it had 57 members, and then declining, in 1871, by vote of the members its charter was surrendered, its property turned over to Lander Lodge No. 8, and its life ceased.

Seventeen Masons in Belmont applied for a dispensation, which was

granted to them on January 7, 1868, organizing Oasis Lodge No. 11. The charter was given them on September of the same year. The first W. M. was James M. Kennedy; first S. W., D. W. Cutts; first J. W., S. Goldstein.

In 1880 the membership was only 43, while in 1877 it was 53. It also suffered the declination with other Nevada lodges. Among Past Masters were: Samuel P. Kelly, F. McNeal, Woodson Garrard.

Douglas Lodge, of Genoa, was organized by twelve Masons in 1868, the dispensation being given them in February, 1868, the charter September 17 following. The first officers were: R. W. Bollem, W. M.; S. E. Tuttle, S. W.; H. Doyle, J. W. Its highest number was 56, and it went down hill with the others.

Reno Lodge No. 13 was from its organization a successful Masonic body. It secured a dispensation January 14, 1869, and its charter, September 23 following. Its first officers were: James Z. Kelley, W. M.; Barent Springsted, S. W.; George Gisin, J. W. The first year its membership was 34, in 1880 it was 90. It has gone on increasing with the years. The lodge first met in a frame building, but in 1872 the lodge incorporated, a lot was purchased, corner of Commercial Row and Sierra street, Reno, on September 1 and on October 15, 1872, the corner stone was laid with impressive ceremonies. In 1880 the lodge owned property worth \$10,000. Its first officers were: H. L. Fish, W. M.; George H. Fogg, S. W.; F. J. Windrell, J. W.; T. K. Hymers, treasurer; B. E. Hunter, secretary; W. L. Bechtel, S. D.; B. S. James, J. D.; Martin Sanders and L. B. Batchelder, stewards; N. C. Haslund, Tyler; W. A. Walker, marshal. Past Masters are: Joseph De Bell, L. L. Crockett, H. L. Fish, J. H. Kinkead, F. J. Winchell, J. C. Hagerman, Charles Knust.

White Pine Lodge No. 14 was the outgrowth of the Masons of Hamilton, Treasure City and Shermantown combining for mutual assistance. They secured a dispensation in 1870, March. The charter was received September 22 following. The first members numbered 52, increasing to 84 in 1872, then gradually declining. In that year a fire deprived them of their original charter, which was duplicated by the Grand Lodge. The lodge built a stone temple in 1869. The Past Masters were: T. N. Brown, G. P. McConkey, E. Harris, J. L. Robertson, E. H. Morton.

In January, 1869, the Masons of Elko organized, and received a charter September 21, 1871, working under dispensation from January, 1871, until then. The first membership was 20, and in 1874, 75, in 1880, 65. It suffered from depression as did the others. In 1880 the lodge owned a half interest in a brick block, furniture, regalia, etc. Its first officers were: J. D. Treat, W. M.; H. Armer, S. W.; E. S. Yeates, J. W.; R. Oliver, treasurer; T. N. Stone, secretary; J. J. Hoffman, S. D.; J. C. Echnaner, J. D. Past Masters,

M. P. Freeman, G. B. Able, T. N. Stone, J. D. Treat. The name is Elko No. 15.

Eureka Lodge No. 16 was organized in 1871, receiving dispensation April 5, 1872; their charter was granted in September following. It had 42 members, and its first officers were: D. B. Immel, W. M.; D. E. Bailey, S. W.; J. Riley, J. W.; its Past Masters are: D. E. Bailey, A. D. Rock, J. Gillispie, R. Gillispie, Hiram Johnson, C. J. R. Buttlar, Reinhold Sadler. In 1897 a fire destroyed temple, jewels, regalia and furniture, the loss being \$20,000 with \$5,000 insurance. Humboldt, Eureka county, was the home of this lodge.

Humboldt Lodge No. 17, of Unionville, came into existence by dispensation November 6, 1871. The charter was given November, 1873. Its first officers were: W. L. French, W. M.; G. F. Muller, S. W.; O. R. Stampley, J. W. Its Past Masters were: W. L. French, George F. Miller. Its membership was never over 25, oftener 18.

Pioche was the scene of operation for Masogs some time before the dispensation was given them, August, 1872; the charter following in November, 1873. Its first officers were: J. F. Gray, W. M.; D. R. Mitchell, S. W.; D. K. Dickinson, J. W. Past Masters: R. H. Elam, J. F. Halleck, C. F. Myers, J. M. Hanford. Its highest membership was 84 in 1874, gradually falling away. Its name was St. John Lodge No. 18.

Winnemucca was the home of Winnemucca Lodge No. 19. The dispensation was given on June 17, 1874, the charter November 18 following. It started with 16 members, its first officers being: P. W. Johnson, W. M.; A. J. Shepard, S. W.; Thomas Shone, J. W. Its highest membership was in 1877, when it had 47. It dwindled away with the rest. Its Past Masters were: A. J. Shepard, P. W. Johnson, T. Shone.

Palisade Lodge No. 20, of Palisade, had a hard time getting established. Elko Lodge against it and Eureka Lodge for it. It had a very small membership, never more than 20. It secured a dispensation on June 20, 1876, and a charter June 13, 1877. T. F. Lawler, W. M.; G. Rogul, S. W.; J. E. Marshall, J. W., were the first officers. Past Masters were: T. F. Lawler; W. S. McLellan.

A dispensation was given to Tuscarora Lodge No. 21, of Tuscarora, in February, 1878. Its charter was given in June of the following year. It had 36 members when the charter was given. Its first officers were: J. Z. Kelly, W. M.; W. T. Smith, S. W.; W. J. Hamilton, J. W. Past Masters: J. Z. Kelly, E. S. Yeates.

Hope Lodge with ten members was given a dispensation in 1880, but even next year no charter was secured. Its first officers were: S. B. Hinds,

W. M.: J. E. Hart. S. W.: B. M. Hague. J. W. Its home was in Mason Valley.

A Masonic Association was formed by Masons in the vicinity of Ward in 1876, and it was in force for years. Its membership was 40, then 52, at last 20. It dispensed nearly \$2,000 in charity. It was known as the Ward Masonic Association.

SUBORDINATE CHAPTERS.

In May, 1863, a dispensation was given to Carson City Masons to organize Lewis Chapter No. 1; its first officers were: G. W. Hopkins, High Priest; J. H. Wayman, King; J. Stewart, Scribe. Its charter was given September 8, 1865, by the General Grand Chapter of Columbus, Ohio. Sixty-six Royal Arch Masons were on the roll in 1874. It also suffered loss of members.

Virginia Chapter No. 2 secured dispensation in September, 1865, and a charter, September 18, 1868. It had at one time 113 members. Its first officers were: G. W. Hopkins, High Priest; S. W. Chubbuck, King; S. Owen, Scribe.

Royal Arch Chapter Masons of Austin, secured dispensation for Austin Chapter No. 3, in October, 1866, and charter in September, 1868. Its membership decreased from 47 to a small number, then built up to 51 in 1880. Its first officers were: DeWitt C. McKenney, High Priest; W. W. Wixom, King; H. Mayenbaum, Scribe. White Pine Chapter No. 4 secured dispensation in January, 1871, charter the September following. It started with 14 members, gradually increasing in 1880 to 27. Its first officers were: T. P. Hawley, High Priest; W. Timson, King; J. Tyson, Scribe.

The Royal Arch Masons of Eureka, secured a dispensation for St. John's Chapter No. 5, April 26, 1873, and a charter November 21 of the same year. The first officers were: Samuel P. Kelly, High Priest; G. C. Robinson, King; F. A. Belknap, Scribe. In 1874 there was a membership of 36 and in 1880, 55. The chapter lost all its property in the great Eureka fire of April 19, 1879. Past High Priests were: P. Kelley, Hiram Johnson.

Keystone Chapter No. 6, Pioche, worked under dispensation from June 12, 1873, until a charter was received November 21 of same year. Its first officers were: E. D. L. Cutts, High Priest; G. R. Alexander, King; T. W. Abrams, Scribe. Starting with 14 members, it reached 50, and then in 1880 had 23.

A dispensation was given Reno Chapter No. 7, of Reno, on March 1, 1875, a charter being granted on November 23, of the next year. The first officers were: Frank Bell, High Priest; C. Knust, King; A. H. Manning, Scribe; L. W. Lee, C. of H.; J. Boyd, P. S.; C. Courtois, R. A. Captain. It increased its membership of 29 ten members in ten years.

The Grand Chapter granted a dispensation to Gold Hill Chapter No. 8, of Gold Hill, in November, 1876, and a charter in the following year. Its first officers were: S. W. Chubbuck, High Priest; G. Robinson, King; B. H. Carrick, Scribe; W. C. Davis, C. of H.; J. McAllister, P. S.; A. Ingrund, R. A. Captain. This chapter increased from 39 members to 70 in 1880.

COMMANDERIES.

DeWitt Clinton Commandery was organized by Sir Knights at Masonic Hall, in Virginia City, December 16, 1866, and a petition was answered by a dispensation February 4, 1867. At the first assembly Jacob L. Van Bokkelen was Eminent Commander. He also served in 1867 and 1868. Sixteen members increased to 92, and in 1880 there were 86. The Commandery lost everything in the fire of 1875 save the charter and officers' jewels, and a committee report on preparation of by laws. This Commandery was No. 1.

In July, 1880, Eureka Commandery No. 2, of Eureka, received a dispensation, working under it until August 19 following, when the charter was granted. H. H. Conklin was its First Eminent Commander.

Silver Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite No. 1, was organized in Virginia City, April 23, 1874, Henry St. George Hopkins being T. P. G. W., and its membership in 1880 was 100.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER OF NEVADA.

On November 18, 1873, a convention of the High Priests, Kings and Scribes of the four chartered chapters of Nevada, acting under a warrant from J. H. Drummond, Gen. G. H. P., in 1873, November 1, formed the First Grand Chapter for the State of Nevada. George Robinson was G. H. P., and when the Chapter convened for the first time three days later, Samuel C. Wright of Lewis Chapter No. 1, was chosen G. H. P.; John C. Currie of Virginia City was G. H. P. in 1875; DeWitt McKenney, of Austin, in 1876 and in 1877; Phillip Seldner, of Virginia, in 1878, and David E. Bailey, of Eureka, in 1879; Frank Bell in 1880.

GRAND LODGE F. AND A. M. OF NEVADA.

A Convocation of Delegates from the six Masonic lodges of Nevada organized a Grand Lodge for Nevada, in Virginia City, January 16, 1865, and adjourned, the Grand Lodge convening the following day. Joseph DeBell was Grand Master, and George W. Bailey, Deputy Grand Master. New charters were ordered for all state lodges and other important business transacted. Three times in 1875 did the Order suffer from fire; May 19, the Masonic building in Virginia City was burned and with it most of the Grand Lodge Library. The Masons then met in I. O. O. F. hall, and when that was burned September 3, it took nearly all that was left. When the third fire

came on October 26, nothing was left the Masons but the funds they had in a fireproof bank vault.

For a time there was no building in which a secret order could meet and then took place the famous lodge meeting on Mount Davidson. This mountain is 7,927 feet above sea level. In early days of the craft high hills were used for lodge rooms and similar meetings were held in California, in Eureka and Auburn, 1851, but this was on greater heights, a meeting far from human habitation. It was held by Virginia Lodge No. 3, but Masons were present from all portions of the globe, the following being represented: Nevada, California, New York, Kansas, Michigan, West Virginia, Utah, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Maine, Colorado, New Jersey, Washington (District of Columbia), England, Scotland, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Washington Territory, Oregon, Virginia, Nova Scotia, North Carolina, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Canada West, Idaho, New Zealand, and Kentucky.

A row of pickets, designated by white badges around their left arms, were stationed around the summit so none could pass without permission. An altar of rough Ashlar supported the three great lights of Masonry, rough granite chairs were used by the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens. After the opening ceremonies the Masonic flag unwrapped its folds, showing the square, compass and Letter G, and it was greeted with three cheers and a tiger. Grand officers, Past Grand officers and members and dignitaries, enjoyed the banquet which was served before opening lodge. The regular order of business was followed, and afterwards speeches were made, Col. R. H. Taylor read a poem, the evening closing with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

MASONS IN NEVADA IN 1903.

The Masonic Lodges of Nevada are to-day in a fairly prosperous condition. They have performed more work, and although their losses by death and dismissions have been quite large, still the net gains are much larger for 1903-4 than for many years prior. Erstwhile dormant lodges have awakened to new activity.

There are on the rolls 944 Master Masons.

Of the older lodges, Carson Lodge No. 1 has for Past Masters: G. C. Bryson, Trenmor Coffin, P. A. Doyle, P. G. M., G. Gillson, M. A. Murphy, P. G. M., C. N. Noteware, G. W. Richard, C. J. Rulison, D. G. Kitzmeyer, G. W. Keith. It has over 100 members. The present officers are: Samuel Platt, W. M.; T. G. Farrer, S. W.; W. H. Cavell, J. W.; C. W. Friend, treasurer; E. D. Vanderlieth, secretary; W. M. David, S. D.; G. B. Russell, J. D.; S. S. Robinson, steward; H. Heidenrich, steward; W. U. Mackey, M.; B. J. Darnielle, chaplain; A. Jacobs, Tyler.

Virginia Lodge No. 3 of Virginia City, Storey county, has for Past Masters: William Dunn, H. Patey, William McMillian, P. G. M.; R. M. Jackson, M. C. McMillian, A. O. Percy, E. Strother. P. G. M., J. Steffan. There are 54 members. The present officers are: J. F. Steffan, W. M.; S. A. Chapman, S. Warden; J. D. R. Corbett, J. W.; R. S. Meacheam, T.; William Dunn, secretary; J. H. Sutherland, S. D.; R. Bravin, J. D.; J. W. Richards, S.; J. Gentz, M.; A. O. Percy, Chaplain; L. Lobenstein, Tyler.

Escorial Lodge No. 7, of Virginia City, has for Past Masters: C. E. Mack, J. W. Eckley, P. G. M., H. M. Clemmons, G. Henning, G. A. Morgan, P. G. M., H. Levy, R. A. Bulmer, H. R. Shade. It has 80 members and the present officers are: H. Levy, W. M.; R. A. Bulmer, S. W.; J. W. Locklin, J. W.; G. A. Morgan, T.; G. Henning, S.; M. C. Pacheco, S. D.; D. P. Morgan, J. D.; W. H. Trathen, Steward; W. H. Hancock, Steward; J. A. Conboie, Chaplain; L. Lobenstein, Tyler.

Valley Lodge No. 9, of Dayton, Lyon county, for Past Masters: J. L. Campbell, W. W. Stephens, W. J. Harris, L. Vincent, B. Gates, M. L. Johnson, M. J. King, J. E. Gignoux. There are 30 members and the present officers are: C. E. King, W. M.; A. J. Loftus, S. W.; A. M. Smith, J. W.; B. Gates, T.; M. J. King, Sec.; H. Davis, S. D.; F. P. Shirley, J. D.; J. M. Tailleur, Tyler.

Douglas Lodge No. 12 has for Past Masters, C. W. Dake, F. Fettie, W. D. Gray, D. W. Virgin, H. H. Springmeyer, T. Tillman, L. Springmeyer, C. L. Fulstone. It has 36 members and the present officers are: D. W. Virgin, W. M.; W. H. Helberg, S. W.; L. E. Jones, J. W.; J. R. Johnson, T.; C. W. Dake, Sec.; F. Fettie, S. D.; J. Raycraft, J. D.; S. Rice, Steward; A. Lentz, Steward; T. Tillman, Tyler.

Reno Lodge No. 13, of Reno, Washoe county, has for Past Masters: L. L. Crockett, F. Bell, P. G. M., R. H. Kinney, F. D. King, W. H. Patterson, S. Logan, R. Lewers, W. L. Bechtel, A. D. Bird, S. Summerfield, C. A. Richardson, T. Wren, J. M. McCormack, P. G. M., J. A. Christie. There are 164 members and the present officers are: F. H. Norcross, W. M.; T. J. Steinmitz, S. W.; E. Barber, J. W.; T. K. Hymers, T.; S. M. Jamison, Sec.; F. Grob, S. D.; A. W. Holmes, J. D.; Stewards, H. G. Wedekind, T. W. Clarke; L. L. Crockett, Tyler.

Elko Lodge No. 15, of Elko, Elko county, has for Past Masters, T. Hunter, S. S. Sears, J. M. Morrow, W. T. Smith, J. A. McBride, J. Henderson, J. L. Keyser, C. H. Hale. Its present officers are: C. B. Henderson, W. M.; G. Hunter, S. W.; P. S. Greely, J. W.; J. Henderson, T.; J. F. Triplett, Sec.; R. H. Mallit, S. D.; M. H. Wallace, J. D.; Stewards, J. Ackland, J. Clark; James Russell, Tyler. There are 80 members.

Eureka Lodge No. 16, of Eureka, Eureka county, has for Past Masters,

A. L. Fitzgerald, P. G. M., D. Falconer, J. N. Hill, R. Sadler, A. Fraser, J. S. Burlingame, C. S. Batchelder, R. J. Reid, J. H. Shoemaker, J. H. Hoegh, J. H. Jury, J. Hancock, M. G. Foster, R. A. Laird. It has 47 members. Its present officers are: J. Hancock, Jr., W. M.; B. L. Smoth, S. W.; H. C. McTerney, J. W.; R. McCharles, Sec.; A. McCharles, S. D.; F. J. Brossamer, J. D.; A. Hintze, Steward; T. Dixon, Steward.

Winnemucca Lodge No. 19, of Winnemucca, Humboldt county, has for Past Masters, T. Shone, E. D. Kelley, S. J. Anderson, A. Brown, M. Reinhart, G. F. Muller, R. Battels. It has 55 members. Its present officers are: W. A. Brown, W. M.; F. Poulin, S. W.; A. Ruckteschler, J. W.; T. Shone, T.; C. Wolf, Sec.; C. W. Muller, S. D.; T. D. Brown, J. D.; Stewards, J. A. Hill, A. L. Brackett; James Hurst, Tyler.

Tuscarora Lodge No. 21, of Tuscarora, Elko county, has for Past Masters, E. L. McMahon, A. H. Smith, F. Barnaba, W. McI. McMasters, J. C. Doughty, W. S. Hillman, O. Graham, A. W. Sewall. It has 26 members. Its present officers are: C. C. Vach, W. M.; A. L. Anderson, S. W.; L. H. McMahon, J. W.; E. L. McMahon, T.; J. C. Doughty, Sec.; O. Graham, S. D.; A. A. Primeaux, J. D.; Stewards, W. S. Hillman, A. W. Sewell; J. P. Burkett, Tyler.

Hope Lodge No. 22, of Yerington, Lyon county, has for Past Masters, C. T. Martin, H. H. Reymers, G. I. Leavitt, G. W. Kneirim, W. G. Larue. It has 25 members. Its present officers are: W. H. Metscher, W. M.; W. N. Aiken, S. W.; H. A. Meissner, J. W.; W. A. Reymers, T.; G. L. Leavitt, Sec.; J. S. Craig, S. D.; G. W. Kneirim, S. D.; Stewards, J. Walters, G. W. Webster.

Steptoe Lodge No. 24, of Cherry Creek, White Pine county, has for Past Masters, H. A. Comins, D. R. Collins, W. D. Campbell, G. E. Parker, A. T. Stearns, B. B. Bird, J. B. Williamson, E. Harris. It has 30 members. Its present officers are: W. D. Campbell, W. M.; W. C. Gallagher, S. W.; C. F. Pahlman, J. W.; D. R. Collins, T.; J. Wearne, Sec.; J. P. McOmie, S. D.; H. Bress, J. D.; Stewards, M. McAuley, H. Olson; A. Huesser, Tyler.

Wadsworth Lodge No. 25, of Wadsworth, Washoe county, has for Past Masters, T. L. Bellam, L. S. Bridges, M. Kline, G. A. McPherson, C. A. Beemer, E. Shepley. It has 26 members. Its present officers are: E. H. Beemer, W. M.; C. W. Lipe, S. W.; J. B. Woods, J. W.; T. L. Bellam, Sec.; L. S. Bridges, T.; C. A. Beemer, S. D.; A. W. McRacken, J. D.; Stewards, E. Shepley, G. W. Davis; C. Griffin, Tyler.

Amity Lodge No. 4, of Silver City, Lyon county, is among the later lodges. Its Past Masters are Harvey Randall, J. Bennett. It has 19 members and its present officers are: H. Randall, W. M.; A. N. Bennett, S. W.;

C. F. Stock, J. W.; A. R. Pollard, T.; R. Trimble, Sec.; C. G. Hamilton, S. D.; F. Windish, J. D.; W. Stock, Tyler.

Silver Lodge No. 5, of Gold Hill, Storey county, has for Past Masters, F. L. Clarke, A. W. Perkins. It has 36 members. The present officers are: W. D. Bray, W. M.; W. H. Schweis, S. W.; A. Washburne, J. W.; W. S. James, T.; L. A. Lichtenberger, Sec.; F. L. Clark, S. D.; W. L. Bray, J. D.; Stewards, C. G. Butler, B. F. Hazeltine; F. Marohn, Tyler.

Lander Lodge No. 8, of Austin, Lander county, has for Past Masters, A. Dren, W. D. Jones, E. Craine, W. C. Gayhart, J. A. Miller, P. G. M. It has 36 members. Its present officers are: G. J. Polkinghouse, W. M.; J. Tallack, S. W.; W. Easton, J. W.; J. A. Miller, T.; W. D. Jones, Sec.; P. Terwillger, S. D.; E. Williams, J. D.; Stewards, T. Thomas, L. Steiner; E. Crane, Tyler.

St. John Lodge No. 18, of De Lamar, Lincoln county, has for Past Masters, E. D. Turner, T. J. Osbourne, J. D. Campbell, H. W. Miles, G. Nesbitt. It has 28 members. The present officers are: George Nesbitt, W. M.; H. W. Miles, S. W.; E. D. Turner, J. W.; J. Roeder, T.; J. Shier, Sec.; M. Churich, S. D.; J. Engle, J. D.

Battle Mountain Lodge No. 23, of Battle Mountain, Lander county, has for Past Masters, T. Nelson, E. T. George. It has 20 members. The present officers are: F. A. Limbaugh, W. M.; L. A. Lemaire, S. W.; J. C. Moore, J. W.; M. McGregor, T.; A. D. Lemaire, Sec.; E. T. George, S. D.; L. Egoff, J. D.; Stewards, B. F. Wilson, W. C. Hancock; M. M. Yirt, Tyler.

Churchill Lodge No. 26, of Fallon, Churchill county, has for Past Masters, William H. Sifford. It has 13 members. Its present officers are: W. H. Sifford, W. M.; I. H. Kent, S. W.; G. W. Webb, T.; J. W. Richards, Sec.; T. Dolph, S. D.; F. Small, J. D.; W. W. Williams and W. R. Lee, Stewards; L. Allen, Tyler.

Humboldt Lodge No. 27, of Lovelocks, Humboldt county, has for Past Masters, J. Marzen, J. A. Ascher, R. Fulstone. It has 19 members. Its present officers are: J. A. Ascher, W. M.; J. M. Foltz, S. W.; H. B. McDonald, J. W.; H. C. Marker, T.; A. R. Edmondson, Sec.; A. W. Edmondson, S. D.; E. Stiff, J. D.; Stewards, B. C. Maris, P. Anker; A. Borland, Tyler.

Tonopah Lodge No. 28, of Butler, Nye county, has for Past Masters, G. T. Holmes, A. L. Smith. It has 25 members. Its present officers are: A. L. Smith, W. M.; H. N. Stevens, S. W.; J. Lazorovich, J. W.; G. Davidovich, T.; J. R. Duffield, Sec.; A. L. Hudgens, S. D.; M. Sheridan, J. D.; Stewards, G. A. Bartlett, G. P. Holmes; J. F. McCambridge, Tyler.

THE GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Lodge held its thirty-ninth annual Grand Communication in Masonic Hall, Virginia City, June 9 and 10, 1903. The Grand Lodge officers elected for the year were: M. W., Trenmor Coffin, (1) Grand Master; R. W., George Gillson, (1) Deputy Grand Master; R. W., Chas. A. Beemer, (25) Senior Grand Warden; R. W., William H. Sifford, (26) Junior Grand Warden; R. W., George A. Morgan, (2) Grand Treasurer; R. W., C. N. Noteware, (1) Grand Secretary; V., Rev. Thomas L. Bellam, (25) Grand Chaplain; W., Samuel Platt, (1) Grand Orator; W., B. H. Reymer, (22) Grand Marshal; W., J. D. Campbell, (18) Grand Standard Bearer; W., George F. Parker, (24) Grand Sword Bearer; W., E. D. Kelley, (19) Grand Bible Bearer; W., J. C. Doughty, (21) Senior Grand Deacon; W., C. L. Fulstone, (12) Junior Grand Deacon; W., F. H. Norcross, (13) Grand Steward; W., E. H. Beemer, (25) Grand Steward; W., Thomas L. Cara, (7) Grand Organist; W., B. C. Maris, (27) Grand Pursuivant; W., Adolph Jacobs, (1) Grand Tyler.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The subordinate chapters of Nevada, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of Nevada are: Lewis Chapter No. 1, of Carson City. Ormsby county. It has 72 members. Past High Priests, T. Coffin, P. G. H. P.; P. A. Doyle, P. G. H. P.; C. N. Noteware, P. G. H. P.; T. J. Edwards, T. P. Hawley, D. W. Cutts, E. D. L. Cutts, M. A. Murphy, P. G. H. P.; G. C. Bryson, Jr.; C. J. Rulison, G. Gillson, C. L. Fulstone. Its present officers are: C. L. Fulstone, H. P.; J. Platt, King; E. D. Vanderlieth, Scribe; C. J. Rulison, C. of H.; Trenmor Coffin, P. S.; S. S. Robinson, R. A. Capt.; D. G. Kitzmeyer, M. 3d Vail; W. H. Cavell, M. 2nd Vail; F. J. Steinmitz, Master 1st Vail; C. W. Friend, T.; G. W. Keith, Sec.; A. Jacobs, Guard.

Virginia Chapter No. 2, of Virginia City, Storey county. It has 62 members; its Past High Priests are: W. Sutherland, P. G. H. P.; E. Strother, P. G. H. P.; Harvey Randall; J. W. Eckley, P. G. H. P.; A. O. Percy, P. G. H. P.; H. Levy, S. Gerrans, W. J. Harris, William McMillan, William Southwell, S. Dowling, W. S. James, G. A. Morgan, William Dunn. Its present officers are: William Dunn, H. P.; R. S. Meacham, K.; S. A. Chapman, S.; William Sutherland, C. of H.; A. O. Percy, P. S.; H. R. Shade, R. A. C.; J. F. Steffan, M. 3d V.; J. W. Locklin, M. 2nd V.; H. Levy, M. 1st V.; J. W. Eckley, T.; William Southwell, Sec.; L. Lobenstein, G.

Austin Chapter No. 3, of Austin, Lander county. It has 17 members. Its Past High Priests are: T. H. George, L. Steiner, W. C. Gayhart. Its present officers are: W. C. Gayhart, H. P.; E. Williams, K.; Charles Polkinghorne, S.; W. D. Jones, C. of H.; L. Steiner, R. A. Captain; William

Easton, M. 3d V.; J. A. Miller, T.; J. A. Miller, Acting Secretary; four offices were not filled.

St. John Chapter No. 5, of Eureka, Eureka county, has for Past High Priests, J. S. Burlingame, P. G. H. P.; A. L. Fitzgerald, P. G. H. P.; A. Fraser, R. Sadler, R. J. Reid, J. H. Hoegh, J. H. Shoemaker, John Hancock, Sr. It has 31 members. Its present officers are: M. G. Foster, High Priest; H. C. McTerney, K.; C. Krauss, S.; R. J. Reid, C. of H.; J. H. Hoegh, P. S.; B. L. Smith, R. A. C.; T. Dixon, M. 3d V.; A. Fraser, M. 2nd V.; J. H. Shoemaker, M. 1st V.; H. Kind, T.; J. H. Jury, Sec.; J. Hancock, Sr., Guard.

Keystone Chapter No. 6, of De Lamar, Lincoln county, has 17 members. Its Past High Priests are: S. D. Edwards, H. W. Miles. Its present officers are: H. W. Miles, H. P.; G. Nesbitt, K.; William Oxman, S.; P. Sabovich, C. of H.; J. Knight, P. S.; J. E. Jennison, R. A. C.; B. F. Hill, M. 3d V.; M. Churich, M. 2nd V.; T. J. Osborne, M. 1st V.; John Roeder, T.; J. Shier, Sec.; E. D. Turner, Guard.

Reno Chapter No. 7, of Reno, Washoe county, has 77 members. Its Past High Priests are: A. D. Bird, F. P. Bell, P. G. H. P., R. L. Fulton, P. G. H. P., G. H. Thoma, Matthew Kyle, P. G. H. P., R. H. Kinney, P. G. H. P.; F. J. Winchel, W. L. Bechtel, J. M. McCormack, P. G. H. P.; F. D. King, G. H. Fogg, L. L. Crockett, S. Logan. Its present officers are: H. Werner, H. P.; G. H. Cunningham, K.; F. Grob, S.; G. R. Oliver, C. of H.; J. M. McCormack, P. S.; T. J. Steinmitz, R. A. C.; B. J. Gensey, M. 3d V.; W. H. Noyes, M. 2nd V.; F. M. Schadler, M. 1st V.; F. D. King, T.; W. L. Bechtel, Sec.; G. H. Fogg, G.

Humboldt Lodge No. 9, of Winnemucca, Humboldt county, has for Past High Priest, Charles D. Duncan. It has 45 members. Its present officers are T. Shone, H. P.; W. A. Brown, K.; C. D. Duncan, S.; F. Paulin, C. of H.; A. L. Brackett, P. S.; A. Ruckteschler, R. A. C.; G. H. Nease, M. 3d V.; J. A. Rogers, M. 2nd V.; A. C. Webb, M. 1st V.; G. Berk, T.; C. Wolf, Sec.; W. S. Porter, G.

There are in all 321 Royal Arch Masters.

GRAND LODGE ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the state of Nevada met in its 30th annual Grand Convocation, in Masonic Hall, Virginia City, June 8 and 9, 1903. A. I. 2433.

The Grand Lodge officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: M. E., J. A. Miller, Grand High Priest; R. E., H. Levy, Deputy Grand Priest; R. E., George Gillson, Grand King; R. E., Charles L. Fulstone, Grand Scribe; R. E., George Morgan, Grand Treasurer; R. E., C. N. Noteware, Grand Secretary; E., William Dunn, Grand Captain of the Host; E., H. C.

McTerney, Grand Principal Sojourner; E., William A. Brown, Grand Royal Arch Captain; E., E. D. Vanderlieth, Grand Master 3d Vail; E., Herman Werner, Grand Master 2nd Vail; C. B. Pohl, Grand Master First Vail; E., William Southwell, Grand Chaplain; E., S. A. Chapman, Grand Organist; E., Adolph Jacobs, Grand Guard.

OTHER MASONIC BODIES.

No reports were available of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rites. Reno Consistory Pyramid Council of Kadosh, Washoe Chapter Rose Croix, Nevada Lodge of Perfection. Neither could data be obtained of De Witt Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, or Eureka Commandery No. 2, of Eureka. Silver Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite, of Virginia, has nothing available.

EASTERN STAR IN 1904.

The Eastern Star has no Grand Chapter in Nevada, but works under dispensation. There are 10 chapters, located at Carson, Esther; Virginia, Agatha; Wadsworth, Martha; Reno, Adah; Tonopah, Austin, De La Mar, Elko, Winnemucca, Eureka.

Adah Chapter, O. E. S., of Reno, has the following officers: Ella James, W. M.; W. L. Butler, W. P.; Anna Schadler, A. M.; Nellie Hughes, Sec.; Emily Luke, T.; Echo Loder, Cond.; Marion Caplan, Asst. Cond.; Adah, Miss E. Webster; Ruth, Miss L. Shirley; Esther, Edith Krall; Martha, Mrs. L. Sadler; Electa, Felicie Grummon; Warden, Kate Robinson; Sentinel, C. Keinast; Organist, Emma Butler.

Esther Chapter No. 3, of Carson, celebrated its 1st anniversary March 28, 1887.

NEW LODGE AT HARRIMAN.

A fine brick block has been erected in Harriman, the upper floor of which will be fitted up as a Masonic Temple. A Blue Lodge is to be instituted in the early spring.

CHAPTER XXVII.

I. O. O. F.

Wildey Lodge No. 1—Lodges Instituted in Early Days—Odd Fellows Associations—Subordinate Encampments—Grand Encampment of Nevada—Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.—Rebekah Lodges From Institution—Rebekahs in 1904—I. O. O. F. in Nevada in 1904.

"Friendship, Love and Truth," is the watchword of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and their work in Nevada has always been along those lines. It is a strong order, running a race in Nevada with the Knights of

Pythias, to hold second place in the world of secret orders, the Masons being first. Gold Hill was the home of the first lodge, which was organized April 1, 1862. It was given the name of the founder of the I. O. O. F in America, and was known as Wildey Lodge No. 1. The charter members were L. Hite, P. Meyer, W. W. Shelly, J. Pfoutz, M. Schwartz, O. Eastman, J. W. Phillips, W. H. Beegan, H. C. Jacobson, A. D. Elder, J. Lambert and D. Van Vranken. J. W. Phillips was elected N. G.; J. Pfoutz, V. G.; and W. H. Beegan, Secretary.

On April 14, 1862, Silver City Lodge No. 62 was instituted in Silver City with P. J. H. Smith, Casper Naupt, W. G. Blakely, R. C. O'Neill and F. McMahan as charter members.

Mount Davidson Lodge No. 3 was instituted at Virginia City, April 22, 1862, with E. Bond, A. Phillipson, J. Steele, M. Holmes, J. W. Noyes, W. B. Hall and H. J. Witte as charter members and first officers.

On April 25, 1862, Carson Lodge No. 4 was instituted in Carson City. D. B. Woolf, E. B. Rail, J. H. Wayman, E. Barkely, J. W. West, B. F. Clark, M. Bick, J. Mandlebaum, W. D. Noland, F. W. Blake, J. Wagner and F. A. Tritle were the charter members.

Dayton was the home of Dayton Lodge No. 5, which was instituted June 2, 1863. The charter members were R. E. McConnell, L. Lamb, I. G. Harlan, J. B. Brazelton, D. J. McQuilty, T. Madden, W. Haydon and J. E. Sabine.

Esmeralda Lodge No. 6 was instituted in Aurora, September 16, 1863, with J. Fisher, W. Eichelrath, M. Schwartz, G. O. Kies, J. W. Riens, J. W. Simpson, C. Cardinell, E. P. Davis and F. Lambert as charter members.

A second lodge was instituted in Virginia City on January 15, 1864, and given the title of Nevada Lodge No. 7. The charter members were D. B. Woolf, D. M. Love, T. Heffron, M. White, J. A. McQuaid, I. Pforshniener, J. Feldberg, F. Denver, R. M. Black and C. M. Cornell.

Washoe Lodge No. 8 was instituted in Washoe, January 18, 1864, with J. Stark, H. Barton, L. Wertheimer, W. M. Bradley, T. H. McGrath, and C. A. Gibson as charter members.

On January 23, 1864, Austin Lodge No. 9 was instituted in Austin, the successor to an Odd Fellows association which had been organized September 12, the year previous. The charter members were A. D. Rock, N. R. Davis, J. H. Crane, F. V. Drake and E. X. Willard.

A third lodge was instituted in Virginia City on May 18, 1865, and was entitled Virginia Lodge No. 10. The charter members were E. Bond, F. B. Smith, W. L. Von Allen, D. N. Love, J. S. Kaneen, E. W. Hines, W. Doolin, C. M. Brown, J. Steele, C. Finley, G. C. Burnett, G. Downey, J. Earle, J. B. Rennie and J. B. Farrington.

A second lodge was instituted in Austin on March 14, 1867. It lived only three years, surrendering its charter in 1871.

Virginia City secured a fourth lodge on April 4, 1867, in Olive Branch Lodge No. 12. The charter members were C. M. Cornell, H. S. Winn, W. H. Virden, A. Williams, J. B. Safford, H. Somers, J. Estep, R. M. Black, B. Callaghan, J. L. Durant, M. Collins, T. Cowin and J. Cowin.

Gold Hill received its second lodge October 8, 1868, it being given the name of Parker Lodge No. 13. The charter members were H. H. Motze, J. Nelson, S. E. H. Spurling, W. H. Dolman, G. Stockle, D. Young, J. F. Parks and E. Schaefer.

Reno received her first lodge, Truckee Lodge No. 14, on October 28, 1868. Its charter members were G. W. Cunningham, W. L. Hudnall, T. P. Sikes, B. F. Ingram, J. Borland, D. Lachman and T. F. Lewis.

Genoa Lodge No. 15 was instituted in Genoa, December 25, 1868, with L. S. Greenlaw, J. Kilpatrick, J. Martin, and I. W. Duncan as the first officers, there being no record of the charter members.

J. E. Sabine, T. W. McGren, T. V. Julien, J. Barnes, C. F. Moeller, C. Haupt, J. Hunkins, were the charter members of Humboldt Lodge No. 16, which was instituted in Winnemucca on August 29, 1869.

On April 26, 1870, the seventeenth lodge, Hamilton Lodge, was instituted in Hamilton by the following charter members: J. P. Dayton, J. T. Matthewson, J. O. Darrow, J. Marchant, J. W. Simpson and R. Sadler.

Elko Lodge No. 18 was instituted in Elko on October 19, 1889, with these charter members: A. J. Clark, J. B. Fitch, T. C. Kenyon, F. A. Rogers, E. S. Yeates, J. Ainly, C. B. Johns and W. A. Harvey.

Reno Lodge No. 19 was instituted in Reno on May 18, 1871, with D. H. Pine, J. S. Sellers, D. McKay, W. T. Frank, P. B. Comstock, J. Harwood, N. J. Roff, T. Forbes, D. C. Martin, H. P. Cowels, N. C. Kenney, and R. Harrison as charter members.

Carson City was the home of Capitol Lodge No. 20, which was instituted July 28, 1871. The charter members were: W. D. Torreyson, J. H. Connor, G. H. Maish, J. D. Minor, J. Trap, D. G. Kitzmeyer, J. A. Risdon, G. W. Chedic, J. W. Waters, J. W. Robinson, G. W. White, and N. McD. Kennedy.

Buena Vista Lodge No. 21 was instituted in Unionville on October 26, 1871, with S. S. Grass, E. D. Kelly, F. X. Banks, H. A. Waldo, James McCormick, O. R. Leonard and J. W. Tyler as charter members.

Eureka Lodge No. 22 was instituted in Eureka on March 14, 1872, the charter members being: M. Borowsky, M. Levy, W. Head, E. L. Willard, A. Charson, O. Peterson, P. Keyser, C. G. Hybbard, Q. Waidhass, C. Goll, N. Raffaelovich, W. Emery, S. Aschiem, S. Ridge, M. Fredenburg, W. A.

Seaton, S. Goldstone, E. E. Phillips, E. Schaefer, J. H. Haslam, and James Stewart.

Pioche was selected for No. 23, Pioche Lodge being instituted in that city on September 10, 1872, with the following for the charter members: J. W. Wright, E. M. Crane, H. M. Barnes, H. Boone, E. Willett, A. Brown, and J. R. James.

Belmont Lodge No. 24 was instituted in Belmont on March 5, 1873, the following being the charter members: W. S. McCornick, J. Cornelius, R. N. Oliver, S. Black, J. H. Hatch, T. Wharburton, J. Burnett.

Paradise Valley received the 25th lodge, Paradise Lodge, which was instituted on October 17, 1873. Its charter members were: R. H. Scott, T. Shirley, R. F. James, B. F. Riley, T. Mullineaux, and F. Bauman.

Palisade Lodge No. 26 was instituted in Palisade on April 23, 1874, the charter members being: J. B. Tolley, J. Marchant, J. Talbott, J. C. Wilkinson, J. B. Rosburg, C. Zimmerman, W. S. Evans, D. L. Davis and W. N. Rabbits.

Mountain Lodge No. 27 was instituted in Eureka on May 11, 1875. Its charter members were: C. G. Hubbard, N. Simonson, J. Beese, P. Wagner, T. J. White, R. A. Doak, and James Hunkins.

Tybo Lodge No. 28 was instituted in Tybo on April 17, 1877. S. Rosenthal, J. Gregovich, J. Wheatly, J. D. Page, D. O'Niel, R. Wheatly, W. Wheatly, J. S. Hammond, D. B. Austin, R. N. Oliver and J. T. Walker were the charter members. This lodge was the successor to an Odd Fellows' Association which had been organized on December 18 of the year previous. A hall of brick had been built by the Association costing over \$3,000, which the lodge paid the association for, the latter disbanding when the lodge was instituted.

Cornucopia instituted Lodge No. 29, named for the town, on May 31, 1877, D. Meacham, M. Tobias, A. S. Eisenberg, W. W. Rogers, S. L. Stark, and W. T. Early being the charter members.

Tuscarora Lodge No. 30 was instituted in Tuscarora on June 7, 1878, by the following charter members: E. S. Yeates, G. W. Phillips, A. D. Ayers, A. P. Adams, D. B. Higgins, L. Curry, M. Tiffany, and A. D. Walsh. This lodge succeeded an Association formed the year previous.

Battle Mountain Lodge No. 31, of Battle Mountain, was instituted on March 19, 1879. Its charter members were: R. McBeth, J. McWilliams, J. Bachedler, F. Northway, P. T. Mackrow and A. D. Lemaire.

Gardnerville Lodge No. 36 was instituted in Gardnerville, Douglas county, February 27, 1897, with 11 charter members, and added 17 new members same date.

An Association was formed in Grantsville on November 17, 1878, as

there was no lodge nearer than Austin. It had 15 members, but soon was reduced to 10. Its object was to care for the sick and helpless members of the Order in that vicinity. J. Irvine was president, R. L. Thomas, secretary, and A. J. Franklin, treasurer. A similar Association was organized in Cherry Creek in March, 1880, the following being officers: Dr. J. H. Toiford, president; E. K. Phipps, secretary, and Jacob Weber, treasurer. The nearest lodge was at Hamilton. This Association purchased a cemetery for deceased members. It started with 22 members, gradually declining.

SUBORDINATE ENCAMPMENTS, I. O. O. F.

The Grand Encampment of California gave authority for the first six Encampments in Nevada. No. 7 was authorized by the Sovereign Grand Lodge and the last three by the Grand Encampment of Nevada.

Pioneer Encampment No. 1 was instituted in Virginia City on July 17, 1864, its charter members being: D. B. Woolf, I. Pforzheimer, E. Bond, W. Heaton, F. Seely, J. L. Durant, J. S. Kaneen.

Carson Encampment No. 2 was instituted on November 18, 1867, in Carson City, by the following charter members: A. Waitz, J. S. Vandyke, W. D. Torreyson, A. Curry, G. Tuffy, D. B. Boyd, A. M. Clark.

Piute Encampment No. 3 was instituted in Virginia City on February 20, 1867. D. M. Love, C. Sutterly, C. Finly, S. Rosener, G. T. Finn, J. A. Moch, G. Downey, C. J. Collins, were the charter members.

Reese River Encampment was instituted at Austin, on November 19, 1869, by the following charter members: F. V. Drake, W. A. Rankin, H. Sarter, H. Van Winkle, L. Steiner and T. Obenfelder.

Reno Encampment No. 5 was instituted on January 8, 1872, its charter members being: A. Prescott, A. Trant, M. Ash, J. F. Ferguson, R. A. Frazier, A. F. Hitchcock, and J. P. Richardson.

Garden Valley Encampment No. 6 was instituted with the following charter members at Dayton on December 13, 1873: W. H. Hill, H. Kennedy, L. L. Crockett, L. Lamb, L. Stoner, J. Newman, T. P. Mack, T. Shedden, L. A. Guild, J. D. Sims, P. Barnes, J. Gates, J. S. Dallas and S. Allen.

Silver State Encampment was instituted on February 17, 1874, in Virginia City, being No. 7. The charter members were: F. V. Drake, H. Black, L. Schoenfeldt, J. E. Guild, J. Russ, W. James, F. Schmadeke.

Mount Vernon Encampment No. 8 was instituted in Pioche on June 17, 1875. Its charter members were: R. H. Elam, H. S. Lubuck, J. A. Spraker, J. N. Curtis, D. A. Fulks, S. W. Steele, and C. F. Bowen.

Elko Encampment No. 9, of Elko, was instituted on September 3, 1877, with fifteen charter members, the following being selected for officers: M.

P. Freeman, R. R. Bigelow, H. W. Brown, P. A. Rowe, G. Russell, W. Chase.

Bullion Encampment No. 10 was instituted in Eureka, September 6, 1877, with 21 charter members, and from them were selected the following for first officers: W. H. Davenport, W. Doolin, B. C. Levy, A. T. Stearns, W. J. Smith, R. Sadler.

GRAND LODGE AND GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

The Grand Lodge of Nevada, I. O. O. F., was formed in 1867, the first ten lodges having been formed under the jurisdiction of California. The convention organizing it was held in Virginia City January 21, 1867, the Grand Master being J. S. Van Dyke; the Deputy Grand Master, J. W. Tyler; Grand Warden, P. J. H. Smith; Grand Secretary, R. H. Taylor; Grand Treasurer, R. M. Black; Grand Representative, J. E. Sabine; Grand Chaplain, J. A. Collins; Grand Marshal, J. B. Brazelton; Grand Conductor, C. Finley; Grand Guardian, D. L. Beam; Grand Herald, C. C. Wright.

The Grand Encampment of Nevada, I. O. O. F., was organized in Carson City, December 28, 1874, the dispensation being granted the February following. At that time the encampments of the state had 321 members, and a revenue of \$3,500. The first officers were: J. C. Smith, G. P.; W. H. Hill, G. H. P.; G. W. Chedic, G. S. W.; C. W. Jones, G. J. W.; F. V. Drake, G. S.; G. Tufty, G. T.; H. O. Douchy, G. M.; C. H. Maish, G. S.; J. V. Peers, Dep't G. S.

REBEKAH DEGREE LODGES.

Colfax Lodge No. 1 was organized in Virginia City some time in the seventies, but no record could be obtained of organization or first officers. The Noble Grand in 1881 was Mrs. C. A. Hancock; Mrs. M. Lochlin, V. G.; Mrs. J. M. Lamb, R. S.; Mrs. I. Goodfriend, T.; Mrs. A. A. Goe, P. S. In 1903 the officers were: N. G., Minnie Mudd; V. G., Lillian Richards; S., Mrs. H. V. Lawson; T., A. Greenhalgh; P. S., Julia Murphy; D. D. P., Fredrica Shade.

Esther Lodge No. 4 was the only other lodge making any reports to the Grand Lodge. It was organized May 13, 1880, and the fate of the lodge was unlucky as the date of its organization. It went into oblivion with Lodges 2, 3, and 11, and the lodges of Rebekahs and officers in existence in 1903 were in addition to No. 1:

Harmony No. 5, of Dayton. N. G., Daisy Lothrop; V. G., Emile Tailleur; R. S., Mrs. L. Whitten; T., Emma Lothrop; D. D. P., Annie E. Mack.

Naomi No. 6, of Paradise. N. G., Dora Lye; V. G., Francis Case; R. S., Mrs. Nellie Mealey; T., Eva Byrnes; D. D. P., Minnie Bradshaw.

Nevada No. 7, of Reno. N. G., May Dunning; V. G., Tillie Neasham;

R. S., Miss L. LaLotte; T., Mary Brown; P. S., Lizzie Curtis; D. D. P., Lizzie McGrew.

Diamond No. 8, of Eureka. N. G., Melia Fletcher; V. G., Grace Travers; R. S., F. J. Brossemer; T., W. J. Hooper; D. D. P., Caroline Lewis.

Queen Esther No. 9, of Wadsworth. N. G., Luella Buller; V. G., Lulu Behler; R. S., Mrs. L. Herbert; T., Anna Sisson; P. S., Nellie Bastian; D. D. P., Josephine Beemer.

Ruth No. 10, of Genoa. N. G., Mary Heimsoth; V. G., Mattie Jepson; R. S., Rose Klotz; T., Ida McCormick; D. D. P., Mabel Ritchford.

Martha No. 12, of De Lamar. N. G., R. J. Gordon; V. G., Libbie Reed; R. S., Charles Fernander; T., Mary Pettee; D. D. P., Margaret Kendrick.

Austin No. 13, of Austin. N. G., Mary Christian; V. G., Etta Hodge; R. S., M. Polkinghorne; T., Susan Mitchell; D. D. P., Jessie Schmittlein.

Capitol No. 14, of Carson City. N. G., Della Dorrity; V. G., M. Lindsay; R. S., Mrs. M. Furlong; T., M. Kitzmeyer; P. S., Jenny Jacobs; D. D. P., Mary McCabe.

Ivy No. 15, of Elko. N. G., Molly E. Lane; V. G., Pearl Bruce; R. S., V. Bruce; T., Marie Mayer; P. S., Libbie Harris; D. D. P., Ella Grant.

Silver Star No. 16, of Tuscarora. N. G., Alma Plumb; V. G., Etta Douglas; R. S., F. Doherty; T., Bessie Henderson; P. S., Clara Plumb; D. D. P., Bessie Dove.

Garden City No. 17, of Lovelocks. N. G., Lizzie Marker; V. G., Etta Thies; R. S., Addie Stoker; T., Myrtle Marker; D. D. P., Emily Marker.

Loyal No. 18, of Battle Mountain. N. G., N. R. Ramsdell; V. G., Lisette Hoffman; R. S., L. A. Lemaire; T., Jane Woolcock; D. D. P., Kate Lemaire.

Fair Oak No. 19, of Winnemucca, sent no report 1903 nor in 1902. Her D. D. P. is not assigned. It is probable that the charter of Fair Oak will be recalled as members fail to attend to duties or to meetings.

Queen of the Lake No. 20, of Hawthorne. N. G., Emma Marx; V. G., Rose White; R. S., Mrs. A. Wichman; T., Lydia J. King; P. S., J. H. Miller; D. D. P., Della Woodruff.

Martha Washington No. 21, of Gardnerville. N. G., Pearl Rankin; V. G., M. Heningsen; R. S., A. Goldstein; T., Edna Neilson; D. D. P., Georgie Dangberg.

At the Rebekah Assembly, held in June, 1903, the following officers were elected: President, Mary E. Woodbury, of Reno; Vice President, Jennie T. Coll, of Tuscarora; Warden, Ella Gillilan, of Paradise; Secretary, Anna M. Warren, of Virginia City; Treasurer, Emma A. Lothrop, of Dayton; Trustees: Mary J. Mack, of Virginia City; Adda Leeper, of Reno; and Emma B. Coffin, of Dayton.

At the same meeting the finance committee reported \$609.25 cash in hand and capitation tax on 846 members in the state. The expenses were estimated at \$425. The majority of the lodges reported a gain in membership, while some few showed discouraging losses, due to business depression, and in some instances lack of interest.

CONSOLIDATIONS, I. O. O. F.

Willey Lodge No. 1, of Gold Hill, consolidated with the Virginia Lodge, and is now known as Willey No. 3.

Carson Lodge No. 4 consolidated with Capitol Lodge No. 20, at Carson City, October 28, 1895, and is now known as Capitol Lodge No. 4.

Truckee Lodge No. 14 consolidated with Reno Lodge No. 19 on May 2, 1901.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

K. OF P. AND OTHER ORDERS.

First Lodge in Nevada—Present Lodges—G. A. R.—Consolidations and Present Posts—Independent Order of Red Men—Aeries of Eagles—The Elks in Nevada—Their Fine Building at Reno—Rathbone Sisters—Degree of Honor—Ladies' Relief Corps.

The Knights of Pythias founded their order upon the ancient story of Damon and Pythias, those shining examples of devoted and honorable friendship, who were the disciples of the Pythagorean principles of friendship. The first lodge was instituted in Nevada in 1873, March 23, at Virginia City, through the efforts of S. H. Goddard. It was known as Nevada Lodge No. 1. The charter members were: E. F. Clarkson, J. P. Flanningham, M. Nelson, A. G. Koch, C. Becker, J. W. Varney, A. Borlini, P. Gugnina, G. Bettinger, F. Schroeder, M. Strouse, W. P. Bowden, T. H. Quinlan, W. Waltz.

Damon Lodge No. 2 was instituted in Carson City, July 18, 1873, the charter members numbering 18.

Mystic Lodge No. 3, of Gold Hill, was instituted November 24, 1874. There were 45 charter members.

Carson Lodge No. 4, of Carson City, was instituted in 1873, December 21. There were 24 charter members.

Humboldt Lodge No. 5, of Genoa, was instituted in March, 1874, with 23 charter members. It surrendered its charter in less than a year and its paraphernalia was delivered to Nevada Lodge No. 1, when that lodge lost all its property in the great fire of 1875. At a later fire all this property was burned.

Lincoln Lodge No. 6 was instituted in Virginia City, on March 29, 1874, with 11 charter members. It grew wonderfully and then declined with other secret orders. It was suspended in 1875 but reinstated a month later.

Beatific Lodge No. 8 was instituted in Eureka on September 22, 1874, with 25 charter members.

Amity Lodge No. 8 was instituted in Reno on January 31, 1875. It had 20 charter members but grew rapidly.

Toiyabe Lodge No. 9 was instituted in Austin on November 9, 1875. It had only ten charter members.

Argenta Lodge No. 10, of Battle Mountain, was instituted on July 20, 1876, with 25 charter members.

Triumph Lodge No. 11 was instituted in Virginia City on October 29, its charter members being members of Mystic Lodge of Gold Hill. For a time it met in Gold Hill.

Lyon Lodge No. 12, of Dayton, was instituted on October 15, 1880, with 19 charter members.

The Knights of Pythias lodges in Nevada are as follows, the number of members, and number of lodge, with the name of the Keeper of the Records, being all that was obtainable in 1904.

Nevada No. 1, Virginia City; 118 members; K. of R., H. G. Maish.

Carson Lodge No. 4, Carson City; 100 members; K. of R., P. H. Mulcahy.

Beatific Lodge No. 7, of Eureka; 41 members; K. of R., S. Reynolds.

Amity Lodge No. 8, of Reno; 130 members; K. of R., S. H. Rosenthal.

Toiyabe Lodge No. 9, of Austin; 43 members; K. of R., O. J. Clifford.

Argenta Lodge No. 10, of Battle Mountain; 25 members; F. E. Woolcock, K. of R.

Lyon Lodge No. 12, of Dayton; 39 members; K. of R., E. F. Hayard.

Elko Lodge No. 15; 53 members; K. of R., W. G. Kline.

Esmeralda Lodge No. 16, of Hawthorne; 51 members; K. of R., W. J. Henley.

Owyhee Lodge No. 14, of Tuscarora; 47 members; K. of R., W. J. Stuckler.

Pyramid Lodge No. 19, of Wadsworth; 71 members; K. of R., T. L. Bellam.

Ivanhoe Lodge No. 18, of Winnemucca; 34 members; K. of R., C. B. Brown.

Myrtle Lodge No. 20, of Verdi; 33 members; K. of R., J. E. Sanchereua.

Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 21, of De Lamar; 36 members; K. of R., J. W. Scott.

Aquila Lodge No. 22, of Lovelocks; 72 members; K. of R., O. T. Owens.

Wells Lodge No. 23, of Wells; 52 members; K. of R., E. F. Stanton.

Alpine Lodge No. 24, of Fallon; 28 members; K. of R., R. T. Fortune.

Mizpah Lodge No. 25, of Tonopah; 45 members; K. of R., A. P. Kanters.

RATHBONE SISTERS.

The Auxiliary of the Knights of Pythias is known as Rathbone Sisters. There is a temple in nearly every large city of Nevada where there is a Knights of Pythias lodge. The one at Reno, Calanthe Temple No. 11, is the largest, having for charter members, 130. It now has 143 members and is constantly growing. It was instituted on May 12, 1902, by the State Organizer, Ida M. Pike, who was assisted by Pyramid Temple No. 10, of Wadsworth. They have no insurance branch yet. The officers are as follows:

P. M. E. C., Mrs. Harriet Williams; M. E. C., Mrs. Bertha Doane; E. S., Miss Ivan Sessions; E. J., Mrs. Kate Dromiach; M. of T., Miss Edna Robinson; M. of F., Mrs. Dora Ziegler; M. of R. & C., Mrs. Jennie Kerr; P. of T., Mrs. Ruby Lumsford; G. of O. T., Mrs. Carrie V. Sessions.

Mrs. Catherine Marsh, of Virginia City, is at the head of the Grand Lodge, G. M. of R. & C.

G. A. R. OF NEVADA.

Of late years there has been a wonderful falling off in the membership of the G. A. R. of Nevada. In 1868 the ex-Union veterans of Virginia City organized under the name of "Boys in Blue" to promote the election of U. S. Grant to the presidency. Later they reorganized as Post No. 8, G. A. R. Their first Commander was A. H. W. Creigh. They went out of existence in the fire of 1875, having 60 members. In 1878 they organized again as Phil Kearney Post No. 10. They had 20 members, and soon 40. G. E. Gaukin was Commander. Stanton Post No. 29, which was organized in 1870, with J. A. Burlingame as Post Commander, disbanded three years later, or rather consolidated with Phil Kearney Post in 1878, after a brief reorganization as Stanton Post No. 10.

Other posts organized and passed out of existence were: Baker Post No. 11 of Pioche; McPherson Post No. 12, of Reno; Col. Baker Post No. 13, of Cherry Creek, and Upton Post of Eureka. The only posts now are Phil Kearney Post No. 10, of Virginia City, General O. M. Mitchell No. 69, of Reno, Custer Post No. 5, of Carson City, and McDermitt Post, of Winnemucca. The latter post is all but out of existence, and it is probable the posts of Carson, Reno and Virginia will be consolidated in one post, in Reno city, under the title of Gen. O. M. Mitchell Post No. 69. This post was

organized in 1884. and chartered October 2, 1884. Its present officers are: E. J. Wood, Post Commander; C. J. Kienast, Senior Vice Commander; G. W. Robison, Junior Vice Commander; Dr. G. H. Thoma, Surgeon; G. O. Wright, Chaplain; A. G. Fletcher, Quartermaster; Walter S. Long, Adjutant. Major Long is National Aide de Camp on staff of Commander in Chief, and also special Aide de Camp on staff of Department Commander, in charge of patriotic instruction.

The Reno post has a fine cemetery, and through the efforts of Congressman Van Duzer marble headstones for deceased members have been obtained from the government and were placed in position on April 3, 1904. The different posts have Relief Corps, the one in Reno being especially active. The membership of the posts is: Custer No. 5, 12 members; Phil Kearney No. 10, 54 members; G. O. Mitchell Post No. 69, 70 members. The membership of Phil Kearney Relief Corps No. 85, of Virginia City, is 17; Custer Relief Corps No. 15, of Carson City, is 18, and of Gen. O. M. Mitchell Corps No. 27, of Reno, is 60.

ORDER OF ELKS.

The Reno Lodge of B. P. O. Elks No. 597 was organized in Reno on June 30, 1900. H. J. Gosse being the moving spirit and assisting in the organization. D. D. G. E. R., F. L. Gray, instituted the lodge, assisted by officers from Sacramento, Grass Valley and other points. The first officers were: Exalted Ruler, H. J. Gosse; Esteemed Leading Knight, F. D. Duncan; Esteemed Loyal Knight, W. L. Cox; A. E. Cheney, Esteemed Leading Knight; Kyle Kinney, Secretary; H. P. Kearns, Secretary. There were 45 in the class. The local Elks had a band out to greet the visitors and after the initiation a grand banquet was served.

W. L. Cox was elected Exalted Ruler at the next election and he was succeeded successively by Frank Stewart, A. E. Cheney, Joseph McCormack, and Ralph B. Hawcroft, the latter serving in 1904.

The Elks laid the corner stone of a \$35,000 lodge building September 30, 1903, with appropriate ceremonies, H. J. Gosse being Master of Ceremonies. Elks came from far and near to assist. It was formally dedicated on April 23, 1904. Elks came from all over the coast, Sacramento and San Francisco Elks predominating. A grand banquet closed the ceremonies.

A. O. U. W.

The first lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was instituted in Eureka, March 11, 1879. The first officers were M. Rockman, P. M. W.; H. A. Unruh, N. W.; E. A. Robinson, foreman; C. J. Scanland, O.; I. C. C. Whitmore, recorder; B. C. Lévy, financier; W. Pardy, receiver; F. W. Penfield, G.; S. S. Slass, I. W. There were 32 charter members. Several lodges

have been instituted in the principal cities of the state, Reno lodge being especially flourishing. R. H. Buncel is G. M.; and R. Buncel is foreman. H. F. Pavola is overseer.

The Degree of Honor is the auxiliary of the A. O. U. W., and there are lodges in Reno, Carson City, Virginia City, Hawthorne, Dayton, Winnemucca and Elko. Ivy Lodge No. 4 was instituted in Reno in March, 1900, by P. S. M. W., J. W. Kinsley. There were 48 charter members. The present officers are P. C. of H., Alma Pavola; C. of H., Gertrude Buncel; L. of H., Kate Kline; C. of C., Mrs. D. Smith; Usher, Mrs. M. Buncel; Financier, Dora Ziegler; Recorder, Mrs. Jennie Kerr.

The A. O. U. W. and the Degree of Honor are making arrangements for a lodge in Harriman. Supreme Deputy C. S. Thurston is to visit Harriman to assist in installing the order there.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles, although only in existence in Nevada for three years, has six aeries, being represented in Tonopah, Winnemucca, Elko, Virginia City, Carson City and Reno. There are 800 members in all. Reno Aerie No. 207 was instituted in Reno, February 20, 1902, with 61 charter members. January 1, 1904, it had over 200 members. Among its members are John Sparks, Governor of Nevada; L. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor; Congressman Van Duzer and Assemblymen P. J. McCarran and W. D. R. Graham; Senator A. Livingston. Present officers are: G. W. Perkins, senior past president; G. W. Pettigrew, junior past president; G. W. Callahan, worthy president. The motto of the order is "Liberty, Truth, Justice and Equality."

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

The Grand Council of I. O. R. M., of Nevada, was instituted January 7, 1873, Jonas Seeley being the G. T. Piute Tribe No. 1 was organized at Carson City, January 19, 1879, with A. Curry as Sachem. There were 20 charter members.

In 1904 there were Red Men lodges at Tuscarora, Carson City and Virginia City. The Grand Lodge is at Carson City, C. E. Slingerland being Great Sachem. Washoe Tribe No. 11 was organized in Reno with a full complement of officers, H. R. Cooke being Sachem. It disbanded in three months.

VARIOUS SECRET ORDERS.

The Independent Order of Foresters have several lodges in the state and several auxiliaries. It is a beneficiary order. The first lodge of the order in Nevada was instituted in Virginia City in 1879.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Order of Pendo, the Fraternal

Brotherhood, the Italian Benevolent Society, the Order of Dania, Woodmen of the World, Maccabees, Sons of the Revolution, Caledonians, and Italian Druids, all have lodges in the state, some only one. Many have auxiliaries.

The Modern Woodmen of the World, though only established two years in Nevada, are growing rapidly, each Camp having an auxiliary of Royal Neighbors. Peavine Camp was organized in Reno in 1901, and the others later.

The Pioneers formed two societies, Society of Pacific Coast Pioneers and Reese River Pioneers, the former in 1872 and the latter the year following. Both have disbanded. The magnificent museum of curiosities belonging to the former society was by them donated to the state. It is now in an upper room of the State printing office in Carson. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Orvis Ring, acts as curator. It is a valuable collection: many of the Indian relics it would be impossible to duplicate.

Nevada is, as are all mining states, a strong union state. There are Miners' Unions in every town of any size. The first one was organized in Virginia City in 1863, and the last two at Tonopah and Gold Field. The unions have helped the miners greatly in Nevada. The Miners' Union Library was established in 1877 in Virginia City. The first building was swept away in the great fire there and the present one was erected in 1876 at a cost of \$15,000. There is not only the library but a ball and chess room. There are many thousands of dollars' worth of books in the library.

The Nevada State Medical Society was organized in 1878 and is increasing in membership all the time. The Historical and Scientific Society was organized in 1865 and did good work in early days.

The Wheelmen's Club of Reno is a unique organization, organized by the leading business men of Reno to provide a place for young men to pass leisure hours. From a small beginning it has grown until it possesses a magnificent building with all athletic and social paraphernalia. Its teams in many branches of athletic work have proved victorious and the name is known all over the west.

Next door to the Wheelmen's Club is the Nevada Club, also owning its own building. It is purely social, known as an adjunct of Reno's 400. Its membership includes both men and women.

The Y. M. C. A. and its auxiliaries are well established in Nevada. In fact there is scarcely a secret, fraternal or benevolent or social order not represented in Nevada, if it is by only one organization.

CHAPTER XXIX.

INDIAN ANNALS OF NEVADA.

In detailing reminiscences of Indian troubles in Nevada, the narrator generally gives the "tale as told him," for there are few survivors of to-day who actually saw any of the incidents they relate, and Poor Lo is, according to representation, or misrepresentation, always the aggressor. To prove this contrary to the facts one has but to turn back the records to the first inscription, the first meeting of the white and red men, in 1832.

It will be remembered that in a foregoing chapter mention is made of the trapping expedition of Milton Sublette, in 1832, and authentic history states that in this party were the men who started the murdering of Indians out of wanton cruelty. Opposed to this is the story of the life and death of Jedediah S. Smith, which states that when he was on his first return trip from California, in 1825, all of his party but two "were shot and killed, Smith escaping with Galbraith and Turner," and he finally met death "by the arrow of an ambushed Indian assassin on Cimarron river." Be that as it may, the first account of Indian contact with white men, in which there were hostilities on either side, was in 1832.

Among the trappers with Sublette was Joe Meek, and he shot down and instantly killed a Shoshone Indian. He defended his action by saying that it was a gentle hint to the Indians not to steal any of their traps. He was asked if any had been stolen, but said, "No, but he looked as if he was going to."

Joe Walker, the famous trapper and guide, was the next aggressor, when with the Bonneville expedition of 1833. Meek was also one of this party and probably urged the action taken. At first the Indians had been afraid of the curious looking pale faces, but as they saw they were unharmed, they, childlike, followed them in greatly increasing numbers. So many of the articles used by the scouts were new to them that occasionally one of the Indians would steal some trifling thing. But generally they kept at what they considered a safe distance, not knowing the power of the rifles, or, indeed, that there was such a thing in existence.

Then followed an event which fails to show any reason therefor, and which also shows the white man in a poor light. One morning the trappers were preparing to cross the Humboldt river, by fording; on the opposite shore stood a number of Shoshone Indians, watching their movements with great curiosity. By order of Walker, who said afterwards he feared an attack, the trappers fired upon the Indians, killing twenty-five instantly. Not one Indian tried to return the fire, but fled in every direction, howling and

wailing, overcome with terror at their first introduction to the rifle. The trappers were not content with this wanton murder but chased the Indians as they fled in terror, killing many more, some of the trappers giving the number at seventy-five and the others at over one hundred.

Soon after one of the trappers found some traps missing and cooly shot down the first Indian he met. In the next seventeen years, until 1849, there was no further slaughter of the Indians by the white men. Then emigrants killed a number of Shoshones in a spirit of bravado. That was the last uncalled for murder of Indians which went unpunished. For the next year the Indians of this tribe started to average things up, and kept at it until 1863.

A first attempt at reprisal was made in June of 1850, when one of an emigrant train from Joliet, Illinois, while on picket duty, was shot through the heart with an arrow. In the course of a few hours this party came up with a party of twelve men, standing by seven wagons, the stock having been all stampeded by the Indians. Determined the Indians should not have the wagons and contents, they burned everything which could not be added to the outfit of the first party and went on foot the rest of the way to California. The Indians met a check that same summer, for later on when they stampeded stock from a party of emigrants, there happened to be in the party several mountaineers, and the Indians, Shoshones, were overtaken, over thirty killed and the stock recovered.

This stopped the Indians for a while and all might have been peace if it had not been for the actions of a party of Mormons, among them Walter Cosser, afterwards a resident of Douglas county, Nevada, and the infamous Bill Hickman, whose actions in the Danite murders have made him execrated of men, Hickmen being the guide. The party left Salt Lake to go to California, and en routê shot down two Shoshone Indians, who stood near them watching them curiously. Four days later, on the Humboldt river, these Danites shot and killed two Indians and one Indian woman, and then scalped them. It is small cause for wonder that the Indians lost no time in seeking revenge. To them all white men were the same, and the kindly emigrant externally presented the same aspect as the Destroying Angels.

The killing of Colonel A. Woodard, of the mail contracting firm of Woodard & Chorppening, followed soon. He was killed with two guards, John Hawthorn and Oscar Fitzer, on the very spot where Hickman had killed the Shoshones. The carrier of the east-bound mail, S. A. Kinsey, found the bodies, mangled and mutilated. With his two guards he had a narrow escape, as the Indians laid in ambush, the three whites escaping only by strategy. The body of a white man, name unknown, was found in June

of that year, and his body buried by Joseph Zumwalt and party near Pyramid lake. He had been killed by Pah-Utes, judging from the Indian signs.

EVENTS OF 1852-59.

The Indians began to acquire the stock of the settlers, and this, of course, caused trouble. In the summer of 1852, a party of men under Pearson, a noted Indian fighter afterwards, undertook to recover some stock from a band of Washoe Indians, but had to retreat. Two men, Frank Hall and Cady, determined to try friendly means and went to the Indians with small gifts; the Indians accepted the gifts and then told the two men to "go home," and they lost no time in doing so. All during that year the Indians carried off stock, and the settlers in Carson valley captured two of them, a boy and a man. The latter was set free, after his companion had been killed while trying to escape. Until the year 1857 there were many murders committed on both sides of which there are no authentic records. In the latter year two men, John McMarlin and James Williams, were killed by Washoe Indians while in charge of separate pack trains going from Mormon Station to California.

In 1859 a party of prospectors, among them Peter Lassen, for whom a peak of the mountains in the Sierra Nevada is named, were in the Black Rock country. They separated for a time and Lassen and two men, Clapper and Wyatt, reached a rendezvous agreed upon. Indians fired on them and Clapper was instantly killed. Lassen, brave old hero, rifle in hand, watched the shadows where the enemy lurked, while Wyatt was trying to remove their effects to a safer spot. Another volley and Lassen sank mortally wounded. He told Wyatt to make his escape, which the latter did, bare-backed on one of the horses. The party which had preceded them, reached the rendezvous only to find the two bodies. They buried them where they fell, but in November the body of Lassen, the famous mountaineer, was taken up and buried near Honey Lake.

WHITES BLAMED FOR STORMS.

To add to their real wrongs, the Indians then secured an imaginary one, for when the cruelly severe winter of 1859-60 came, it was easy to believe that the whites were also responsible for this. The red man suffered terribly, and when visited by Governor Roop and party at Truckee Meadow, they were actually afraid to eat the food given them, fearing it was poisoned. Fires were built for them, but many died. In January Dexter E. Demming was murdered at his ranch in Willow Creek valley, and a petition signed by ninety-one white men was sent to Governor Roop, asking him to send out the military forces and punish the Indians. This he did, and a detachment was sent out at once. On January 24th Lieutenant U. J. Tutt reported to

the governor that the murderers had been tracked to the Pah-Ute camp. On the 28th two commissioners were appointed by the governor to visit Winnemucca, the chief of the tribe and demand the murderers, under a treaty Winnemucca had previously made. The commissioners, T. J. Harvey and William Weatherlow, reported on February 11 that their errand was fruitless; not only that, but on the third day out they had been made prisoners over night to prevent them reaching the Pah-Ute camp. They were ordered to return to Honey Lake valley, and on the way a fog came up; taking advantage of this they recrossed the river, finding a camp of the Indians, who refused to give them any information as to the whereabouts of the chiefs. Going ten miles down the Truckee to Pyramid lake, they found the camp of Chief Winnemucca, and to their disappointment were told that he would not go to Honey valley. He said he knew that, if he acted according to the treaty he would give up the murderers, but he would not obey the treaty conditions. He would not promise to try to prevent future depredations. He declared that the white men must pay him sixteen thousand dollars for Honey valley. After leaving camp the two commissioners found that Winnemucca was making the unprotected herders give him two beeves weekly, and they had to do it, as they could not get near the settlements owing to the deep snows.

Finally the commissioners returned home. Governor Roop asked aid from the Pacific Department in the following document, now historic, as its failure resulted in the horrible death of so many brave men. It follows, in full:

General Clarke, U. S. A.,

Commander of the Pacific Department.

Sir:—We are about to be plunged into a bloody and protracted war with the Pah-Ute Indians. Within the last nine months there have been seven of our citizens murdered by the Indians. Up to the last murder we were unable to fasten the depredations on any particular tribe, but always believed it was the Pah-Utes, yet did not wish to blame them until we were sure of the facts. On the thirteenth day of last month, Mr. Dexter E. Demming was most brutally murdered in his own house, and plundered of everything and his horses driven off. As soon as I was informed of the facts I at once sent out fifteen men after the murderers (there being snow on the ground they could be easily traced) with orders to follow on their tracks until they could find out to what tribe they belonged, and if they would prove to be Pah-Utes, not to give them battle, but to return and report, as we had, some two years ago, made a treaty with the Pah-Utes, one of the stipulations being that if any of their tribe committed any murders or depredations on any of the whites we were first to go to the chiefs and that they would deliver up the murderers or make redress, and that we were to do the same on our part with them. On the third day out they came on to the Indians and found them to be Pah-Utes, to which I call your attention

to the paper marked "A." Immediately on receiving this report and agreeable to the said treaty, I sent Captain William Weatherlow and Thomas J. Harvey, as commissioners, to proceed to the Pah-Utes' headquarters, and there inform the chief of this murder and demand redress. Here allow me to call your attention to the paper marked "B." It is now pretty well an established fact that the Pah-Utes killed those eight men, one of them being Mr. Peter Lassen. How soon others must fall is not known, for war is now inevitable. We have but few good arms and but little ammunition.

Therefore, I would most respectfully call upon you for a company of dragoons to come to our aid at once, as it may save a ruinous war, to show them that we have other help besides our own citizens, they knowing our weakness. And if it is not in your power at present to dispatch a company of men here, I do most respectfully demand of you arms and ammunition, with a field piece to drive them out of their forts. A four or six-pounder is indispensable in fighting the Pah-Utes. We have no Indian agent to call on, so it is to you we look for assistance.

I remain your humble servant,

Isaac Roop,
Governor of Nevada Territory.

Susanville, February 12, 1860.

P. S.—Dear Sir:—If you should forward to us arms, ammunition, etc., I hereby appoint Col. I. H. Lewis to receive and receipt for and bring them here at once.

I. Roop.

Despite the urgency of the case, General Clarke sent neither men nor arms, and in May followed the outbreak resulting in such loss of life. It was the commencement of the most important Indian war Nevada ever suffered.

The Pah-Utes took the initiative. They held a great council the latter part of April, 1860, at Pyramid lake, to decide what to do to prevent further encroachment, as they termed it, by the whites. Before the 1st of May a large number were there, from all over the territory. Of the big chiefs all were for war, save only one, Numaga, and his efforts were in vain.

Of the big chiefs who urged the war, nearly all met with violent ends. Some of the chiefs were not Pah-Utes. One, Qu-da-zo-bo-eat, was a Shoshone who had married a Pah-Ute woman. Sa-wa-da-be-bo was half Pah-Ute and half Bannock. The former was killed by his own tribe for getting them into trouble by stealing stock. The latter was killed by the whites. Sa-a-ba, a Smoke creek Indian, who had married a sister of Old Winnemucca, was also killed by a fellow tribesman. No-jo-mud, chief of the Honey lake tribe, was killed also by his tribe for his continued hostility to the whites. Ho-zi-a was killed by Captain Dick. Yur-dy, called Joaquin by the whites, died a natural death. Se-quin-a-ta lived afterwards on the reservation, dying there; he was the one who prevented any peace talk before the battle commenced,

by rushing his followers past Young Winnemucca (Numaga), as he halted his band to try and have a talk with the whites.

Mo-guan-no-go, known to the whites as Captain Soo, later became a great friend to the whites and was killed for leading soldiers into the Black Rock country where they killed some Pah-Utes. The real chief of all. Old Winnemucca, said nothing, for or against war, though he favored the latter. He saw that it was coming any way and wanted his own skirts clear.

NUMAGA, THE PEACE CHIEF.

Of them all, only one stood forth for peace, and that was Numaga. He was called Young Winnemucca by the whites, who supposed him a war chief. His own name told his nature, meaning the giver of food and indicating a generous, kindly man. The chief in command of the Indians at the battle of Pyramid lake was Poito or Old Winnemucca. The two were enemies, not by choice of Numaga, but of the former. Numaga lived on the reservation, and was leader of that tribe, and was not related to Old Winnemucca. Numaga was an Indian chief, but he was also a statesman and diplomat.

Numaga knew the real power of the whites, and the other Indians did not. He had lived in California and associated with whites. He knew that if the Indians assembled went on the war path, their victory would be short-lived. If he had had time enough he might have changed the tide of affairs, for he was eloquent and untiring. He rode from camp to camp, urged one chief and then another not to fight. He told them war might mean destruction for some of the whites, but that there were thousands who would come from far away and wipe them out of existence. He was listened to with great respect, but not one would promise to obey him. When everything failed this great-hearted chief withdrew and, lying prone on the ground, hid his face from sight and in silence mourned over the coming destruction, first of the whites and then of his brothers. For three days he laid thus, and it began to have a great effect, some beginning to waver. This so angered the bloodthirsty chiefs that they tried to force him to leave, and he was threatened with death. He urged them to kill him, saying he had no desire to live. But this they did not dare to do.

ELOQUENCE OF NUMAGA.

On the fourth day the council met, and chief after chief arose and detailed, incident by incident, the wrongs suffered by his people, at the hands of the whites. All had spoken when in stalked Numaga, more dead than alive, for he had not eaten or drunk for all those three days and nights. He commenced his speech, which was listened to with awe and respect, as follows:

"You would make war upon the whites," he said; "I ask you to pause and reflect. The white men are like the stars above your heads. You have wrongs, great wrongs, that rise up like those mountains before you; but can you, from the mountain tops, reach out and blot those stars? Your enemies are like the sands in the bed of your rivers; when taken away they would only give place for more to come and settle there. Could you defeat the whites in Nevada, from over the mountains in California would come to help them an army of white men that would cover your country like a blanket. What hope is there for the Pah-Ute? From where is to come your guns, your powder, your lead, your dried meats to live upon, and hay to feed your ponies while you carry on this war? Your enemies have all these things, more than they can use. They will come like the sand in the whirlwind and drive you from your home. You will be forced among the barren rocks of the north, where your ponies will die, where you will see the women and old men starve and listen to the cries of your children for food. I love my people. Let them live; and when their spirits shall be called to the Great Camp in the southern sky, let their bones rest where their fathers were buried."

While the council sat listening to Numaga, an Indian rode up hurriedly with news which made all the efforts of Numaga in vain; for he walked into the center of the grave circle and said: "Moguannoga, last night, with nine braves, burned Williams' Station, on the Carson river, and killed four whites."

As he ceased, Numaga, pointing to the southeast, said: "There is no longer any use for counsel; we must prepare for war, for the soldiers will now come here to fight us."

BURNING OF WILLIAMS' STATION.

The news brought by the Indian was only too true. James O. Williams, the owner of the station, escaped, because he was in camp only two miles from the scene of the horror. His two brothers, Oscar Williams, a married man and a native of Maine, and David Williams, single and a native of New York, were killed, as were Samuel Sullivan, married, and a native of New York; John Flemming, a single man and a native of New York, and "Dutch Phil" name, age and place of nativity unknown. They were all young men, Oscar Williams, 33; his brother, 22; Sullivan, 25, and Flemming, 25. What torture preceded the killing was unknown, though the bodies were mutilated.

Lack of time only saved the lives of other settlers, for daylight was the signal for the Indians to retreat.

J. O. Williams returned to his station the next morning to find his home burned to the ground and brothers and friends' bloody corpses. He at once started for Virginia City to inform the people there and bring aid to

the settlers near. C. M. Davis, next to the Williams' Station, was considered a real friend by the Indians and so they did not attack him. It was three days before he and the others near him heard of the massacre, and when they did they started to Dayton, and reached Buckland's Station just when the Ormsby party, on its way to punish the Indians, arrived there, May 9th.

PREPARATIONS FOR REVENGE.

When Williams arrived in Virginia City and told his tale of horror, men were up in arms to punish the murderers. Anxiety was great, for all over Nevada were small parties of prospectors, miners and ranchers, and it was feared few would escape if the Indians were really on the war path. Dozens of relatives and friends of these isolated ones, without thought of danger to themselves, went swiftly on horseback to warn the threatened ones of their peril. Then came the call for volunteers, for one and all were determined, if possible, to wipe the Pah-Utes off the face of the earth. Small companies were organized in Virginia, Carson, Genoa and Silver cities, and all met in the first place, going to Buckland's Station and then on to bury the corpses at Williams'.

After doing this a vote was taken as to whether it would be better to return home or go on into the land of the enemy. By a unanimous vote they marched on, camping that night on the Truckee river, where Wadsworth now stands, and rescuing five men who were fortified in a cabin on the opposite side of the river. They had, the Sunday before the massacre, been hunting with three others at Pyramid lake; the Indians had killed three and these five had escaped and shut themselves in the cabin. They were brought across on logs, drawn by lariats, and joined the expedition, going on foot.

AN ILL-PREPARED ARMY.

There were, all told, in the revengful little army, but one hundred and five men, in four detachments; there was no one in charge, as chief: Thomas F. Condon, Jr., was in command of the Genoa detachment; Major Ormsby, of Carson City, Richard Watkins, of Silver City, and Archie McDonald, of Virginia City. Major Ormsby, J. Gatewood and others urged the men to choose a leader, but they did not do it for some reason. At heart, few believed the Indians would fight, if they had, very few would have retreated; but both boys and men were for the most part brave and courageous; needing but a leader to make them victorious; hence the awful result. And worst of all, they were poorly armed, and so the ill-fated party went on to its doom. It is impossible to get a complete list of the men and boys in the "Ormsby party," as it has been called. If it had been, indeed, Ormsby's party and he in charge, no such fate would have overtaken that gallant officer, as did. The list as it

is on record is as follows, the names of many, both heroes and cowards, not on it:

SINGLED OUT BY FATE.

Carson City Rangers: Major William M. Ormsby, John L. Blackburn, Chris. Barnes, William S. Spear, William Mason, Richard Watkins, Samuel Brown, Dr. Anton W. Tjader, Eugene Angel, F. Shinn, — Lake, James McIntyre, James Gatewood, Frank Gilbert, C. Marley, John Holmes, Dr. William E. Eichelroth. With them were nine enlisted soldiers.

Silver City Guards: Anton Kauffman, James Shabell, Keene, Albert Bloom, James Lee, Charles Evans. They were captained, as stated by Watkins; he was a veteran of the Walker filibustering expedition to Nicaragua and lost a leg there. At first he refused to take charge and go, but when told that some of the men who were under him in Nicaragua wanted him he went. He was strapped to his powerful horse and afterwards wrote an accurate account of the battle and march preceding (his account being used as a book of reference).

Genoa Rangers: Captain T. F. Condon, Michael Tay, M. Pular, J. A. Thompson, C. E. Kimball, Robert Riley (better known as "Big Texas"), Lee James.

Virginia City: First Company—Captain F. Johnston, F. J. Call, ——— McTerney, Charles McLeod, Henderson (a Greek), Marco Kuergerwaldt, O. C. Steel, Hugh McLaughlin, John Fleming (a Greek), Andreas Schnald (an Italian), John Gaventi George (a Chileno). Company Second—Captain Archie McDonald, Charles W. Allen, G. I. Baldwin, J. C. Hall, F. Hawkins, A. L. Granis, A. K. Elliott, Arch Haven, George Jones, William Armington, G. F. Brown, D. D. Cole, Charles Forman, F. Gatehouse, R. Lawrence, Henry Meredith, Pat McCourt, Henry Newton, A. I. Peck, M. Spurr, Col. M. C. Vane, H. McIntosh, S. McNaughton, John Noyce, O. Spurr. Unknown Company—J. Bowden, James McCarthy, J. F. Johnson, N. A. Chandler, A. G. B. Hammond, ——— Armstrong, ——— Galehousen.

After camping that night the little army pushed on north down the Truckee river. No Indians were met until bottom land was reached, one-half mile north of the present reservation building. The bottom land widened out, a broad meadow on both sides of the river, belted with cotton trees and brush, and enclosed on the west by a mountain and on the east by a comparatively smooth table-land, elevated slightly above the meadows. The elevation increased in height until terminating in a bank fifteen feet high at the south end of the valley, where the meadows dwindled to a few yards on each side of the Truckee; a trail runs from this south end down into the lower ground and then runs on the east side of the river to Pyramid lake.

It was where this trail passes into the valley that the Ormsby party made its last stand.

A CHARGE AND RETREAT.

The Indians made their appearance just as the white men were nearly two miles into the lowland, a band the size of the whites, keeping out of gun range. Major Ormsby gave the order to dismount and tighten girths, and as they were doing this A. K. Elliott, who had a globe-sighted rifle, tried to pot some of the Indians, in vain. When the order was given to charge, the company made a dash up the grade, but the Indians melted away, appearing again just out of rifle range. They encircled the whites completely. The Indians fired with both rifles and bows, and with usual demoniac war cry. If the whites had continued right on after them, success would have been theirs, but the larger number dropped behind, horses became frightened, forcing revolvers from holsters and compelling riders to drop their guns to keep on their backs. Fear infected the whites, for all thought themselves already defeated. The volunteers of the first charge turned and rode after the laggards, who were in full retreat. And they rode to the bottom to the west, where Se-quin-a-ta (Little) Winnemucca and band lay in ambush. The Indians outflanked the whites and moved south, shooting down into the timber; Se-quin-a-ta (Little) Winnemucca was joined by other Indians in the timber; as the Indians rushed forward Numaga, who had just come up, rushed between them and the whites, waving his own band back, trying to obtain a parley. Winnemucca and followers dashed by him, Numaga's band following; the whites fell back, but in a few hundred yards reformed. William Headley, under Ormsby, was so conspicuous by his bravery the Indians named him "White Brave." He was supposed to be in command and was killed.

It was in vain the bravest men tried to make a stand; some tried to cross the river, but were swept back; half a mile from where the battle began the river approaches within fifty feet of an elevated point and here a number of mounted Indians were grouped and the whites had to run the gauntlet; the horse of Eugene Angel, of the Carson City Rangers, was shot under him, and he was thrown to the ground. He did not shrink and beg for mercy, but turned and shot at the foe, wounding one in the knee before falling, riddled with bullets and arrows.

The white men, three-quarters of a mile farther south in the bottom-land, made another rally; to the north there was an open space, and in his anxiety to kill, Se-quin-a-ta rode into it ahead of his band. Henry Meredith, a mere boy, with the Virginia City company, was killed in the rally, and the "White Brave" had been lingering behind his party; when he saw Winne-

muca he forgot that he did not have a shot left, but rode straight at him; Winnemucca fled to his band, Headly after him; and together they passed the line of Indians, when Headly was shot through the head from behind.

Ormsby's command made a last effort less than a quarter of a mile from where the trail passed out of the lowland, up a steep bank to the tablelands. If the whites were to escape this point had to be held, for if the Indians gained it, the only point of exit from the valley, the fate of the white men was sealed. Major Ormsby ordered Richard Watkins and Thomas F. Condon to go with their commands and hold this point, and they did start, but were deserted by nearly all their men before it was reached. Anton Kauffman, a boy of sixteen, said afterwards that the last he saw was Major Watkins standing on his crutch on the trail, firing at the foe.

The horse that Se-quin-a-ta had been riding was shot under him as he returned after the killing of the brave Headly, so he took no part in the massacre which followed. Thomas F. Condon rode back to inform Ormsby of the critical condition at the pass. And it was critical.

First young Meredith fell, and the whites gave way as the Indians pressed them out of the timber. The whites went to the south to reach the upper country, and perhaps safety. The war cries of the Indians, their yells of triumph, with the constant rain of arrows and bullets, changed the retreat to a wild stampede. When they reached the steep bank they were jammed together in the rush and eight were killed, Richard N. Snowden, another boy of the Virginia City company, reaching the summit before he fell.

DEATH OF MAJOR ORMSBY.

When the upper country was reached it was a mad flight for life, any way to get away from the merciless foe. As they grew bolder the Indians rode up to the men who could not keep up and, putting an arm around him, lifted the white man from the saddle. The first man offered no resistance. But the second, the heroic Californian, William S. Spear, of the Carson City rangers, was of different metal. He shot at the Indian with his pistol and they rolled to the ground, fighting hard, rolling over and over; the Indian was nearly strangled to death when his companions killed Spear. Many other brave acts of the white men are recorded, the names of the heroes unknown.

Major Ormsby had left Lake, of the Carson City Rangers, where a mountain came down to the river, a narrow neck of land, through which the trail passed down to the meadow and then in half a mile out to the high open country. Lake had a number of men, and Ormsby intended, if defeated at the lake, to make a stand here, with a favorable position to aid him. At the narrow pass Lake waited with his men, but when he saw the retreat and knew the white men were flying before the enemy he, with the reserves,

joined the retreating fugitives. One dozen of *real* men could have held the pass against the enemy for a time at least. One can imagine Ormsby's feelings when he arrived and found the reserves gone, and he had to ride on. The men were crowded in the narrow pass, the Indians forcing the horses of those in the rear back, and, leaving their helpless riders to be killed by the warriors in the rear, rode on after the fugitives. Five were known to have been killed here.

Major Ormsby had been shot in the mouth and both arms had been shot through, and he was mounted on a mule which had been shot in the flank. Major Watkins passed him trying to rally the men, and ordered Lieutenant Chris. Barnes to remain with Ormsby and try to urge the mule along. When he found he could not rally the men Watkins returned to Ormsby. The Indians were close and, firing, hit Barnes. Captain Watkins tells of what followed, showing he thought discretion the better part of valor, yet he could not really be blamed, for always "self preservation is the first law of Nature," or nearly always.

"I then made up my mind that the fight was up, that I could do no more for the Major but might save myself; so making a motion to Barnes to go, I said to Ormsby that I would try once more to rally the men. He replied that it would be of no use, but to look out for myself, as it was but a question of a few more minutes with him, and that all he now asked was strength to face the foe when he received his death shot. The Indians were gaining on us rapidly; one look at them, and thought of self conquered valor, and the next moment, with a few parting words to Ormsby, I was on my way to Carson."

Captain Watkins farther on took a man up on his horse and saved him.

Left alone, helpless in the face of the foe, Major Ormsby struggled on as best he could, reaching the last little valley by the river where the five men had been killed; here he was passed by many fugitives and left behind and just where the trail leads out to the open country he was overtaken by the Indians. His saddle turned, he was thrown and his mule went back towards the enemy. Major Ormsby walked to the top of the grade and, recognizing one of the pursuing Indians who had been his friend, advanced to meet them, blood running from his wounds, his palm extended as he waved his hand.

"Don't kill me," he called to the Indian friend, and he mentioned his name; "I am your friend; I'll go and talk with the whites and make peace."

"No use now," replied the Indian; "too late," and he sent an arrow through the face and another through the stomach of his one-time friend. Ormsby rolled from the ridge to the gully, where he died.

In advance of Ormsby were two men; one there, N. A. Chandler, of the

unknown company, because he had no horse. As he saw Ormsby descend the hill to talk to the Indians he ran down to a steep point, laid down his revolver and escaped.

Not so the other, who will always be known to fame as "The Nameless Hero." He was mounted on a good horse, but when he saw Ormsby thrown from the mule he dismounted. He was only twenty feet from them when Ormsby was talking to his supposed friend. As Ormsby fell, two Indians rushed past him to kill the young boy, but he got behind his horse and fired, but without effect. The struggle was soon ended, and he went down on the trail; but he was found and buried afterwards. The Indians themselves recounted this brave effort to help Ormsby, as they did other acts of bravery done by other whites that day of fate. He died gloriously, but those who buried him felt it keenly that they did not know his family or home so they could inform his relatives of the brave death of the "Nameless Hero."

ENDING OF THE BATTLE OF PYRAMID LAKE.

The last victims to fall were Charles McLeod and George Jones, of the Virginia City companies, and James McCarthy, of the Unknown Company. They were overtaken in the open country and made one of the most desperate resistances of the day. They kept the Indians at bay with their revolvers as long as their ammunition lasted, and then were killed. So brave did the Indians consider these three men that they honored them, for it is an honor in the eyes of the Indian, by dancing a war dance around the bloody corpses. After the sun went down, as it did as they danced, they kept up the pursuit, but in vain, for in the darkness the white remnant reached safety.

It will never be known how many perished on each side. The Indians claim they killed forty-five only, though some wounded might have crawled off and died. Their loss, which the survivors knew to be a false statement, they stated was only two horses killed and three warriors wounded.

ALARM OF ALL NEVADA.

When the worn, weary and often-wounded stragglers reached civilization, terror overcame the whites. The disaster was soon known all over Nevada and also wired to California. It was exaggerated, of course, and preparations for protection were made all through Nevada. The women and children in Virginia City were placed in a half-built stone building, which was soon converted into a fort. It was christened Fort Riley, and became afterwards the Virginia Hotel.

Silver City citizens at once built a stone fort, on the rocks overlooking Devil's Gate and the town itself; they had no cannon, so an ingenious citizen made one of wood, hooped with iron, and trained it so as to rake the canyon

below, in event of an attack. When the war was over men took the cannon back on the hill and it proved to be a torpedo instead of a cannon, for when a slow match was applied to it, it burst in all directions.

The women and children of Carson City were fortified in the Penrod House, and men picketed day and night, the country around the city.

Warren Wasson proved another hero; the only building in Genoa suitable to fortify was his stone cabin. He vacated the night the news of the battle was brought, and left alone for Carson City, to find out why no telegraph messages had come from there, fearing that the Indians had cut the wires. The Genoa operator had called Carson City repeatedly, with no result.

When he reached Carson City he found the operator had paid absolutely no attention to the calls from Genoa. Why, is not stated. He was told that no Indians had appeared in either Carson or Eagle valleys, but that a party was being organized, under Theodore Winters, to take a dispatch from Governor Wright, of California, to a company of cavalry, somewhere in the vicinity of Honey Lake valley. The dispatch contained orders for the cavalry to march at once to Carson City.

At once Wasson requested to be allowed to carry the dispatch to the cavalry, alone. This he did, in fourteen hours, covering one hundred and ten miles, without change of horse, his being a powerful animal; he found the cavalry, and the company left at once for Carson. On the entire trip Wasson did not see an Indian.

CALIFORNIA SENDS AID.

When the news of the fate of the "Ormsby Party" flashed over the wire, Californians were intensely excited and eager to aid the Nevadans. In Downieville, thirty-six hours after the death of young Meredith was known, a company numbering one hundred and sixty-five men was raised, equipped, and with forty rounds of ammunition, reached Virginia City five days later, having made the journey on foot.

In Sacramento, Placerville, Nevada City and San Juan, other companies were organized at once, and were soon in Virginia City, eager to make an immediate advance upon the Indians.

The Nevadans were all volunteers, companies being organized in Carson, Gold Hill, Genoa, Silver City, Dayton and Virginia City, the men flocking from all over the state as soon as they heard the story of the battle to some one of these points. Governor Wright, of California, sent to the Nevadans five hundred Minie muskets and plenty of ammunition. The citizens of Nevada contributed to provision the entire force, and a thorough and complete organization of each company was enforced. The following were the men who set out as soon as possible, to annihilate, if possible, the red fiends.

Washoe Regiment Organization, with eight companies of infantry and six of cavalry: Field officers—John C. Hays, colonel commanding; J. Saunders, lieutenant colonel; Dan E. Hungerford, major; E. J. Bryant, surgeon; — Perkins, surgeon; — Bell, surgeon; Charles S. Fairfax, adjutant; J. S. Plunkett, acting adjutant of infantry; Alex Moit, department quartermaster; Benjamin G. Lippincott, regimental quartermaster; John McNish, assistant regimental quartermaster; R. N. Snowden, commissary. (R. N. Snowden, Jr., had been killed in the battle of Pyramid lake.)

Company A (known as Spy Company)—J. B. Fleeson, captain.

Company B (known as Sierra Guards)—E. J. Smith, captain; J. B. Preasch, first lieutenant; William Wells, second lieutenant; J. Halliday, third lieutenant; men under them, forty-seven.

Company C (known as Truckee Rangers)—Alanson W. Nightingill, captain.

Company D (known as Sierra Guards)—J. B. Reed, captain; N. P. Pierce, first lieutenant; D. C. Ralston, orderly; number of men under them, fourteen.

Company E (known as Carson Rangers)—P. H. Clayton, captain.

Company F (known as Nevada Rifles)—J. B. Van Hagan, captain.

Company G (known as Sierra Guards)—F. F. Patterson, captain; C. S. Champney, first lieutenant; T. Maddux, second lieutenant; A. Walker, third lieutenant; number of men under them, forty-one.

Company H (known as San Juan Rifles)—N. C. Miller, captain.

Company I (known as Sacramento Guards)—A. G. Snowden, captain.

Company J (known as "From Sacramento")—Joseph Virgo, captain.

Company K (known as Virginia Rifles)—E. T. Storey, captain; number of men under him, one hundred and six.

Company L (known as Carson Rifles)—J. L. Blackburn, captain; A. L. Turner, first lieutenant; Theodore Winters, orderly sergeant.

Company M (known as Silver City Guards) —Ford, captain.

Company N (known as Highland Rangers, or Vaqueros)—S. B. Wallace, captain; Robert Lyon, first lieutenant; Joseph F. Triplett, second lieutenant; number of men under them, twenty.

Company O (known as Sierra Guards)—Creed Hammond, captain; George A. Davis, first sergeant; H. M. Harshbarger, second sergeant; number of men under them, twenty.

Total number of men enrolled, rank and file, five hundred and forty-four.

ON THE MARCH.

The Washoe regiment moved out of Virginia City, cheered by the citizens of that city, and Gold Hill and Silver City, as it passed through them.

They camped the first night, May 24th, at a place called "Chinatown," at Miller's ranch. The next day they remained in camp, receiving commissary stores, the poor quality being a subject of much comment. Companies A, C, F, G, H, L, N, and half of the Virginia Rifles, were mounted; the entire regiment was armed with Minie rifles and muskets without bayonets.

On the 26th they struck camp and when they reached Reed's Station, a scout, Michael Bushy, went out over the Twenty-Six Mile Desert to locate the Indians. He never returned, and two years later his bones were found by Warren Wasson eight miles from Williams' Station, where he had been killed by the Pah-Ute Indians, some of them guiding Wasson to the spot. They told of the brave fight for life made by Bushy, and how he finally was murdered. He was a celebrated Indian fighter, having been conspicuous in the Indian wars in Washington territory and Oregon.

The banks of the Carson river, on the meadow where the river turns to flow towards Williams' Station, was the next encampment place. The Indians fired into the camp the next morning, the fire being returned, with no results on either side. The Indians retreated. The body of James Flemming, one of the men killed at Williams' Station, was found here and buried. The station was only a mile away.

May 31st, the Washoe regiment was joined, at the present town of Wadsworth, by the detachment of United States troops. The officers were: Captain Jasper M. Stewart, commanding; Captain T. Moore, quartermaster; Charles C. Keeney, surgeon. Company G, Third Artillery—Jasper M. Stewart, captain; eighty-two enlisted men under them. Detachment of Company I, Third Artillery—Lieutenant Gibson, with two howitzers, and ten men. Company A, Sixth Infantry—Captain F. F. Flint, with sixty-two enlisted men; Company H, 6th Infantry—Lieutenant McCreary, with fifty-three enlisted men; a total of two hundred and seven, making, with the volunteer force, a grand total of seven hundred and fifty-four men, a far different force from the little handful of undisciplined men they were going to avenge.

It was decided by regulars and volunteers, that Colonel Jack Hays should assume command of both forces. That night, as they lay in camp at the lower crossing of the Truckee river, two of the men discovered the body of one of the white men killed in the previous battle. The body was terribly mutilated and no means of identification could they find save a heart-shaped gold ring on his left hand, on the fourth finger. The body had been partially eaten by some wild beast, but they found that the third and fourth toes of one of the feet were webbed.

On June 1st the small army camped eight miles further down the Truckee river; here small earth works were thrown up; the place is now known as Fort Storey, for the captain of the Virginia Rifles. Here one of his com-

mand was accidentally shot and killed. He was buried with military honors; it was S. C. Fletcher.

NEAR ORMSBY'S BODY.

Without knowing it the command was only one mile from the corpse of Major Ormsby, which still lay in the gully where it had rolled. From being determined not to be caught, as had been the first command, the forces under Colonel Hays were, if anything, over-cautious. On June 2nd, a detail of forty men from Captain J. B. Van Hagan's command and forty from Captain E. F. Storey's command, those officers in charge of their own men, went scouting down the Truckee river, to the Pah-Ute village at its mouth; if they met any of the redskins they were to fall back to Camp Storey, as it was called, and give the information.

The little company moved over the recent battlefield, grewsome sights on every side, making them more eager to punish the slayers of the white men. Reaching the point where the battle of Pyramid lake had been fought, part of the force went down the abrupt trail to the valley, the others remaining on the higher ground. Here was where Spear and Snowden had fallen; the company on the lower land had just found the body of young Meredith when the company on the tableland signaled that the enemy was in sight. The Indians were three hundred in number, and were coming rapidly, in a wedge, with the point advanced, on horseback. Three hundred more were running up the valley, in no form at all. The white men made an orderly retreat, but it galled them, brave men that they were, to have a fusillade constantly in the rear, the balls whistling from a rifle in the hands of an Indian riding in advance of his fellows; evidently the globe-sighted rifle A. K. Elliott, of the Virginia company, had carried, and which was probably torn from his dead hand by the Indian. Only one of the retreating men was hit, Andrew Hasey, who was severely wounded in one hip; he never mentioned it until his companions passed him in a charge later; he was weak from loss of blood and it was several years before he recovered, after a severe operation performed in San Francisco.

As the enemy followed in persistent pursuit, the officers of the scouting party saw, as they passed over the rough ground on the east side of the Truckee, the main body of troops under Colonel Hays, coming to meet, them, and they determined to give battle. It was the best of ground for the Indians, steep, sloping sides for a lookout and signal station, and a barrier to any flank movement on the west side. The Truckee river flowed on the east, preventing any flank movement on that side; consequently, all the Indians had to do was to watch the foe in the open front, with no trees to screen their approach. A large number of the Indians massed on a round, rocky butte,

about two hundred feet high. It was located about a quarter of a mile down the mountain, as it sloped to the river. Between the butte and the river were numerous gullies.

THE VICTORY TO THE WHITES.

In a moment the scouting party was under fire, not only from the butte but from a line extending from the river far up the mountain. Captains Storey and Van Hagan decided to take the rocky butte before the main body under Colonel Hays reached them. They did so, in one gallant dash; and they retained it, despite a raking fire from the river and the mountain side; they soon found themselves in the enemy's lines, by the arrival of the main force. The regulars passed to the west of the butte, deployed as skirmishers in open order, then along the mountain side, forcing everything before them. The volunteers, on foot, passed to the east of the butte, in the same order, firing as they went; this made a continuous line from the river to near the top of the mountain, and when this was formed the battle began, the Indians having a similar line. As the cavalry advanced every sixth man was left to hold the horses, the cavalry being ordered to dismount. The infantry was held as reserves. The Indians sent forth their blood-curdling war cries, mingled with exultant yells when they thought they had sent a shot home; even their death cries were shrill and ear-piercing, and there were many of the latter as the day wore on.

The whites forced the fighting, charging every stronghold, driving the painted, howling warriors back. Every inch of ground was hotly contested. But this time right was might, and bold and fearless as they were, the Pah-Utes were forced backward; at first they carried their dead and wounded with them, but some participants in the battle state that towards the last the dead were concealed in the cliffs; the wounded were taken at any cost. The battle gave a most decisive victory to the whites, and only two-thirds of the white force was engaged in the real fighting; two hundred being held as a reserve and fifty guarded the camp. How the Indians held out as they did was a surprise to everyone engaged in the fight. The whites were armed with long-range rifles and rifle muskets, carrying a heavy ball 1,000 yards, and five hundred were constantly in action, there being plenty of ammunition and re-loading rapid.

ROLL OF DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Glorious as was the result of the battle, there was a saddening aftermath, for Captain Storey, loved of all men, was mortally wounded, shot through the lungs; he insisted on remaining on the field while the battle raged; A. H. Phelps and John Cameron, of Storey's command, were shot through the head, dying that night. A number of the regulars were severely

wounded. The bodies of the two privates were buried near Camp Storey; the body of Major Ormsby had been found and it was buried temporarily, being removed at a later period to Carson City.

The bodies of McLeod and McCarthy, the two men who had made such a desperate resistance that the Indians had honored their corpses with a war dance, at the close of the battle of Pyramid lake, were found, where the Indians had in their dance beaten the earth down solidly and hard in a circle around them. The men who found them said that the sinews along the back bone had been cut from McLeod, evidently to make bow strings. The faces of both men wore an expression of defiance. The body of Jones, killed at the same time, was found three hundred feet from these two. The bodies were buried with the ceremonies of the Odd Fellows, at the camp.

The Indians always denied that their loss was more than four killed and seven wounded, but a correspondent to the *Territorial Enterprise*, who claimed to have participated in the battle, asserted that there were at least one hundred and sixty, his informant having been a spy from the regulars, who was with the Pah-Utes during the fight. This correspondent said that seventy bodies were found in the cliffs. Joseph F. Triplett, a citizen of Elko county, stated that he learned from four Pah-Ute chiefs, Buffalo Jim, Big George, Captain Natchez and Captain Breckenridge, right after the war, that forty-six Indians were killed. He was a participant. But not one of the whites could say they saw more than three dead Indians.

THE MARCH RESUMED.

On the 4th of June the command marched on, in pursuit of the Indians, leaving a company behind at Fort Storey, under Captain Joseph Virgo, of Company J, Sacramento, to look after the wounded, among them Captain Storey. On the march the men constantly came to bodies of the victims of Lake Pyramid battle, and all were buried where found, as they were entirely nude and fast decomposing. The bodies of William S. Spear, Henry Meredith and John Snowden were, however, taken up and later sent to their former homes in California. When they reached the Pah-Ute village not an Indian was to be seen, but they found the trail, and, as it led to the north, to the north the pursuers marched.

While this command was marching on, a force of thirty men, under Captain Weatherlow, was scouting on the north side of Lake Pyramid, according to advices he sent Governor Roop, under date of June 4th; he said he was in view of the ground where Major Ormsby died, and said: "I wish to God I had fifty men; I would clean out all the Indians from this region." He wanted more men sent to him, saying his men wanted to fight. He

closed by asserting that there were no Indians in the north end of the valley. Captain Weatherlow was lucky enough to get out of the valley before the Indians did reach the north end, else the letter spoken of might have been his last.

BRAVE BUT RECKLESS DARING.

Warren Wasson, the brave man often mentioned in the history of the Indian wars, together with Captain Thomas F. Condon, had induced eight men to go with them to guard a pass to the west of the south end of Pyramid lake; the Pah-Utes would probably try to escape through this pass if defeated by the Washoe regiment. It was an important position, but the ten men would have lasted but a few moments if the Pah-Utes *had* come that way. May 31st a detachment of twenty-four men came from the valley, giving a force of thirty-four men, under Captain Condon. Their position was made more tenable by this reinforcement. Snow fell to the depth of two feet on June 2nd, and on the night of June 4th, this command reached the opposite side of the river from Captain Stewart's command, at the south end of Pyramid lake. Here they found the remains of seven white men; their legs were burned off, but the rest of their bodies were intact, even the beards and mustaches being unharmed. There was no way to identify them at the time, thought they were supposed to be a party of Californian prospectors. They knew nothing of the Indian outbreak and were never heard from after May 13th. Their names were: Charles Ruth, Daniel King, N. H. Canfield, Spero Anderson, John Gibson, — Courtright, — Cenovitch.

CAMPAIGN ENDED.

On June 5th the main command moved to the north, as stated; when they reached the base of the range of mountains separating the east bank of Pyramid lake from Mud lake they marched along until they came to a canyon running from the low land to the mountains; here they halted, and William S. Allen, Captain Robert Lyon, Samuel Buckland, S. C. Springer and Benjamin Webster, were sent ahead as scouts.

At the upper end of the canyon they came to a large rock, and Lyon and Allen passed around it while the other three halted. A volley rang out and Allen dropped dead, a ball through his mouth and brain. Captain Lyon never thought of the danger to himself but tried to raise the body of his friend; they, for some reason, did not shoot Lyon down at once, and, as they grabbed at his horse, he reached for his revolver and fired a shot, then turned his horse and rode for his life. How he ever rode down the steep mountain at that breakneck speed no one could comprehend. Bullets and arrows whizzed passed him, and he passed two bands of Indians on the way, both firing at him but doing no harm. He passed the three men by the rock and then Colonel

Hays and Captain Nightingill, in advance of the command. Captain Lyon asked for his company to go with him to recover the body of his friend. Colonel Hays told him they would all go; but when they reached the spot it was lying nude, the Indians having taken clothing, horse and arms. The body was placed on a horse and taken to camp.

This was the last hostile act of the Indians in this war, and the volunteer army started back to Virginia City the next morning, where they buried Allen with military honors. Captain Lyon's company had lost two men. The Carson Company bore the body of Major Ormsby to that city.

On June 7th, the volunteer forces under Colonel Hays disbanded, but those under Captain Stewart, the regular troops, remained at Pyramid lake, where earth works were thrown up and named Fort Haven for General Haven, of California, who had volunteered as a private under Colonel Hays.

COLONEL LANDER'S EXPEDITION.

Colonel F. W. Lander was engaged in surveying and constructing a wagon road across the Sierra Nevada and Great Basin in the summer of 1860, and was near Honey lake when the war was going on. He had in August about seventy men with him, all armed, and they had a lively skirmish with the Indians in the Black Rock country, losing one man, Alexander Painter, for whom a valley in Roop county is named. Lander was in the service of the general government at the time. He then had a peace talk with Numaga, the gentle chief of the Pah-Utes, and the redskins were quieted down. Numaga said that his people were starving, being driven from their homes at Pyramid lake. For his services then and subsequently, Colonel Lander's name was given to a county in Nevada soon after it was organized as a territory. Colonel Lander became prominent in the war of the rebellion, a general of volunteers, and died of wounds received in a battle in Virginia in 1863.

AFTER THE WARS.

After the brave volunteers of California had returned home, the regulars, no less brave, were retained under Captain Stewart. By their coolness, perfect discipline and ready obedience to orders, they had been an example of great worth to the inexperienced volunteers. After the volunteers left the troops on June 8th, Warren Wasson was engaged by Captain Stewart to act as scout, and, fortunately for posterity, Wasson kept a complete record of all his connections with the Indians. He helped Indian Agent Major Frederick Dodge in his efforts to pacify the Indians, return them to their reservations and give them the necessities and even comforts they needed so sorely. The Pah-Utes returned to Pyramid lake in force and committed depre-

dations and were extremely hostile, though after that last conflict with the conquering race they did not care to try conclusions again.

Wasson acted as scout and express rider, and had many hairbreadth escapes from death and torture while doing his duty. A number of settlers, M. A. Braly, Washington Cox Corey, J. D. Roberts, Thomas Marsh, Robert Reel, Hans Parlan, O. Spevey and Anderson Spain took up farming locations on the Truckee river, late in June, near Pyramid lake. The two first, Washington Cox Corey and M. A. Braly, discovered the mines at Aurora, and gave their names to Mounts Braly and Corey. They nearly lost their lives, for, when the soldiers left Fort Haven to help build Fort Churchill, the Indians were determined to murder them and all whites in the vicinity. Major Dodge had left Wasson as Indian agent. Numaga, the peace loving, and Oderkeo, another peace chief, prevented the massacre. The last of July Major Dodge, then stopping at Buckland's Station on Carson river, directed Wasson to post notices on Pyramid Lake Reservation, defining the boundaries and warning all intruders to leave at once. They were printed, dated May 20, 1860. The 5th of September, Major Dodge went to Washington, leaving Wasson to act as Indian agent. His record as such is an enviable one.

He induced the Indians to cut hay, put up adobe buildings, with other work, at both Pyramid and Walker Lake Reservations. He gave a "potlatch" in December, 1860, and gave each man a hickory shirt and blue overalls; to all the women he gave calico, needles and thread. An aged Indian arrived after Wasson had given away all he had. The Pah-Utes were delighted, waiting to see what Wasson would do. What he did made a good impression on them all, for he stripped off his own white linen shirt and cotton drawers and gave to this last guest.

Captain Truckee, the Indian guide whose name was given by the emigrants to the river and trout, was on the reservation under Wasson; he had papers from Fremont, detailing his services to the great explorer. Truckee died on October 8, 1860, in the Pine Nut Mountains, south of Como, Lyon county.

Wasson had in his book of records many odd things; one was the burning of the head medicine chief of the Pah-Utes, of Mono lake; the people of his tribe insisted that on the third day after his death, a whirlwind came and the ashes were blown into a huge pillar and out of it walked the medicine chief, Waz-adz-zo-bah-ago. Wasson adds that "if I had seen it myself, I could not have believed it."

ANOTHER WAR THREATENED.

Wahe, a vicious brave, a brother of Old Winnemucca, tried to create trouble in April and May of the next year, 1861. He gathered them, to the

number of 1,500, at the fisheries near the mouth of Walker river. Wasson was informed of this by a servant and interpreter. Wahe intended killing Wasson and then by stratagem gaining admittance to Fort Churchill and there kill the entire garrison. Only forty soldiers were there at this time.

Wasson at once went among the Indians, finding Bannocks and Pah-Utes from all over, the former from both Idaho and Oregon. He argued with them and was reinforced by some of the Indians who had mingled with the white men and knew their power. Wahe claimed to be a spirit chief, but he had to flee, going to Oregon. He returned in May of the next year and was killed by two of the Pah-Ute chiefs, who desired to see if he were really a spirit chief. They found he was not, but still were superstitious enough to cut his body in bits and throw it broadcast.

Governor Nye arrived in Nevada in July, 1861, and assumed charge of the Indians, but their power was gone in eastern Nevada. The increasing population of whites gave the Indians more clothing and food than they had ever possessed, the hatchet was buried, at least outwardly.

WAR AT OWENS RIVER.

California in this same year, 1861, was having trouble with the Indians in Owens valley. The red men this time started the trouble by stealing stock from the settlers; by way of reprisal the settlers killed a few Indians, and the war was on in earnest, for the savages proceeded to kill every white man they could find away from his fellows, for they did not want to incriminate themselves. The men they were known to have killed were R. Hanson, E. S. Taylor, J. Tallman and Mr. Crosen. The white men rounded up their stock some thirty miles above Owens lake and entrenched themselves as best they could, sending to Carson, Nevada, and Visalia, California, for aid. There were forty-two cattlemen in the fortified point, and on March 28, 1862, eighteen men joined them, coming from Aurora.

Colonel Mayfield was in command, and the white force soon moved on the enemy. When they had gone fifty miles they camped on an old Indian camping ground. It was not until the 6th of April that the redskins appeared. Then a large force came from the southwest, and the white men divided in two divisions and hastened forth to give them battle. The Indians killed C. J. Pleasants, of Aurora, and retreated. The Indians followed up their victory, and the white men retreated to an irrigating ditch built by the Indians, and until night the firing was general at long range. Sheriff Scott, of Mono, was shot through the head and instantly killed; a Mr. Morrison, formerly of Visalia, was shot and died next day. As soon as the moon went down the Indians stopped firing and the whites escaped to their fortified post. They buried their ammunition but had to leave the bodies of the dead

and eighteen horses. They had killed one Indian. In their retreat they met Colonel Evans, with some of the Second California cavalry.

On March 25th, Warren Wasson wrote to Governor Nye, of Nevada. He informed him as to the condition of affairs at Owens river and of his fear that the hostiles would advance into Nevada territory. Wasson said that a sufficient force of men should be sent to check them, for if defeated by the Indians the latter would wage bloody and unrelenting war. Wasson had just visited Walker River Reservation and found the Pah-Utes had heard of the trouble, and were greatly excited.

The governor telegraphed to Wasson that General Wright would order fifty men to accompany him to the scene of action, and also told Wasson to take fifty muskets from the fort and ammunition. Wasson repaired to Fort Churchill, and after consultation with Captain Rowe left for Owens river. Lieutenant Noble was in charge of the little detachment and instructed to let circumstances determine his actions, but that he was "to consult with Indian Agent Wasson, who accompanies the expedition for the purpose of restraining the Indians from hostilities. Upon no consideration will you allow your men to engage the Indians without his sanction."

Probably a better idea can be formed of the whole trouble by giving extracts from Wasson's report of the fight at Owens river:

* * * "We left Aurora for the scene of action on Owens river, on the 3rd of April, sending you at that date a brief report of our proceedings, disposition of arms, and our plan of operation, as far as we could form them at that time. George, the interpreter, having become worn out and unable to accompany me, at Walker river I procured the services of Robert, a Pah-Ute, with whom I left Aurora, in advance of the command, and proceeded by Mono lake, where I found the Pah-Utes of that section congregated and much excited, but in an interview succeeded in quieting them. They were much pleased that I was going to stop the troubles, as they feared they might themselves become involved in the difficulties, and they sent with me one of their tribe who spoke the language of the Owens River Indians.

"We joined Lieutenant Noble at Adobe Meadows, thirty miles from Aurora, on the night of the 4th of April. The next day I left the command, with the two Indian interpreters, and traveled eight or ten miles in advance of the troops. About noon we passed the boundary between the Pah-Ute and Owens River Indians Country, and traveled twenty-five miles, and encamped, seeing no Indians but abundance of fresh signs. My Mono Lake Indian, on the morning of the 7th instant, informed me that he knew by certain signs that the Indians were to the right and up the valley, and I sent him towards where they were, while we proceeded down the valley towards the fort, which was fifty miles distant. I instructed him to tell the Indians

that we had not come to fight them, but to inquire into the cause of their difficulties with the whites; and that if they would do right, and were willing to come to a fair settlement, justice should be done to them; that at all events I desired to see and consult with them; I also instructed him how to approach our camp that night in order to avoid danger of being shot down by the soldiers; and told him our camp would be twenty miles below on the river. After we had proceeded about twelve miles down the stream, I saw a body of about one hundred men at the foot of the mountain to our right, some three miles distant, and concluded to await the arrival of Lieutenant Noble and his command, who were in the rear about five miles. When they arrived, Lieutenant Noble and myself left the soldiers, and rode over to see who the parties were. We found Lieutenant-Colonel George Evans, also Lieutenants French and Oliver, with about forty soldiers, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, and Colonel Mayfield, a citizen, in command of about forty or fifty residents of the valley. We made known to them our business and instructions, but found little or no encouragement to make peace with the Indians, their desire being only to exterminate them.

"They informed us that the citizens from the fort, some sixty in number, had had a battle the day before on a creek some twelve miles above, and in the direction my Mono Indian had gone that morning. In the fight they had three men killed and were shamefully defeated. The citizens were retreating towards their fort, when they met Colonel Evans, who induced forty-five of them to return with him in pursuit of the hostiles, and they were also in pursuit when we found them. Evans being Colonel of Noble's regiment took command of the entire expedition, ordered Noble to bring up his company, and when he had done so, we proceeded to the scene of the fight between the citizens and Indians, and camped on the battleground. The next morning by daylight Evans had ordered out scouting parties in all directions, numbering from six to ten men each. About noon that day some of them returned, reporting the enemy in force twelve miles above, and at the extreme head of the valley. Colonel Evans then ordered a rapid movement in that direction, and in two hours we reached the mouth of the canyon in which the Indians were reported to be. Here we encountered a terrific snow storm, accompanied by violent wind in our faces. Notwithstanding which Evans ordered an advance up the mountains each side of the canyon for a distance of three miles. Fortunately for us, however, we found no savages there, otherwise an easy victory would have been obtained over us, as arrows assisted by that gale, would have had dreadful effect. We could have had no choice of position, and the enemy choosing theirs, could have taken advantage of the wind.

"Becoming satisfied that no Indians were in the canyon, we were ordered to retrace our steps, and encamped in the valley three miles below. I remained

behind, and, the storm having abated, with the aid of a glass I observed Indian signs in a canyon one mile north. I concluded to visit the locality, and when near the mouth of the canyon I discovered a large Indian trail, freshly made, leading out of it in a northerly direction. As night was approaching, I was unable to see any Indians, and turned my horse towards camp that was some two and a half miles distant, when I heard an Indian halloo, some four hundred yards from me among the rocks. I answered him in the same way, but heard no reply. I then hallooed in English, Spanish and in Pah-Ute, also making friendly signs, several times, but received no reply, but as I turned to go away, the hallooing was repeated. I replied, but got no answer. This was repeated several times, and becoming satisfied that he only intended to decoy me, I proceeded to camp. On my arrival, looking back, I discovered fires in the same canyon.

"The next morning Colonel Evans ordered Sergeant Gillispie, with nine of Noble's men, to reconnoiter it, at the same time moving the whole command in that direction. The detail advanced some three hundred yards up the canyon, when they were fired upon, Gillispie being instantly killed, and Corporal Harris wounded in the left arm, when they retreated, leaving behind the sergeant's body and his arms. They met the command half a mile below the mouth of the canyon, when as many as were not required to hold the horses, were ordered to the attack. Lieutenant Noble and his company were sent to take possession of the mountain to the left of the canyon. Colonel Evans was to have taken the mountain to the right. Colonel Mayfield and four citizens accompanied Noble, the balance of Mayfield's company remaining below. Lieutenant Noble succeeded in gaining his position under a brisk fire from both sides from concealed Indians. Here Colonel Mayfield was killed. Lieutenant Noble, finding it impossible to maintain his position without great loss, or to proceed up the mountain on account of its precipitous nature, or return the fire upon the concealed foe with effect, retreated in good order down to Colonel Evans' company, carrying with him Sergeant Gillispie's body. Colonel Evans, from the rugged and inaccessible nature of the mountain, being unable to advance to the position he intended to take, the whole command retreated down the valley, the Indians following and building their defiance fires on our camping ground before the rear of the column was a mile and a half distant.

"We encamped that night twelve miles below, at the spot where Sheriff Scott, who had been killed the day before in the fight between the citizens and Indians, was buried. Colonel Evans, being without provisions, except beef obtained in the valley, was compelled to return to his former post near Los Angeles, three hundred miles distant. Lieutenant Noble, with his company, accompanied him as far as the Citizens' Fort, fifty miles below, for

the purpose of escorting the whites with their stock, amounting to about 4,000 head of cattle and 2,500 sheep, to this territory. During the engagement above mentioned, I selected a high rock at about the center of operations, where I could observe all parties, and I am satisfied there were not over twenty-five Indians, who had probably been left behind as a decoy to the whites and to protect the main body and families, who had gone on into the mountains to avoid a collision with the troops.

"These Indians have dug ditches and irrigated nearly all the arable land in that section of the country, and live by its products. They have been repeatedly told by officers of the government that they should have exclusive possession of those lands, and they are now fighting to maintain that possession. Their number is between 500 and 1,000, and they belong to the California Digger Indian tribes. Many of them are the refugees from Tulare valley, who in 1852 and 1853 massacred the white inhabitants and depopulated the Four Creek country. At great expense to the government they were driven over to this side of the Sierra Nevada from Tulare valley, and having taken up their abode along Owens river as a place of last resort, they will fight to the last extremity in defense of their homes.

"Lieutenant Noble conferred with me and we agreed as to the course to be pursued till we met Colonel Evans, who then assumed command. This re-enforcement ruined all our plans. We might have done better; we certainly could not have done worse. Lieutenant Noble and his men behaved gallantly on the field.

"The next morning after the fight, finding it out of my power to do any good in the neighborhood under the circumstances, and fearing the effect of the victories these Indians had gained over us would be to incite the Pah-Utes to hostilities, I left, accompanied only by my interpreter; and the following night reached the line of the Pah-Ute country. From the time of entering it I met many of that nation who were anxious to hear the news from the seat of war, and what would be the possible result. I told them not to participate in the difficulties and assured them that unless they did so they should not be molested, etc. They promised to be governed by my instructions and advice.

"I arrived at the Walker River Reservation on the 16th instant. The Indians were all glad to see me return. Said they had been afraid the interpreter and myself would be killed by Owens River Diggers, and if such had been the case they had six hundred warriors ready to go and avenge our deaths.

"I was detained at Walker reservation and at Fort Churchill three days, on account of the officers at the latter place insisting upon herding the government stock, cavalry horses and all, thirty miles from the fort in the

Indians' country, notwithstanding grass was just as good near the fort (an argument used by the Indians), having excited and alarmed the Pah-Utes, who regarded it as an infringement on their rights. I took such measures as were calculated to allay the difficulty; and I will add here, that for the first time since the establishment of that post, its management promises to be productive of more evil than good among the Indians."

In the end Wasson helped to end the war of Owens river, for he was called to San Francisco to confer with Governor Stanford, General Wright and J. P. H. Wentworth, Indian agent, as to the best way to settle the war. Wasson collected the Indians of that section at Fort Independence, where Wentworth met him with goods for presents and a treaty was made. Four hundred Indians assembled, the presents were distributed and the Indians held a great peace dance, closing the war of 1862.

WASSON ARRANGES CONFERENCE.

In May of that year Governor Nye desired to meet the principal Pah-Utes and Wasson arranged a meeting. Old Winnemucca and Numaga were the highest, but the latter was north and at first refused to be present, wanting to force the old chief to settle his own affairs. Governor Nye, with an escort of one hundred cavalry of California volunteers under Captain Price, reached the lower bend of the Truckee river, and beyond that point Winnemucca would not allow them to move. He had two hundred warriors, mounted and armed, concealed beyond, Captain Price was not told of this for fear he would resent it and cause trouble.

That evening Wasson came with his Pah-Utes, four hundred strong. They were gaily dressed in all their gala attire and made a great display, for two days keeping up a continuous war dance, undergoing tortures to show the whites how indifferent they were to pain. Winnemucca was with them, but Numaga did not come until the night of the 25th; he was the diplomat of the tribe, and it was with him Governor Nye discussed affairs. No treaty was made, but presents were exchanged before the separation. Wasson gave to Winnemucca the property of his brother, Wahe, the bad chief who had been killed by two Pah-Utes, as related previously.

Numaga, the peace loving, gave Wasson as a sign of peace and friendship his pipe of peace, a magnificent bow and arrows, and his war cap, made of a whole otter skin, trimmed with great eagle plumes, and his tomahawk, all articles worn by him in all his battles.

COMO INDIAN SCARE IN 1863.

It seems strange that Numaga should ever have been the cause of terror to the whites, of his volition, but in 1863 he met the whites of Como and

uttered a protest against the whites destroying the pine nut groves; he said these groves were the main reliance of his people, their chief food, their orchards in fact. The whites were welcome to the dead and fallen trees, but the food-bearing trees must be left alone, he would not permit their destruction. No attention was paid, for was it not Numaga who had warned them? Suddenly prowling, skulking forms appeared before the wood choppers, with stern faces and hostile looks, but no show of violence.

Then the people of Como had a genuine war scare, which turned into a fiasco. The town was put under martial law, couriers secured a lieutenant and twenty men from Fort Churchill. That night everyone was given the password, but two forgot it, and meeting in the dark blazed away at each other until ammunition was exhausted. Alarm and consternation spread over the town, some one in the excitement also fired at nothing and pandemonium was let loose. The joke of it all was that next morning solemn-visaged savages came down to the town to know what had caused the shooting and general Fourth of July celebration the night previous.

WALKER RIVER CHIEF MURDERED.

The wanton murder of E-zed-wa, a chief of the Walker River Indians, came next. He had a complaint to make to N. H. A. Mason, regarding his overseer, John F. Hale, and while on his way to see that gentleman, he was met by Hale, who beguiled him into drinking and when the chief was drunk Hale killed him and then killed his horse. Members of the tribe found their chief's body in the Carson river, where Hale had thrown it, but before they could secure him, he had informed Mr. Mason, and then made his escape. Thirteen hundred Indians assembled and sent a messenger to Fort Churchill demanding redress for the murder of Captain George as the whites called the chief. Lieutenant Oscar Jewett was sent to hold a parley with them and in the end they were quieted by a gift of a wagon load of provisions and clothing and one thousand dollars in cash from Mr. Mason.

TROUBLES IN 1864-65.

On the 4th of March, 1863, three men, Dr. J. H. Smeathman, Frank Thompson and W. F. White, were prospecting near the north line of Nevada, west of Pueblo. They were fired upon and Dr. Smeathman fell wounded from his horse, crying for help, but, without waiting to see how many Indians were in ambush, his two partners fled, leaving him to the savages, making their way to Humboldt City.

The following May, in that same portion of the country, a party of seven prospectors were fired upon by Indians and four killed, among them G. W. Dodge. Of the three left, one, named Noble, although wounded in the neck,

shoulder and groin, kept the foe at bay until the other two brought up the horses, when they escaped to Star City. The peak where this occurred was named Disaster Peak.

Early in 1865 two Walker River Pah-Utes murdered two prospectors, Isaac Steward and Robert Rabe, near Walker Lake. Rabe was in camp, lighting the fire, when shot through the back. The Indians killed him by smashing his head in, and then started after Steward who jumped into the lake and was never heard of again. Rabe had a large sum of money on him and the two had each two horses. A friendly Indian informed the authorities and the murderous red men were captured. For some reason both were released. On the day the two men were arrested, Captain Wells, with a company of cavalry, surprised a camp and killed every Indian there, thirty-two in all. The same day word was received that Black Rock Tom had gone on the war path in the north.

That night two men, George Thayer, Lucius Arcularius and an unknown man were killed on the Honey Lake road. The Indians were said to be gathering at the head of Humboldt Canal. M. W. Haviland, on March 20th, arrived in Star City, asking help for Paradise valley people.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

In Paradise valley were a number of settlers, and a friendly Indian informed A. Denio, that in "two sleeps" warriors would come to kill the settlers and stampede their stock. Mr. Denio, A. and T. J. Bryant, T. J. Fine, and Mr. Stockham lived near each other. Mr. Stockham was away, seeking military help, but his wife was there. Mr. Fine was helpless with rheumatism and both he and the children of the Denios had to be carried. A cart was arranged but a terrible storm swept down on them, making it impossible to go until morning, and then Thomas Byrnes and John Lackey arrived. Another settler, Rembreux arrived also. They started to reach Willow Point, having to ford the swollen creeks and a swamp of mud over which the children and Mr. Fine had to be carried. Denio and Rembreux had to pull the cart, but met Jacob Hufford and he attached a *riata* to the cart and with the other end tied to his saddle hauled it along. The rest of the party stayed at Cottonwood creek to try to get the goods, provisions, etc., across. They expected Christopher Fearbourne along, he having gone up the valley with his ox team the night before, to get the effects of Messrs. Barber and Collins, and they were expected with him.

Fearbourne had reached the place, but in the morning when they arose the three men found Indians in force all around the house and corral; no demonstration was made at first, but they soon became insolent. Barber wanted all three to go out, get their horses and ride away; the others object-

ed saying a bold front was better. Barber went, telling his friends he would try to get through to get help, and if there was trouble for them to shut themselves in the cabin and try to hold out. He got his best horse and an Indian asked him what he was going to do; he said "going out to drive in a beef to kill"; they let him go but two rode some ways with him. Then convinced, they went back, and Barber, once over an elevation, rode for his friends' lives. He reached the party at Cottonwood creek waiting for Fearbourne still. As Barber was telling of the danger of his friends, smoke was seen in the valley and they knew the cabin had been fired. Byrnes and Barber with Lackey started to the rescue. The Bryant and a Denio boy left for Hamblin's corral, where the rest of the party was to meet them.

Barber and Byrnes and Lackey were assailed by twenty-two Indians on horseback and more on foot, but reached the corral, and seeing the Bryants and the twelve year old Denio boy being cut off by the Indians made a raid and all reached the Hamblin corral; now that all the emigrants were within the enclosure there were just ten men, one boy, three women and four small children, Mr. and Mrs. Denio and four children, Robert Denio, the boy, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hufford, Mrs. Stockham, T. J. Fine, A. Bryant, T. J. Bryant, John Lackey, Waldron Foster, Thomas Byrnes, Rembreaux and Barber. Denio was virtually in command of the tiny garrison. Fifty yards from the corral was Hamblin's house, which would afford a fine vantage point for the Indians to station sharpshooters. At once T. J. Bryant and Waldron Foster sallied out to burn it; they succeeded in the face of an incessant fire from the foe. All the arms the garrison possessed were one navy and five small Colt's revolvers, two double-barrelled shot-guns, one musket and three common rifles, while the Indians were armed with long range guns.

It was soon apparent that it was only a question of time when the entire party would have to succumb to the Indians; as a last resort, some one must go for aid; if by a miracle the one who went should get through the line, the people of Willow Point would come to the rescue. Thomas Byrnes was the hero who volunteered, and mounting his horse he rode straight at the Indians, through their lines and away over the plain, with a dozen or more savages at his heels, shooting as they rode. But not a bullet touched him and at 3 in the afternoon he reached the Willow Point Station and there found thirteen men and twelve horses. All started at once for Hamblin's corral. The thirteenth man, an old veteran, white-haired but full of vigor, who would not be left behind, grabbed his rifle, laid hold of the pommel of a saddle with one hand and ran all the thirteen miles; his name was Givens, and he would not ride, having only one thought, to save the women and children, and they were saved. When the Indians saw the relief party they hurriedly decamped, and nine o'clock the reenforced emigrants started for Willow Point Station.

When they reached there at 3 in the morning, they found Lieutenant Joseph Wolverton and twenty-five men who had arrived late the evening previous.

The next day Lieutenant Wolverton and his command, with a number of settlers, found and buried the bodies of Collins and Fearbourne; they had evidently remained in the cabin until it was fired; Fearbourne's body was frightfully burned, his hands and arms cooked; he had run out of the house when his agony became unendurable, and had been shot in the back. Collins while alive had been placed over a funeral pyre, his heart cut out and his body horribly mutilated.

On the 15th the whites killed eighteen Indians, and scalped them. Lieutenant Wolverton and command, on the 17th, found a band of Indians and killed ten, and going thirty-two miles further killed two more.

TIRED OF DESULTORY WARFARE.

James Emory, a prospector, was shot and killed by Pah-Utes on May 5th; he was with a party of seven, and another man, Spencer, was wounded, while in the fight four Indians were killed.

Five hundred Indians, becoming tired of the desultory warfare determined to show the whites they could do much better, and accordingly assembled seventy-five miles from Paradise valley, facing Captain Wells and only thirty-six men; the whites of course being repulsed with the loss of two men. James Monroe and I. W. Godfrey, of the First Nevada Cavalry, Company D. Four men were also wounded; the Indians' loss being unknown, if any.

Grown bolder, on July 3rd the Indians attacked a party of seventeen men, en route to Boise, at the time twenty miles from Quin's river. One man, P. W. Jackson, of Virginia City, was instantly killed; Thomas Ewing was shot through the body, Thomas Rule, of Humboldt river, was shot in several places; a French Canadian, from Virginia City, was shot through the lungs. The fight lasted over two hours.

SHOSHONES GO ON WAR PATH.

For the Shoshone Indians the whites felt contempt, as did the Pah-Utes, who held them in subjection. The Shoshones were compelled by the Pah-Utes to stay in one section of the country, the Shoshone mountains on the west. They were oppressed in every manner, not being allowed to own horses, or in fact any property. They never built wigwams, or had any aspirations, living on mice, snakes, pine nuts, pine burs, gophers and rabbits seldom killing any larger game.

The coming of the white man had been a blessing to the Shoshones, for it had enabled them to throw off the yoke of the Pah-Utes and bettered in every way their inferior condition. Great was the wrath of the settlers.

therefore, when they learned that, not content with thieving depredations, the Shoshones were ready to go on the war path. They had assembled in a number of large bodies in Lander county. The people did not wait for the Indians to take the initiative, but sent for military aid at once.

Colonel Moore, of the California Volunteers, was in charge at Fort Ruby, and he promptly sent Lieutenant W. H. Seamands, with forty men and a mountain howitzer, to the northern part of Reese River valley, the seat of the trouble. It took that young and energetic officer but little time to settle the trouble, for he fired enough shots to fill them with terror and put them to rout, with great loss to them and none at all to himself or his command. The Indians subsided, save a few refractory ones, and they were wise enough to leave the neighborhood of that howitzer, going to northern Nevada and southern Oregon, and allying themselves with predatory bands in petty warfare and crimes, principally stock stealing.

COLONY SCHEME TRIED.

In 1865 the settlers in Paradise Valley determined to try to raise at least one crop of grain, despite the savages. It was thought that if several colonies were formed the Indians would be loath to attack them. On a ranch afterwards owned by ——— Rice, B. F. Riley and Charles Singhas, seven men joined together to try and farm some of the land; several of them had, as will be seen from the names, previously suffered from the Indians: Charles Adams, A. Denio, Thomas Byrnes, ——— Maryland, ——— Doom, and ——— Travis were in the little party. They cultivated eighty acres successfully, and with no molestation from the Indians. On July 1st they went to another farm, afterwards owned by R. Brenchly, to cut hay. Here they found unmistakable signs of the proximity of hostile Indians.

Another colony was on the east side of the valley, with Martin Creek running between the two colonies, and consisted of Michael Maylen, Joshua Warford, Victor T. Schann, Edward Lyng, C. A. Nichols, Richard Brenchly, Charles Gegg, and R. H. Scott, all working in the daytime on their own ranches and at night congregating at the cabin of Scott. This colony, like the other, was successful. Four left in July and the others remained until the Indians were in the vicinity, when they became alarmed, and Scott left in search of military aid. On the way he came across the temporary camp of Colonel McDermitt, who detailed a corporal and sixteen men under Sergeant Thomas, of Company D, Nevada Volunteers, to accompany him to his imperiled friends.

They went north to occupy an advanced position in the valley, and divided, the corporal and six men going ahead. Suddenly, on July 26th, they were confronted, when four miles from the main command, with a large

three others, was going along the Honey Lake route, and got in advance of the rest.

Lieutenant Powell and twenty-six men went in pursuit, Captain Soo, the leader in the Williams' massacre, being the guide. He looked at the signs and said Black Rock Tom was the guilty party. When they found the hostiles they could not dislodge them from their stronghold in the mountains. They had to retreat, neither side sustaining any loss. A stronger force was sent out on November 13th, Lieutenant R. A. Osmer, of Company B, Second California Cavalry, with sixty men, four citizens and Captain Soo with fourteen warriors going in pursuit. At Quin's river sink they left the wagons in charge of fourteen men. The morning of the 17th, Captain Soo pointed out the smoke from Black Rock Tom's camp. The whites got to within two miles without the hostiles discerning them, and the lieutenant issued the order: "Come on, boys; we can't all go around, the best man will get there first," and it was a race then for the enemy. And Captain Soo was the best man, for he cut his saddle off and charged the enemy. After the battle fifty-five dead Indians were found, but many were in the gullies and sage brush, for the battle raged over three miles' area. Black Rock Tom, five men and five squaws escaped. A corporal noticed an Indian woman who had been wounded, lying with a little baby and two-year old child; he told a private who was with him to call a certain citizen to help him take them down to camp. The private came soon and told him that the citizen had "shot the whole lot of them, babies and all."

It chagrined the militia to find Black Rock Tom had escaped, and more so when he gathered more renegades and established quarters on Quin's river. His camp was finally discovered by militia from Camp McDermit, part of Company I and part of Company B, from Dun Glen. They met at Kane Springs for a scout under Captain Conrad, early in December. The Indians were discovered on Fish Creek and surrounded in the night. All warriors, forty, were killed, and one squaw, a boy and old man were captured. Not one man of the whites was injured.

Black Rock Tom, when he heard of this crushing blow, surrendered himself to Captain Soo, who turned him over to the militia. Captain Soo was informed that Tom was going to be lynched by citizens, and he had better be given a chance to escape. The hint was taken, and the renegade was killed as he tried to escape.

Captain Murray Davis, with Lieutenant John Lafferty, second in command, with Company A, United States Cavalry, established Camp Winfield Scott, on the 12th of December, 1866, in the north end of Paradise Valley. Lieutenant Lafferty proved himself a terror to the Indians. On January 12, 1867, he killed a number of Indians on the Little Humboldt; he also

drove many into the mountains, they escaping because of the deep snow. He was left in command the last of February. When on March 13th Indians ran off stock belonging to Charles Gegg, he pursued them nine days in a fierce storm, killed six and captured their arms. This quieted the hostiles down until August, and the farmers put in good crops. The 1st of the month, Hon. James A. Banks, of Dun Glen, visited the Camp Winfield Scott, with Rev. Temple, of New York city. Mr. Banks went up the stream for a walk; when he did not return search was made and his body was found, shot through the breast, nude and mutilated. He was buried in the camp cemetery, his friend preaching his funeral sermon. This murder aroused everyone, for Mr. Banks was well known. He was only thirty-nine, a native of Pennsylvania. He went to California in 1852, and was for several years a member of the legislature of that state. He came to Nevada in 1863, and was a member of the convention that framed the state constitution, and was speaker of the house during the second annual session of Nevada's legislature. He was an able man, public-spirited and well liked.

It was ascertained that three Indians had murdered him, and the first detail sent out returned unsuccessful. Lieutenant Lafferty took his entire command and started himself after the murderers; he found them at the headwaters of the Owyhee, killed four and captured four; later in the day while alone in a canyon, he found four more, killed two in a hand to hand fight, and drove the other two into his camp. Lieutenant Lafferty was relieved from his command November 1st, Lieutenant Joseph Karge arriving in camp with reinforcements.

IN 1867-1868.

With Lafferty out of the running, the Indians at once made a raid and drove off nearly all the stock in the eastern part of the valley. A pursuit was in vain. It was a hard winter for the settlers; with the spring came the Indians again, and they drove off all the stock of M. W. Haviland. Big Foot, a greatly feared Indian, and twenty braves did the work. Lieutenant Karge ordered young Hunter, a just-arrived lieutenant, to take three men. Sergeant Kelly, Corporal Thomas Reed and Private Thomas Ward, to catch the Indians, "whip them and bring back the stolen property." A big order indeed. When Lieutenant Lafferty heard the order he asked to go in place of the inexperienced officer, and unpleasant words passed. The three men, with a settler, John Rogers, started out. Lafferty was shortly after allowed to take selected men, a small force, and go after the detail. He soon met a messenger, telling him his friends were in peril. He found that Lieutenant Hunter had been wounded and the sergeant and private mortally

wounded. The corporal and citizen took refuge behind a rock, and Rogers took off coat, hat and boots and making a dash got away. He soon reached, first, Lafferty, who was just starting, and then the camp. The entire force started for the scene, eight miles away. They found that Private Thomas Reed had protected his wounded comrades, killing several redskins and keeping them off, by sheer nerve and courage. He later received a medal for his gallant conduct. But when the command arrived, the Indians, all that were left, escaped. Lieutenant Lafferty did not come with the command.

Later, Lieutenant Lafferty was ordered to Arizona, where he made himself conspicuous by his bravery, in fighting with Cochise's Apaches, the most dreaded Indians on the continent. In his last fight, October 20, 1869, he was holding the Apaches in check, trying to recover the bodies of comrades, when he was disabled and disfigured for life, his lower jaw being carried away by a bullet. Colonel R. F. Bernard, in reporting the fight, said:

"The conduct of Lieutenant Lafferty, Eighth Cavalry, was most gallant and brave. The cavalry arm in Arizona has lost, for a time, a good and brave officer in Lieutenant Lafferty. A government, in extending thanks to their officers, cannot bestow them too freely upon such officers as Lieutenant Lafferty, Eighth Cavalry."

INDIANS IN EASTERN NEVADA.

The settlers of the Pyramid Lake section were not the only ones who suffered from Indian outrages in 1860, for in eastern Nevada the Indians committed many crimes. One encounter, known as the "Dry Creek Fight," was caused because the keeper of a station, Si McCanless, was living with a Shoshone squaw. Her tribe wanted her to return to them, but she refused. On May 22nd, some twenty braves went to McCanless and told him he must give up the squaw or take the consequences. McCanless made them a present of provisions and they left, apparently content.

In the station were McCanless and the squaw, John Applegate, Ralph M. Lozier, and W. L. Ball ("Little Baldy"). The station had just been built and the logs had not been "chinked" with mud, leaving open spaces. About seven o'clock the Indians returned, and before the men inside were aware that the savages were upon them, a volley had been fired through the open spaces between the logs. Lozier was instantly killed, and Applegate wounded in the fleshy part of the thigh, the ball ranging up and coming out through the pocket of his pants. McCanless and Ball left the station, accompanied a little way by Applegate, then weak from loss of blood. The latter asked Ball for a revolver he had let him take when the trouble commenced. He knew he could not run any longer and deliberately blew his brains out, to escape torture from the red fiends yelling at their heels. The squaw helped

the white men by keeping between them, trying to keep her friends back. McCaless and Ball ran for life, throwing off their garments as they ran, and finally reached safety at Robert's Creek, thirty miles from the station. A pony rider and a Spanish cook were there and next morning the four set out for Diamond Springs, thirty miles away. Here they met R. H. Egleston, a resident of Eureka, who promised that when he and his party reached Dry Creek they would bury the bodies of the two men at the station. Mr. Egleston, with Thomas Smith and Elisha Mallory, of Genoa, was on his way to Carson, from Camp Floyd.

It was nearly a week before the party reached there, and they found the body of Lozier, horribly mutilated, the coyotes having torn it to pieces. Applegate's body was little harmed and the remains were buried, and a monument of stones piled up to mark the double grave. McCaless must have been really attached to the squaw, for he went back and got her, then took her to Salt Lake and married her, raising a family there.

MASSACRE AT GRAVELLY FORD IN '61.

In the fall of 1861 a party of emigrants from the east, thirteen persons in all, including five children, came over the plains in four wagons drawn by oxen. The party stopped at the Stebbins' trading post in Ruby Valley; in the party was one little girl, so charming that Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins became greatly attached to her during the short stay. They tried every inducement to persuade the parents to let them have her, if not for adoption, for a long visit. But in vain; if the parents could have known what the future held for the beautiful child they would gladly have consented. Not only did Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins love the little girl, but an Indian squaw who worked for them manifested much affection for the little one. The day after the emigrants went on, this squaw, Maggie, disappeared. She did not return for several nights, then late at night some one knocked and the squaw came in, so cut and bruised that Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins scarcely knew her, and she could not speak at first. Finally she told her story, so full of horror that she was not at first believed.

Maggie had learned, before the emigrants left the station, that young warriors of her tribe—Shoshone—intended to murder the entire party. She followed the emigrants, determined to save the child who had won all hearts; she had reached the party when all arrived at Yago Canyon, which is a few miles southeast of Gravelly Ford. When the killing commenced the old squaw obtained possession of the little girl, and managed to get away, as she believed, unseen. Carrying the child she fled an entire day and night before two Indians overtook her. She was beaten senseless and the innocent little girl tied to a stake driven into the ground; before the squaw came to her

senses the savages had used a knife to aid them in committing a nameless outrage, killing the child after horrible tortures. It seemed as if her beauty and helplessness had only incensed them the more.

Mr. Stebbins gathered a party of men and took the trail until they came to where the child he had loved so fondly lay, staked to the ground, bloody and disheveled but still beautiful; the innocent, agonized eyes wide open. Maggie had told the names of the two Indians, and Mr. Stebbins and the others swore vengeance above the body of the murdered girl. It was a full year before the two murderers made their appearance; then they came into Ruby Valley, and one was hanged, the other shot dead while trying to escape.

TRouble Over Squaw.

In Elko county lived a Shoshone chief who was friendly to the whites. He died of consumption in the house of Charles Stebbins, mentioned above, who afterwards removed to Austin. His tribe wanted to follow the usual custom and kill his squaw. The chief's name was Sko-kup and he was well liked, so the Indians wanted him to have the company of his wife on his journey to the Happy Hunting Grounds; she objected and fled to the Stebbins' trading post, and asked for protection. The protection was accorded, and when the Indians found she would not be given up to their tender mercies, they determined to take her by force. The whites appealed to Governor Nye for aid and once more Warren Wasson, now known as "Colonel" Wasson, participated in the settlement of an Indian difficulty. He was sent to the scene by Governor Nye to take what action he deemed best.

Colonel Wasson left on December 16th, and reached the seat of war in Ruby Valley on the 18th. This was Smith's Creek, the first station in the Shoshone country. Two days later he arrived at Reese River and met To-to-a, a Shoshone chief, with one hundred Shoshones. He told Wasson he was at peace with the whites, and would assist to bring about a settlement of the difficulty. Wasson, however, preferred to settle it alone. He found that To-to-a had four hundred followers, and all were destitute. He also learned that the Overland Mail Company was issuing rations of grain to keep the Indians from starving. At Robert's Creek, Wasson met a young chief, Buck, with one hundred warriors. Buck told Wasson that the squaw Julia had been left by Sho-kup to him, as he was to be Sho-kup's successor. His tribe did not obey his last wishes, but after trying to capture the squaw, Julia, killed the chief's horses, and made preparations for the funeral pyre. Great was their wrath when they found she objected to the "suttee" and that they could not gain possession of her. She was very intelligent, and determined efforts were made to secure her, the Indians threatening to kill every white person in

the Valley. The savages placed a guard around Stebbins' Station; an Indian of the White Knife band killed Sho-kup's old favorite Indian doctor, and whether he was accepted as the victim instead of Julia, the whites could not learn, but the excitement cooled greatly. The Indians promised not to kill Julia, and Buck led her to his camp. He returned to the station and later a gun report was heard, and the whites feared Julia had been murdered. Buck ran for his horse, but was shot at and prevented from mounting. In the end it proved a false alarm and everything simmered down.

All this Wasson embodied in his report to Governor Nye, ending by saying that Captain McLean and detachment had arrived on the 27th. Wasson informed the Governor further:

"The dangers of interruption to the mail and telegraph lines, apprehended in the coming spring, are from a band of Shoshones, called the "White Knives," occupying the country between the upper Humboldt and the present mail road. Also from the Gosh-Utes, who reside east of Ruby Valley. The former are quite numerous and said to be very hostile. I sent for them to come and meet me in Ruby Valley, but bad weather prevented them from coming, and the same reason prevented me from visiting them. I would respectfully recommend that they receive early attention in the spring.

"The remaining provisions sent out by you for the Indians, I placed in charge of G. W. Jacobs, the road agent, who will see that it is properly issued to the Indians from Reese River to Robert's Creek; and we estimated that it would be ample for their necessities until spring. In view of the vast number of wild Indians in the eastern portion of this territory who were not included in the estimate for the expenses of this superintendency for the present year, and the increasing necessity for prompt action to keep them quiet, from the fact of the rapid settlement of that portion of the territory by the whites, and for the protection of the mail and telegraph lines, as well as the overland emigration, I would most respectfully suggest that this Congress be urged to make at least as large an appropriation for this service as for the Pah-Utes and Washoe tribes.

"I would also recommend two more Indian reservations, one to be located near Gravelly Ford, on the Humboldt, and the other in the neighborhood of Reese River. * * *

In the face of Wasson's recommendations and delineation of what might be expected, no such appropriations were made, trouble ensuing. The Shoshone Indians along the Humboldt proceeded to attack emigrant trains, killing all the whites they could and running off the stock. Of one party all that was left was some letters, a wagon and three yokes for oxen. About the same time a party of two men and their wives and nine children were killed, both the tragedies occurring near Gravelly Ford. Another party was more fortu-

nate, for when their stock was run off at Gravelly Ford, the emigrants managed to keep the Indians at bay until aid reached them from Unionville, George L. Comstock, a resident of Nevada since 1860, being one of the rescuers. In the force were thirty-two men under Captain Pool. They effected a rescue, and next morning Captain Pool's command went scouting, killing thirteen warriors out of sixty; later in the day five of the Pool command killed five warriors out of a band of sixteen.

GOSH-UTES MAKE WAR IN 1863.

As predicted by Wasson, the Gosh-Utes, under their great war chief, White Horse, commenced making trouble early in 1863. On March 22nd they killed the keeper of Eight-Mile Station; then they waited for the overland stage east bound. It came in with a popular driver, known as "Happy Harry," and four passengers: Judge G. N. Mott, of Nevada, and a man and his two little boys, on the way to their home in the east.

The Indians fired, with exultant yells, but although mortally wounded, Happy Harry sent the horses on, clinging to his seat. Inside the stage, the father had been wounded by an arrow. The heroic driver by sheer force of will, kept the horses on the way, until he knew he could not last another moment; then he called Judge Mott, who managed to climb along the sides of the coach, until he reached the driver's seat. As he grasped the lines, Happy Harry sank dead on the floor of the coach. Surely another hero, who thought last of all of himself, intent on saving those in his charge.

Judge Mott reached Deep Creek Station safely, one horse dying from the run; the father recovered afterwards. Left behind, the Indians burned the station, and emboldened by the fact that they had been so far successful, planned other murders. The Eight-Mile Station crime commenced the war always spoken of as "The Overland War of 1863."

Finding the Indians were ready to give battle from Schell Creek to Salt Lake City, all along the route of the Overland, 225 miles, Company K, Second California Cavalry Volunteers, under Captain S. P. Smith, was sent from Camp Douglas to Eight-Mile Station, but divided, the main body arriving at Fort Ruby the last of April. On May 5th Company E, Third California Infantry Volunteers, left Camp Douglas to act as guards for the Overland road between Austin and Salt Lake. Soldiers, usually four, were left at each station, and as the stage arrived at a station two of the soldiers on guard in the station would accompany the stage to the next station, then guard the next return stage. The cavalry in the meantime was ranging over the country, patrolling the road and scouting. In spite of these precautions a stage was ambushed soon, when five soldiers were on board. The latter

returned the fire and the only loss was a stage horse, shot to death, dying a mile ahead of the ambush.

Henry Butterfield, an interpreter of the Shoshone language, had been appointed as Indian agent at Ruby Valley by Governor Nye. He sent out two friendly Indians as spies; they soon returned, having ascertained which Indians were guilty of the murder at Eight-Mile Station. It was found that they were Gosh-Utes. Captain Smith's company of California cavalry moved at once to Schell Creek, reaching it on May 2nd, having marched sixty miles in less than twenty-four hours. Here they kept concealed until night, then moved south in Steptoe Valley, at the base of the Schell Creek Mountains. By daylight the command camped in a deep canyon, sending the Indian spies ahead. These returned at sundown, stating that some of the Gosh-Utes were camped on Duck Creek, ten miles south. At night the cavalry surrounded the camp, and when daylight broke, a pistol shot gave the signal for the work of revenge to commence. In camp were twenty-six warriors and only two escaped. Next morning five Indians approached, unsuspecting the presence of the soldiers, and they were killed, one cavalryman being wounded.

Captain Smith determined to keep on and avenge the death of Happy Harry by the death of as many Indians as he could find, going north to Spring Valley, reaching there May 16th. An Indian camp was found but the ground was all swampy and many of the cavalry horses mired; this allowed some of the Indians to escape but twenty-three were killed, Captain Smith having one man wounded and one horse disabled. This made a total of fifty-two Gosh-Utes sent to the happy hunting grounds, and Captain Smith returned with his command to Fort Ruby. They reached there about the middle of May.

They did not stay long, for on the 20th the Overland was fired on and the driver, Riley Simpson, killed, a passenger named Egan bringing the stage in. Captain Smith and Company K returned to Deep Creek and remained there the balance of the year.

CANON STATION ATTACKED.

The day after killing Happy Harry the Indians burned a station about eight miles east of Deep Creek, killing the station-keeper. When Company E, Third California Infantry, was posting soldiers at the stations, four were left here: Jacob H. Elliott, Jacob Burger, Ira Abbott and W. S. Hervey, residents of Tuolumne county, California. They found at the station "Deaf Bill" and an assistant, who cared for the stock of the Overland Stage. Abbott and Hervey guarded the stage from Deep Creek to their home station the

last of June; Hervey told a lady passenger that he had a presentiment of coming disaster.

After reaching the station they had to go with a wagon for water, it being what was known as a dry station, all water having to be hauled under guard from Deep Creek Slough. Abbott and Hervey took Deaf Bill as a driver for the wagon. Hervey spoke of his presentiment to Abbott, who told of it afterwards: "I dreamed last night that I was going to be shot and killed by Indians to-day, and——" he did not finish the sentence, for a shot silenced him forever and he pitched forward in the road, dead. The Indians, eighteen in number, had wounded Abbott in the right shoulder, knocking him from the wagon. A shot cut off one of Deaf Bill's thumbs, and wounded one horse. Deaf Bill could not hear the shots but he felt the wound, and stopped the horses after they had run one hundred feet; he opened fire, wounding one of the Gosh-Utes. Abbott ran to the wagon, got his gun, and with the redskins only a few feet away, ran back to get the body of his friend. The Indians kept firing, concentrating it all on Abbott, hoping to disable him. He was shot in both legs. He reached the body, and took up the gun, dropped from the nerveless hands. He fired, but the barrel was bent where the wagon's wheels had passed over it and he hit no one. He then took Hervey's revolver but his wound began to paralyze his arm, and he had to cease firing; he picked up the body of his friend and took it to the wagon; while struggling along, bending under the weight of the inert body, he was hit twice more, once on each side; but he held on, and after he put the body and weapons in the wagon, Deaf Bill started the horses on a dead run and they reached the station.

Arriving there the assistant hostler told them Elliott and Burger had gone to hunt sage hens; looking in the direction they had taken, Abbott saw a rifle in the hands of one of the Indians, on a knoll near by, which he knew had belonged to Elliott. He knew then both men were dead. The men in the station fired repeatedly on the Indians, who at last withdrew. Sure enough, when an emigrant train drew up at the station half an hour after, the body of Elliott was with them, they having found it in the road. Elliott had made a hard fight for life; his body was badly mutilated; his heart had been cut out and taken away. He was bald but wore whiskers, and these the Indians had scalped from his face. The next day the body of Burger was discovered, he evidently having been killed first. A surgeon with this party dressed Abbott's many wounds.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON STATION.

The result of this attack but made the Indians more desirous of burning the station, but they waited only until new men replaced Abbott. Deaf Bill

was there, with his assistant (Deaf Bill's name was William Riley) and four soldiers, of Company E, Third California Cavalry: Tarsey Grimshaw, Michael McNamarra, Lewis Pratt and Anthony Myers. On the 6th of July, as Deaf Bill was currying a horse at the barn he was shot dead, from ambush. His assistant heard the shots and rushed from the barn, being shot down as he appeared. A soldier who heard the shots came out of the station and was also killed. The three soldiers in the station, which was a "dug out" under ground, knew they stood no show there, so made a dash for the barn, and Grimshaw was killed while half way there; this left Myers and Pratt; they reached the barn, and for half an hour kept the enemy at bay. Then the savages set fire to a stack of hay against the barn. Death was certain there and the two decided to mount horses and try to get past the lines of howling redskins. One horse was very swift, and they drew lots to see which should use it—Pratt winning; the two men shook hands and dashing from the barn rode for their lives; they had gone some distance, when Myers fell from the saddle; his horse staggered a few steps, then dropped dead. Pratt, although mortally wounded, got away from the Indians before he dropped. Later in the day an emigrant train came across Lewis Pratt, dying in the road, his horse lying dead by his side; he lived long enough to be carried to Willow Station, and tell the story of the massacre. Company K, in pursuit, could not catch up with the perpetrators of this last crime, but killed two Indians, for the "general good."

MORMONS INCITED INDIANS.

After this the militia kept on the trail of the Gosh-Utes and finally the tribe sued for peace, which being granted them, they returned to their reservation and received rations. It was considered strange that the Gosh-Utes singled out the Overland Stage Company for victims. The company lost sixteen men, 150 horses and had seven stations burned. But even with all these disasters to struggle against, seldom was a stage late, and the schedule trips were always made. The company treated the Indians well, fed them and gave them employment.

The Mormons were at enmity with the Overland Company, the company resenting the exorbitant prices the Mormons charged them for everything, it ending finally in the company starting a farm, as narrated early in this history. The Mormons, so White Horse informed Henry Butterfield, urged the Gosh-Utes on to war; they told the Indians that the whites were holding back the annuities from the government to the Indians, and keeping them for their own use.

When the Gosh-Utes came back to the reservation war was ended forever in Nevada, though there were several scares, notably one in eastern

Nevada in September, 1875. Trouble over a mine caused a killing; Gosh-Ute Indians offered to sell a mine to A. J. Leathers and James Tollard. The price for a location was to be \$50; on looking at the ledge it was found to be worthless and the white men refused to pay for it. To the Indians all quartz ledges were the same, so when payment was refused, To-ba killed Tollard; Leathers escaping to the ranch of A. C. Cleveland. That gentleman went on the warpath himself and captured an Indian, killing him when he attempted to escape. Mr. Cleveland was going to hand him over to the authorities. One of Cleveland's herders killed an Indian who refused to give up his gun. At the time of these incidents the Gosh-Utes were gathering pine-nuts in large bands. They were the ones frightened, but a war scare was spread, volunteer troops were organized, Governor Bradley was asked for aid; he in turn asked help of Major-General Schofield, in San Francisco. Major Dennis and command reached Spring Valley, and nearly scared the Gosh-Utes into a panic. The murderer of Tollard was demanded and at once given up. Citizens took him away from the militia and lynched him. And that was really all there was to the great war scare of 1875.

For several years the Indians kept up an intermittent annoyance, on one occasion going into Ione, the county seat then of Nye county, and demanding money because some jolly boys had offered some of the tribe what they considered indignities. The money was paid and no blood was shed.

In 1874 Naches, a tall, fine-looking chief of the Pah-Utes, was said to be striving to cause trouble among the Indians on the Humboldt. He was arrested and taken to Fort Alcatraz, San Francisco. He was made much of, loaded with gifts, and sent home from the harbor rejoicing. Naches said that Mr. Pateman, Indian agent, wronged his tribe and the government. Some Nevada papers upheld Naches, saying Pateman wanted the Pah-Utes on the reservation to swell the number. In June, 1878, Naches resigned his position of authority with his tribe. Captain Charley, of Wadsworth, succeeded; he was killed, the tribe then killing his murderer.

Naches was always a leader among the Piutes, and was regarded by the whites as a most intelligent Indian. In 1884 he was elected Big Chief of the Piutes; he declined emphatically, but at a later pow-pow when he was re-elected he accepted, as he was regarded as the head of the tribe always. He cultivated for some time land belonging to the Central Pacific Railroad, and in 1885 he purchased it, 190 acres, for \$400. It was located on Big Meadows, and when he secured the deed he was very proud of it. He secured the land very cheaply, the railroad recognizing his great influence over his fellow Indians. When Tom Naches died in 1885, Chief Naches and Princess Sarah Winnemucca entered suit in court to secure horses and other farm articles

which they claimed to own, and probably Chief Naches did own what he claimed, but Sarah was regarded as an unreliable Indian.

Sarah was an educated Indian and traveled over the United States lecturing on the condition of the Indians and the cruel manner in which they were treated by the Indian agents. She illustrated her lectures by putting money on the floor and then grabbing for it, acting the agent for the time being. She was deeply attached to her people and at the last it was decreed she should die away from home. She had a sister, also educated, who had married a white man and removed to Monida, Montana. Sarah went to visit her and died there, October 16, 1891. At the time it was decided to bring her body back to Nevada, but where it is interred there is no record.

Old Winnemucca was always a stumbling block to the Indians. He had been on the warpath, worsted the whites and could not forget it. His tribe in council decided in 1873 to send him to Malheur Reservation, Oregon, and that as many of his tribe as desired should go too. Those who were peacefully earning a living or had farms, should remain in Nevada. Those who went to Oregon were to take up land in severalty, each head of a family a tract of land. But he did not go. When he became ill in September, 1880, his tribe promptly stoned his wife and child to death, but that did not save the old chief, and he died October 27, 1880, his funeral services being most impressive. With his death the long feud of the Washoes and Piutes seemed certain to end, as the Washoes had always regarded him as a supernatural being and his death made them more aggressive. On December 28 the hatchet was formally buried. Later on the feud with the Shoshones was ended. The latter race was always regarded as the lowest tribe, unable to call even their lives their own if a Washoe or Piute wanted to take them.

That they would advance if given a chance was shown by the fact that on December 28 whites visited the Indians at Duck Valley and reported that the fifty-one Shoshone families had over 2,000 horses, each family two or three cows, plenty of chickens, pigs and farm animals. They raised vegetables, cut 250 tons of hay, built an irrigating dam, log houses and barns, all under the supervision of two Indian farmers, Captain Charley and Captain Buck, the latter often spoken of in the account of Indian wars. A ten-horse thresher was one implement used on the reservation.

In November, 1884, the Piutes and Washoes met to pow-pow at Pyramid Lake; two Piutes had been killed, one it was thought the victim of a Washoe. The Washoes offered \$500 to the father of the murdered man as reparation, but it was not accepted. Naches, the Big Chief, then proposed that the murderer be given up to the whites for trial. The Washoes met at Carson in council and did so. About this time Naches was re-elected Big Chief.

In 1884 W. D. C. Gibson was confirmed as Indian agent and incurred the enmity of Sarah Winnemucca, who preferred charges against him. Later she was arrested, charged with drunkenness and poker playing, both pastimes to which Gibson and others asserted she was addicted.

In 1895 the Piutes killed a squaw because she could speak French, and her child also. Every little while some act would show that civilization was only skin deep, as Gibson put it. In 1887 the Piutes shipped to San Francisco 1,000 sacks of pine nuts. And at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco maps done by the Pyramid Lake Reservation Indians aroused great admiration. The coloring was done by pigments they made from the soil around the lake, the secret of which they steadfastly refused to reveal. There was another war scare in 1889, the Mono war scare. Piute Jack killed Louis Sammann at Mono Lake and the Washoes then killed another Piute. The tribes were greatly excited. The governor of California was asked for troops, but the scare soon died out. Killings were frequent among the Indians. A Western Shoshone squaw was killed because it was alleged she killed a medicine man. In October, 1890, a Smokey Valley Indian, Abe Minnum, loved a squaw who frowned on his suit; he killed her and her family. Sam then killed him. In this year it was claimed not two-thirds of the Indians were on their reservations. In December, 1890, war in Owens Valley was feared, 1,500 Indians gathering there. The people wanted the legislature to provide military companies for the valley.

In January, 1892, there was great religious excitement among the Indians, Jack Wilson on the Walker reservation claiming to be the Messiah. Piutes and Washoes, and even Dakota and Montana Indians gathered, but the prompt action of Naches and agents averted trouble.

In February, 1897, there was quite a war scare at Yerington, better known as Pizen Switch. Two white men, Logan and Genzell, followed two squaws, and when an Indian protected them, Logan killed him. Logan escaped, and the Indians became so enraged that the whites gathered in a stone building and arms were sent to them. Logan was arrested in Winnemucca, and the Indians were appeased. Then there was a farce of a trial, and the Indians, armed heavily, surrounded the court house where Logan hid, afraid to come out. This was finally settled, and the Indians were pacified.

In 1897 a number of Indians were in the big wreck on the railroad while going to California. Five Piutes and three Washoes were killed. They were riding on the platforms, and many were badly injured. Captain Sam, of the Piutes, was in charge, as the Indians were going to California to pick hops. The Indians considered it as a command from the Great Spirit to remain in Nevada.

In October, 1898, Reese farmers were much alarmed for fear of the Indians rising. Ballard, an Indian, was beaten severely by McLeod, a white man, but the trouble finally blew over.

In April, 1899, a relic of the Indian wars was dug up near the city of Reno. In 1859 the Washoes and the Piutes were at war, and incidentally killing the whites. Kit Carson and four scouts heard that the Indians had just murdered a settler and carried off his wife. Carson and one scout started to rescue the woman, the other three waiting in ambush. When Carson returned he found the Washoes had killed the three scouts and buried their heads. The skull dug up was that of one of the three scouts.

Many people wonder whence came the name Winnemucca, for it is not strictly Indian. Away back in the fifties two white men came through Nevada, the first the Piutes had ever seen. The chief was a very young man, and he wore one moccasin, in Indian "Mucca." In part English and part Indian the trappers called him "Onennemucca," or one moccasin. The chief was pleased with the name. It was afterwards corrupted into Winamuck. In 1863 S. B. O'Bannon named the town Winnemucca. There is also Winamuck Valley and Winamuck Lake.

In September, 1899, two Piutes in the ranch of the Dangbergs in Carson Valley were quarreling, one being employed on the ranch and the other a visitor. Will Dangberg, a son of the owner, attempted to drive him away and the Indian fired upon him, killing him instantly. There was instantly great excitement among both Indians and whites. A posse went after him, capturing him, and landing him in jail. Later he escaped and he was trailed by an Indian posse. He was armed and in attempting his capture the Indians killed him, he first killing one of the posse. A reward of \$500 was offered for his capture.

In the last smallpox scare it was ordered that all the Indians on the reservations, and if possible those off, should be vaccinated. There was flat rebellion. Old Johnson Sides, the United States peacemaker, wrote letters to the papers expostulating. He said that all had been vaccinated that ought to be. He concluded his letter with the veiled threat that if the Indians fled to the hills to escape vaccination, many would be without food—"if they kill cattle, then trouble." The vaccination order was recalled. When Johnson Sides died in California where he had gone for his health his people wanted him buried in Nevada. Allen C. Bragg, of Reno, circulated a subscription list and the old chief was brought back. He was buried with great ceremony, the whites all participating, even the governor making a few remarks. He was buried in the Reno cemetery, the ceremonies taking place in the city park. His picture now adorns the Nevada postcards. He has been

succeeded by a nephew, Young Johnson Sides. Tom Harris is a leader among the Reno Indians.

In June, 1901, the Washoes solemnly announced that they would forever give up medicine men, painting their faces and other savage methods, but they have apparently forgotten about the medicine men, who still flourish. In the old days when a medicine man lost three patients, they killed him. Now they take him to an isolated spot, give him food and water for several days and leave him to die, which he nearly always does. Once in a long while one is rescued by the whites. They are always very old men, resorting to the arts of the medicine man when other means of earning a livelihood fail.

In October, 1903, the government decided that the Indians were entitled to the hill lands southeast of Carson Valley, where they gathered the most of the pine nuts for winter use. A long feud over these trees was thus settled, the white man desiring to cut the trees down for wood.

How it is done the authorities fail to find out as a rule, but the noble red man, and woman, is always well supplied with liquor. Very few can be convicted for the crime, many of the offenders being women. In 1891, twenty were sent to the penitentiary for the crime, and of these six were Chinamen, while in 1899 fifteen were sent for the crime, twelve being Chinamen. In 1900 only ten went in and only three were Chinamen, and in 1903 the fact that the Chinamen were wiser was evidenced by the fact that while thirteen went in not a Chinaman was in the number.

Even above drinking the Indian likes gambling. They are inveterate poker players, and the bridge, or rather under it, at Reno, is known as the "Indian Monte Carlo." Male and female alike play, and no small sums are wagered and lost. The Indians always have plenty of money. The Piutes have the pick of the fishing, no white man being allowed to fish in the waters of the reservation, and the trout sell for 20 cents per pound the year around. The Washoes are the only Indians in America who have not been allotted a reservation, and why no one seems to understand, for they are very numerous. Still they are cunning fishermen and trappers, and can always find money to play with.

A peculiarity is that the Piutes still keep the Washoes in what they consider their proper place. No Washoe dares ride a pony, or go beyond the boundaries laid down for them hundreds of years ago by the Piutes. Just so, the Shoshones are kept within their boundaries, not daring to come beyond the foothills of the Shoshone mountains. The Piutes are kept in check in turn by the Apaches, the only Indians they are afraid of. They have tried conclusions more than once and have always been worsted. So they keep away from the eastern state line. Any infringement of the laws laid down

causes several deaths. A Washoe dared to ride into Reno in 1900, and he with a few relatives, was never seen again.

The Washoes are lax in their ideas of morality, offenses in that line being condoned, the squaws sometimes being beaten, but rarely killed, and never if her lord and master profits thereby. The Piutes still uphold the old stern laws—a squaw who oversteps the line is killed and generally tortured, though this cannot be proved nor can the whites find proof to punish the husband. Many a white man meets with summary justice when he dares hang around the Piute camps. Their bodies are generally found in one of the irrigating ditches. The white men look for certain signs, and finding them abandon any idea of bringing the murderer to justice. On this subject the Piutes stand massed together. A pure life is exacted for every squaw, and woe be to the white man who would tempt her therefrom. It is an old saying that thieves, cowards and lewd women are never found among the Piutes.

At first glance all Indians look alike. Closer inspection shows the Washoes to have a round, chubby face, an inconsequential sort of face. The Piutes have a long face, rather narrow, and a wonderful cranium development. There is nothing the Piute cannot learn, and they are gifted with wonderful powers of oratory. This is proved in the schools on the reservations. In mechanical work the Washoe does well, it is head work he fails in; while the Piute is good in both mental and physical tasks. The teachers become greatly attached to their pupils, who learn all sorts of useful arts, from sewing, tailoring, carpentering, mechanics, to dairying.

Some of the Indians have graduated and in their turn become teachers. Many work out as servants, and capable ones they make, being extremely loyal to their employers. Their marriages are always strictly according to the white man's law. The great majority dress as the white man, the squaws wearing aprons generally. But nearly all cling to the gaudy blanket, wearing it over their heads if the day be stormy, around their shoulders if it be fine weather. One thing they have learned—to rush into print if any wrong is done them. They have leaders who can tell what the trouble is, and the papers always give space to them. Many a wrong is thus prevented, for many white men are always trying to get the best of Poor Loo, and generally failing now they are civilized.

CHAPTER XXX.

NEVADA LITERATURE.

Some of the writers who have enriched the literature of the west are Mark Twain, Joseph T. Goodman, C. C. Goodwin, Rollen Daggett, Harry Mighels, Thomas Fitch, Sam Davis, P. V. Mighels, Fred Harte, Dan De Quill, Dr. Gally, Mariam Michelson and Sarah Winnemucca.

Nevada, though a young state, has made a lasting mark in literature. Mark Twain began to first attract attention when writing on the *Virginia Enterprise*. Joseph T. Goodman was the publisher, and, his eye falling on a communication written to the paper by Mr. Samuel Clemens from Dayton, he remarked to his partner, D. E. McCarthy, that he had discovered a genius and immediately sent for the young man to come to Virginia City and take a job on the *Enterprise*. The man was first a sort of laughing stock of the office, as he was a slouchy, ungainly fellow, with a pronounced drawl, but Goodman, whose literary judgment was unerring, never lost faith in his man and gave him every encouragement. The rest is too well known to dilate on here, and the man whom Goodman picked up and backed is now one of the best read and most popular writers of the world.

Next in order comes Mr. Goodman. He is the author of one of the greatest archeological works ever written. It is entitled "The Biologia of Central America." For years the different governments of the world have been sending expeditions of scientists to Yucatan to investigate the miles and miles of ruined cities which lie there. It is estimated that they antedate anything in the known world, but up to the time of the publication of Mr. Goodman's book, it was all surmise. He has succeeded in translating the inscriptions on the walls and monuments and shows conclusively that they were meant to be chronological tables. He shows that when this race went to its doom it had kept a record of the time covering over two hundred and eighty thousand years. This people flourished before the pyramids rose from the sands of Egypt, before the songs of the worshipers rose in the pillared temples of Karnac. Mr. Goodman began the task of deciphering these seemingly meaningless hieroglyphics much as Edgar Poe describes the reading of the cipher in his famous story of "The Gold Bug." This work has now become standard throughout the civilized world. The author was refused a hearing before the California Academy of Sciences, and it remained for the Archeological Society of London through its representative, a Mr. Godlman, to appreciate the value of the work and stand the expense of publication.

"Dan De Quill," whose right name was Charles Wright, was one of the quaintest writers of Nevada. He published "The Big Bonanza" and gave

the world a more general and accurate knowledge of the history of the Comstock than any other writer.

Hon. C. C. Goodwin wrote "The Comstock Club" and was one of the best editorial writers of the west. He was also a rare poet, like Goodman and Daggett.

Rollen Daggett was also one of the famous editorial writers of the *Enterprise* and wrote "Braxton's Bar" and a number of fine poems.

Dr. Gally was the author of "Big Jack Small," a strikingly original work.

Hon. Tom Fitch, known as the "Silver Tongued," wrote "A Wedge of Gold."

Sam Davis, now State Controller, published a volume of "Short Stories and Poems." The story which heads the work, "The First Piano in Camp," has been translated in foreign languages and will live as a classic of the West.

Harry R. Mighels, just before his death, wrote a striking book, "Sagebrush Leaves." His keen humor and delightful English reminds one of Oliver Wendell Holmes. His son, Phillip Verril Mighels, is now a regular contributor to the leading magazines, and such publishers as Harpers and McClures are bidding for his books.

Fred Harte wrote the "Sazarac Lying Club."

Mariam Michelson, a young lady born on the Comstock, was the author of one of the striking books of 1904 entitled "The Bishop's Carriage." It has already gone into several editions.

Sarah Winnemucca, the daughter of old Chief Winnemucca, a full-blooded Indian, wrote a remarkable book, "Life Among the Piutes." She was educated at an eastern seminary and became a very bright woman. She traveled about the country and delivered lectures which drew large audiences.



Geo Sparks

HON. JOHN SPARKS, governor of Nevada, has long resided in the state, having come here in 1868. He is a native of Mississippi, where he was born August 30, 1843, and comes of old English stock. Four brothers bearing the name of Sparks emigrated from England at an early date and settling in Maryland, established the family in America. This family was well represented in the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1812, and its members have always been numbered among the brave and successful of this country.

The grandfather of Governor Sparks, Millington Sparks, came to Maryland and became a prominent planter and attained to a high and dying firm in the faith of the Baptist church, to which he adhered through a long and useful life.

His son Samuel, father of Governor Sparks, was born in Maryland, and married Sarah Deal, a native of South Carolina. They were consistent Baptists. They were the parents of ten children, of whom are still living. Of this family Governor Sparks was the second in order of birth, and is the only one residing in Nevada. In 1857 the family removed to Texas, settling at Leesburg, and became the best stock-raisers in that portion of the state. At that time there were Indians in the state, and the Sparks family engaged in many skirmishes with the savages, Governor Sparks bearing a part in the fights, while events he recalls with much enjoyment, for there were days of excitement when all the bravery in a man's nature was called forth and opportunities were numerous for courage to be tested and proved.

Governor Sparks began working for himself at the age of nineteen years, and since then has made a great success of himself. He came to Nevada to extend his large business, although he had a large one in Texas. Upon settling in Nevada he bought out several ranches, and at one time owned seventy thousand head of cattle. In the winter of 1889-90 he lost thirty-five thousand head of cattle, the great equalizer, as it affected all alike. Early in his life he realized the value of fine thoroughbred stock, and has been successful in being the pioneer importer of registered Hereford and Durham cattle, and has established twelve fancy herds of Hereford on the Pacific coast. He has also shipped to Honolulu, and sold to the Utah Agricultural College their first registered Herefords. He keeps and raises both Herefords and Durhams, of pure strains, and has also experimented in making a cross of the two, and has thus produced a grade of buff cattle of which he is very proud. For years he has exhibited his Hereford cattle at the California state fairs, and has taken numerous first prizes. His Duke of Shadeland carried off honors at the World's Fair. Governor Sparks is also greatly interested in both elk and buffalo, and has had a family of the former for the past ten years, and of the latter for the past ten years. These run among his cattle and are perfectly docile, and the country owes the Governor much of his efforts to keep these animals from extermination. In all his interests Governor Sparks is the owner of the celebrated *Elk*. Both in public and private life Governor Sparks has taken a large part in the development of the state, and is generally recognized as one of the

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The grandfather of Governor Sparks, Millington Sparks, was born in Maryland and became a prominent planter and attained to a ripe old age, dying firm in the faith of the Baptist church, to which he had adhered through a long and useful life.

His son Samuel, father of Governor Sparks, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, and married Sarah Deal, a native of South Carolina, and both were consistent Baptists. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are still living. Of this family Governor Sparks was the seventh in order of birth, and is the only one residing in Nevada. In 1857 the entire family removed to Texas, settling at Lampasas, and became the pioneer stock-raisers in that portion of the state. At that time there were many Indians in the state, and the Sparks family engaged in many skirmishes with the savages, Governor Sparks bearing his part in the fights, which events he recalls with much enjoyment, for those were days of excitement, when all the bravery in a man's nature was called forth and opportunities were numerous for courage to be tested and proved.

Governor Sparks began working for himself at the age of fourteen years, and since then has made a great success of raising cattle. He came to Nevada to extend his large business, although he still has large holdings in Texas. Upon settling in Nevada he bought out several large cattle ranches, and at one time owned seventy thousand head of cattle. In the very hard winter of 1889-90 he lost thirty-five thousand head. He calls that winter the great equalizer, as it affected all alike. Early in his business career he realized the value of fine thoroughbred stock, and has the honor of being the pioneer importer of registered Hereford and Durham. He has sold and established twelve fancy herds of Hereford on the Pacific coast and has also shipped to Honolulu, and sold to the Utah Agricultural College their first registered Herefords. He keeps and raises both Herefords and Durhams, of pure strains, and has also experimented in making a cross of them, and has thus produced a grade of buff cattle of which he is very proud. For years he has exhibited his Hereford cattle at the California state fairs and has taken numerous first prizes. His Duke of Shadeland carried off the honors at the World's Fair. Governor Sparks is also greatly interested in both elk and buffalo, and has had a family of the former for the past twenty years, and of the latter for the past ten years. These run among his other cattle and are perfectly docile, and the country owes the Governor much for his efforts to keep these animals from extermination. In addition to other interests Governor Sparks is the owner of the celebrated Reno Star mine. Both in public and private life Governor Sparks has taken a leading part in the development of the state, and is generally recognized as one of its

leading men. Upon his magnificent two thousand five hundred acre ranch, located on the railroad between Reno and Carson City, he has a flowing well which produces one hundred and twelve gallons per minute and is a little over five hundred feet deep. Upon this ranch he has a very comfortable residence and excellent farm buildings, and needless to say the premises are supplied with every convenience and all the improved machinery on the market.

Governor Sparks has been in politics since boyhood as a Democrat, his first service as a public man being when he discharged the duties of county commissioner. In 1902 his party prevailed upon him to accept the nomination for governor of the state. After making an excellent canvass he was elected by a majority of one thousand eight hundred, and is giving the people of his state a clean, honorable administration. When the president arrived in Carson City upon his late western trip, he was cordially and enthusiastically received by Governor Sparks who welcomed him in a very appropriate manner, his speech being happily chosen, and the two became fast friends, in spite of differences of political opinion, each recognizing the sterling worth of the other.

In June, 1872, Governor Sparks was married to Miss Rachel Knight, a native of Texas and the daughter of D. F. Knight, who was born in Ohio and came of English stock. One daughter has been born of this union, Maud, who is now the wife of A. McKinzie, a son of the Rev. Dr. McKinzie, a noted Presbyterian divine. Mrs. Sparks died in 1878, and a year later Governor Sparks married her half-sister, Miss Nora Knight. They have three sons, namely: Benton H., now in Andover College, preparing for Yale; Charles, attending the State University; and Leland, who is attending high school. Governor Sparks is a very active member of the Order of Elks, the Order of Eagles and the Order of Odd Fellows. In their present governor the people of Nevada have a man whose sympathy, broadness of mind and thorough knowledge of human nature particularly fit him for his exalted position and enable him to administer the affairs of the state judiciously, honorably and to the highest interests of those whose destinies he is now controlling.

STEPHEN R. YOUNG has been one of the foremost men in the upbuilding and improvement of the fertile valley in which the town of Lovelocks is situated. He is the owner of the only large brick block in the town, which he built in 1891. It covers seventy by one hundred feet of ground space, and the west half is occupied by the Lovelocks Commercial Company in the conduct of a large department store, and the east half is the Young's Hotel; the ground floor of the hotel is occupied by the office, restaurant and dining room, while the upper part is divided into a front parlor and large, well-furnished sleeping rooms. Mr. Young also has a livery stable, a good residence and several dwellings in the town. He owns twelve hundred acres of land in the vicinity, and to make this productive has expended sixty thousand dollars on a water and irrigation system, which is perhaps his most important enterprise both from his own standpoint and because of its im-

mense value to this section of the county. He has a water power which now furnishes one hundred horsepower, and the plant is so constructed that nine other wheels can be put in of one hundred horsepower each, making a total of one thousand horse power. It is the intention soon to install an electric light plant and also to pipe the water to the town, which innovations will place Lovelocks at the front in the matter of civic improvements. One half mile of the water canal is thirty feet deep, seventy feet wide at the top and twenty-five at the bottom, and it conveys water to ten thousand acres of land, and ultimately the whole upper end of the valley will be covered by its water. The Big Meadows, in which the town of Lovelocks is located, is about ten miles wide and thirty miles long, and its rich dark loam soil needs only irrigation to make it produce abundantly, as its many fine farms already indicate. Irrigation to any important extent is a great undertaking and requires capital, and where it is not carried through by government management some man of enterprise, executive ability and public spirit must step forward and assume the risks and labors attendant upon such endeavors, and such a man has Lovelock valley found in Mr. Young.

Stephen R. Young was born in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, January 24, 1855, and is of German and Irish ancestry, and the son of S. R. and Julia (Madigan) Young, the former a native of Canada and the latter of Ireland. These parents died at the respective ages of forty and sixty-five years, and of their six sons Stephen is the only survivor. He was educated and reared to manhood in the state of Maine, and came to Unionville, Humboldt county, Nevada, in 1873. He has the credit of discovering the first pay dirt in Spring valley, and from eight to eleven miles of the valley has been placer-mined. He came to Lovelocks in 1876 and conducted a general merchandise store for ten years, after which he sold out to the Lovelocks Commercial Company. All his time is now taken up with the care of his extensive irrigation and other property interests.

In September, 1885, Mr. Young was married to Miss M. E. Wilson, a native of the state of New York. Four children have been born to them, all in Humboldt county, namely: Clarence, Leland, Blanche and Mary. Mr. Young is a Republican in politics, but has never had time to consider politics in any other way than to cast his vote for the man and principles that seem to him to represent the best interests of town, county and state.

HENRY KIND, one of the most public-spirited as well as successful of the pioneer merchants and business men of Eureka, has had an enviable career in business since coming to this country forty years ago, at which time his equipment for a career in the new world did not even extend to a knowledge of the language, but he did have the quick business acumen of his race and the unflagging energy and perseverance which bring success anywhere. He has a fine business in Eureka, and the town and county have greatly benefited by his generous efforts toward improvement and development.

Mr. Kind was born in Bohemia in 1847, a son of Adolph and Mary (Lank) Kind, also natives of that country, where the former died when

Henry was a boy. He was educated there, and in 1862 set out for the new world, landing in New York. The following year his mother and her three sons and three daughters followed him. He went to San Francisco, and thence to Auburn, Placer county, California, where he was a clerk in a store for a year, after which he was taken in the business as partner, and continued in the general merchandise trade there with good success for nine years. He came to Eureka, Nevada, in 1872, and established a store in the lower end of the town, where he carried on business for twelve years. He then bought the stock of W. H. Clark, and has done business at this stand ever since. His store is a substantial stone building twenty-five by one hundred feet, with two stories and a basement, and he also has a large warehouse. His large stock of general merchandise is the best in the town, and attracts a patronage from all directions about Eureka. Mr. Kind has given close attention to the development of this enterprise, and he merits the large trade which he now enjoys. He owns two other store buildings in the town, which he rents, and he is a partner in the firm of E. Marks and Company at Tonopah. Besides this he has valuable mining interests, and his business relations extend well over the county and state.

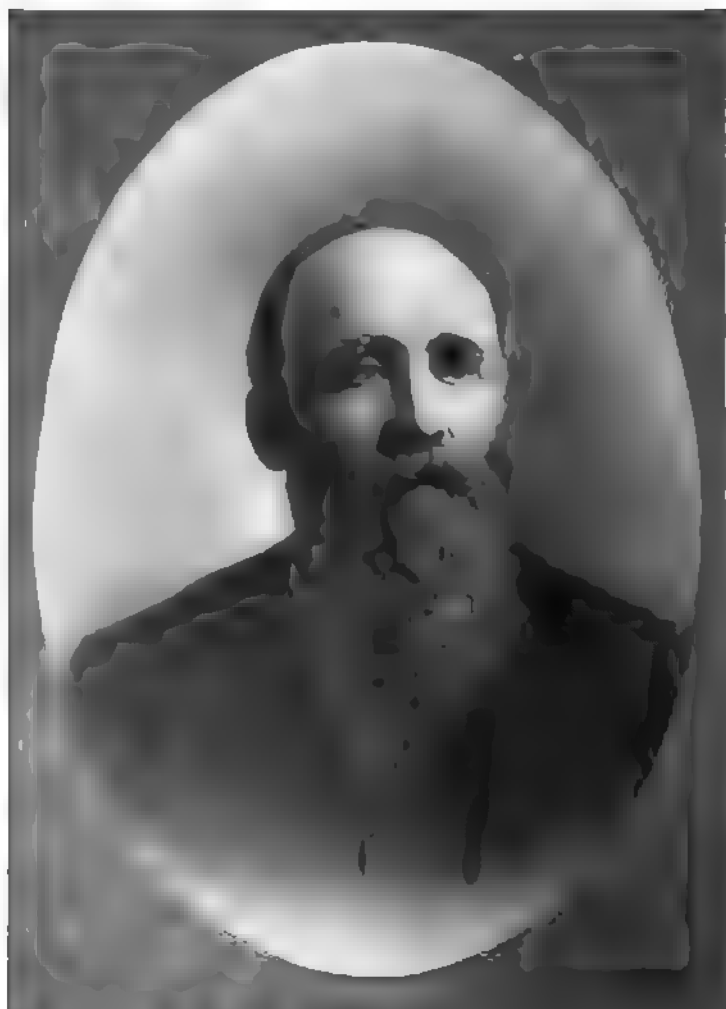
While a life-long Republican in principle, Mr. Kind gives his vote and influence to the silver cause. He has served his town as school trustee for ten years, and his county as commissioner, and has given a helping hand to every enterprise intended to foster the advancement and well-being of town or county. He is a blue lodge and Royal Arch Mason, and has served as treasurer of his lodge for six years. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has passed all the chairs, and belongs to the B. B. Lodge at Reno.

In 1874 Mr. Kind was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Lobner, a native of New York city and a daughter of Leopold Lobner, of that city. Seven children have been born of this union in Eureka, as follows: Eddie, who was educated in San Francisco and is now in New York; Frederick, a graduate of the Eureka high school, is with his father; Rose is at school in San Francisco; Leon is also a student in San Francisco; Clarence is in his father's business in Tonopah; May Ethel is a successful teacher; and Harold is at school. They are adherents of the Hebrew faith. In November, 1903, Mr. Kind with his family moved to Tonopah, Nevada, intending to locate there. His business interests in Eureka continue as before.

DANIEL W. O'CONNOR. Men who have been the founders of the state of Nevada and who have borne their full share in pioneer development and later advancement are deserving of the gratitude of all the citizens of this commonwealth. Mr. O'Connor is numbered among the early settlers and has been a resident of Nevada since 1862. He is the builder and owner of the O'Connor block at Reno, and in this way has contributed to the improvement of the city.

A native son of Canada, his birth occurred in Ontario on the 16th of November, 1837, and he is of Irish lineage. He was educated in his native province, and in 1860 came to the United States, then a young man of about





Sam Allen

twenty-three years. He made his way to California by the isthmus route and later engaged in mining in Grass Valley, settling in Nevada county. He was not very fortunate, however, in his mining experiences there, barely making a living, and in 1862 he made his way to Virginia City because of the discovery of gold there. In that place he worked with a pick and shovel in the mines for two years and on the expiration of that period he removed to Glendale, where he purchased a ranch of four hundred acres. This he developed from sage brush and annually raised a large crop which brought as high as one hundred and sixty dollars per acre. Clearing his farm he placed it under a high state of cultivation, erected thereon good buildings and eventually sold the property at an excellent price. In 1889 he came to Reno, to reside. Going to Texas, he bought cattle, but the drought that year was severe and he lost money on the venture. Again he came to Reno, and in 1898 he built the O'Connor block, a two-story brick structure, seventy by sixty-five feet, with a very neat and artistic front. This is rented for store and office purposes and is a credit to the city. Mr. O'Connor was among the first to show his faith in Reno by the building of valuable property, and since that time many fine structures have been erected here. He also owns a good residence in that city.

His political support was given to the Republican party until it announced its platform in favor of the gold standard. He has since been identified with the silver movement in this state, believing in the free coinage of the white metal. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He believes in following the Golden Rule, and has exemplified that high principle in all of his dealings with his fellow-men. He is justly regarded as one of the reliable residents of Reno.

HON. LEMUEL ALLEN, lieutenant governor of Nevada, has been a resident of the state since 1862 and has been prominently identified with the legislation of the commonwealth for many years. For nine terms he was a member of the state assembly, and during three of the last terms he was speaker and proved himself so thoroughly just in his rulings as to give fullest satisfaction to both parties. In 1902 he was the candidate of his party for lieutenant governor, and after a very able canvass was elected by a majority of 1,558.

Governor Allen is a native of Ohio, having been born in Harrison county, April 12, 1839. He comes of English and Scotch ancestry, his people being among the early settlers of Connecticut and later of New York. His grandfather, Joseph Allen, settled in the latter state at an early date. His father, Cranston Allen, was born in Oswego, New York, July 14, 1816. He married Elizabeth Hootman, a native of Ohio, and they had six children. The father now resides in Nevada, aged eighty-seven years. His wife died in 1893, aged seventy-seven years.

Governor Allen was educated and reared to manhood's estate in Iowa, attending the private log schools. When old enough he began farming and stock-raising. After his arrival in Nevada he read law and was admitted to the bar, and in addition to his farming interests he was for many years

prosecuting attorney of his county, and he then entered upon his legislative career. Until the formation of the gold standard he had been a Democrat, but, believing as he did upon the question of silver, he felt that there was no other course open to him but the promotion of the interests of the silver party, and was returned to the office of lieutenant governor by a large majority in what had been conceded a Republican state.

On March 13, 1859, he was married to Sarah Ann Peugh, a native of Ohio and a daughter of J. Peugh, of that state. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen, namely: Hugh Judson, a blacksmith and liveryman in Wadsworth, Nevada; Eva May, who married E. H. Proctor and resides in Wadsworth; Charles Loren, a farmer residing near his father; Mary Daisy, at home, is her father's bookkeeper; Lemuel L., at home on the farm; Sarah Elizabeth, who married R. T. Fortune and resides at Soda Lake; and three who died in infancy. Governor and Mrs. Allen have seven grandchildren and are very proud of their children, and most deservedly so. Governor Allen has been a highly honored member of the Masonic fraternity for sixteen years, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Eagles.

HON. S. J. BONNIFIELD, JR., judge of the fifth judicial district of the state of Nevada, has risen to a high place in the ranks of the legal profession, and his prestige at the bar of Humboldt county stands in evidence of his ability and likewise serves as a voucher for intrinsic worth of character. He has been a resident of the "Silver" state during the past forty years, having arrived in the territory in 1863.

Judge Bonnifield is a native of the commonwealth of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Jefferson county on the 12th of December, 1847. He is of French descent, his ancestors having been early settlers in the colony of Virginia, participants in the war for independence and prominent in the early history of the country. His father, S. J. Bonnifield, was born in Randolph county, Virginia. In 1853 he made the journey to California, where he was engaged in stock-raising in Yreka and Shasta counties, and he now resides in Oakland, that state, having reached the age of eighty-seven years. In 1841 he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Ross, who was born in Rush county, Indiana, in 1825. Their marriage was celebrated in Iowa, and in 1857 the wife and mother was summoned into eternal rest, passing away at the age of thirty-two years. They became the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: W. S., an attorney in Winemucca; S. J.; Mary, the widow of J. W. McWilliams and a resident of Berkeley, California; Margaret and Nancy, who have passed away; and W. E., a resident of Lovelocks, this state.

S. J. Bonnifield received his elementary education in the public schools of Shasta and Siskiyou counties, California, while his law studies were pursued in Allegheny College, of Meadville, Pennsylvania. With his parents he crossed the plains to California in 1853, and ten years later, in 1863, took up his abode in Unionville, Humboldt county, Nevada, engaging in teaming and freighting from Red Bluff and Marysville, California, to the

different mining camps in Nevada, including Virginia City. He also worked in the mines in the latter city and in the different mining camps of Lander and Humboldt counties and at Gold Hill, Storey county. He received four dollars a day in compensation for his mining labors, and while working in the Arizona mine near Unionville he was elected to the offices of county recorder and auditor, in which he served during the years of 1871-2-3-4. He was also employed in other county offices, at the same time read law and was admitted to the bar in 1879, after which he entered upon the active practice of his profession. Mr. Bonnifield was soon elected by his fellow-townsmen to the position of district attorney, and on the expiration of his four years' term of service returned to the duties of his private practice, in which he continued until elected to the high office he is now filling, that of district judge, this being his second term in that capacity. In matters political the Judge has been a life-long Democrat, but took an active part in the organization of the silver party. Public-spirited and progressive, he gives his political support to all enterprises which he believes calculated to advance the public welfare, and is justly numbered among the valued citizens of his adopted county.

On the 13th of February, 1879, Judge Bonnifield was united in marriage to Miss Annie Peterson, a native of Denmark, but she was reared to mature years in the states of Utah and Nevada. This union has been blessed with two children, Mary and Blanch, both native daughters of the "Silver" state. The wife and mother was called from this life on the 4th of April, 1897, and the daughters are now serving as their father's housekeepers. The Judge is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having received the master's degree at Unionville in 1872. He has closely studied the tenets of this noble order, and its principles have actuated his daily life.

ROBERT JAMES REID, who has been carrying on a fine business as blacksmith and carriage-maker in Eureka for over thirty years, came to Nevada in 1869, and has been one of the most industrious and capable citizens since that time. He derives his intelligent industry and solidity of character and business ability from good Scotch ancestry, and is a representative of the class of men who have done most for the industrial, intellectual and moral life of his state. In other words he has been the opposite of the parasite on the body politic, and has been able to do more than pull his own weight in life, with the result that he has been helpful and useful in all departments of life and to all with whom he has come in contact in business or domestic relations.

Mr. Reid was born in Calais, Maine, May 14, 1848, and is a son of James Reid, who was born in Scotland and emigrated to the United States when a young man. Mr. Reid was educated and learned his trade in New Brunswick and in Maine, and was twenty-one years old when he came to the state of Nevada. He worked for wages of five dollars a day at White Pine, and also had a shop of his own for a year. In January, 1871, he arrived in Eureka, where he opened his own shop, and in 1879 built his present shop. His scale of prices when he first came here was twenty-five

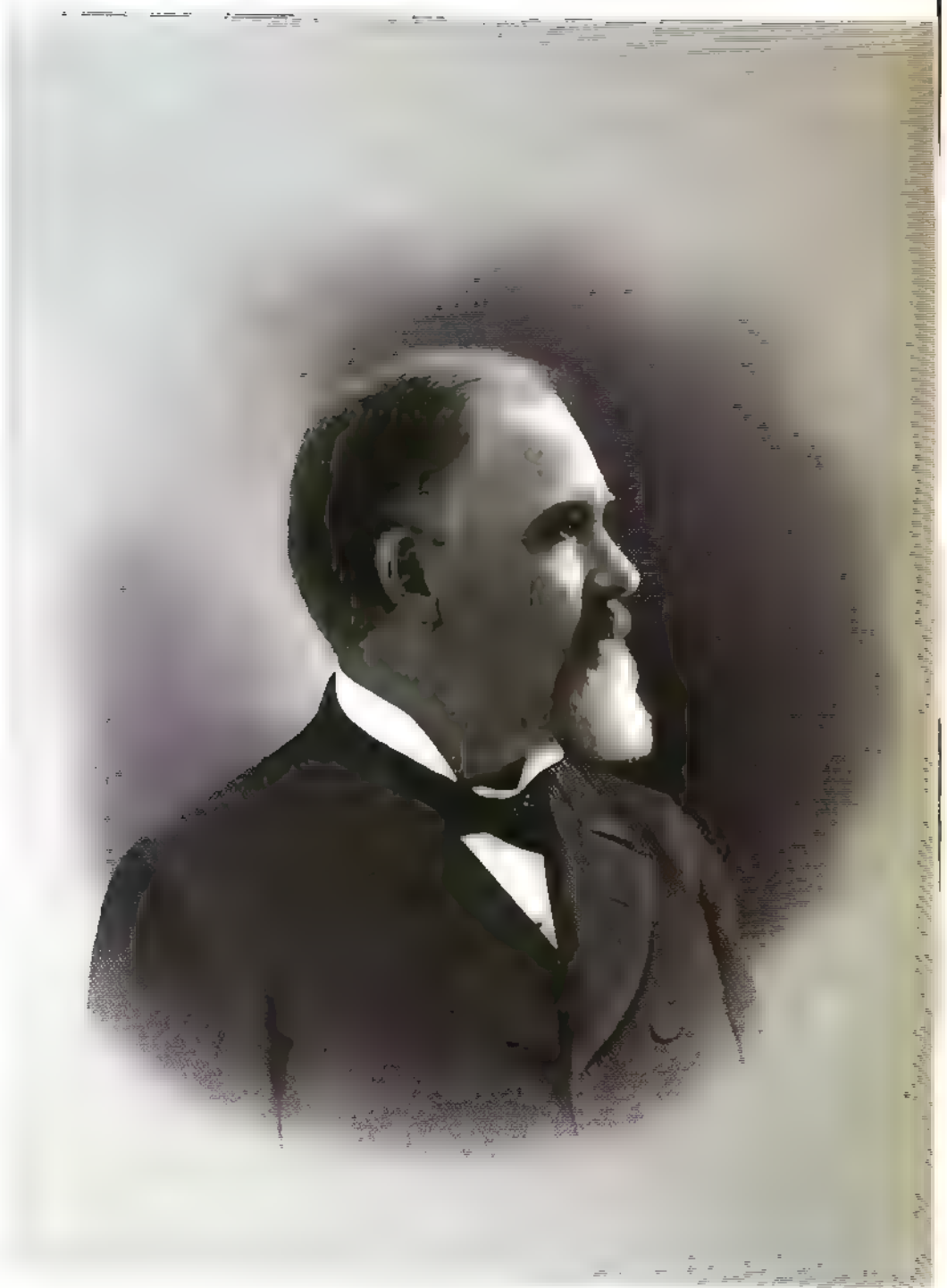
cents for sharpening picks, two dollars for steeling picks, four dollars for shoeing a horse. He made money and saved it, and has never had to lose a day on account of sickness. For some years he was engaged in the cattle business in White Pine county, where he had twenty-eight hundred acres of land and kept as high as a thousand head of cattle. He has since disposed of this property to advantage, and his principal interests are now centered in his trade, in which he takes great pride and is known everywhere as a skilled and thorough mechanic.

Mr. Reid has been a life-long Republican except during the silver movement, when he devoted all his influence and votes to the cause of bimetalism. He has shown deep interest in educational matters, and for ten years has been a school trustee. He was made a Master Mason in Eureka Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M., in 1872, and has since received the Royal Arch degree in St. Johns Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., and was made a Sir Knight Templar in Eureka Commandery No. 2; he has been an active Masonic worker, and is a past high priest of his chapter and holds the office of captain general in the commandery.

In 1873 Mr. Reid married Miss Louisa Barber, a native of his own town in Maine, and the following children have been born to them in Eureka: Nellie A. graduated from the high school and then from the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, and is now an accomplished teacher of music; the son, M. R., died in his eighteenth month; and Robert Albert Blaine and Stella Louise are the youngest. The family have one of the pleasantest homes in Eureka, and they are all bright and popular members of the social circles of the town.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WINNEMUCCA. The First National Bank of Winnemucca had the distinction of being the only national bank in the state of Nevada up to November, 1903. It was organized on October 20, 1886, George S. Nixon, now its president, being the chief factor in the enterprise. It was started with fifteen stockholders and a paid-up capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, which was later increased to eighty-two thousand, its present capital, and it now has a surplus of thirty thousand dollars. The First National does a general banking business, and has enjoyed a splendidly successful record and a reputation for reliability since its organization. Its total resources are now \$735,500.68. Mr. Nixon was cashier for fifteen years before his election to the presidency; Frank M. Lee is the cashier and one of the stockholders, and was chosen to this position in 1900, for fifteen years having been connected with the Washoe County Bank at Reno; Mr. J. Sebbald is vice president, and R. C. Moore and H. F. Busch are directors. Mr. Nixon is also president of the large commercial company at Lovelocks, and Mr. Lee is vice president. They are connected with the Lovelocks Land and Development Company, and have a large tract of rich land at Lovelocks which is being farmed to grain and alfalfa.

George S. Nixon was born in Newcastle, Placer county, California, April 2, 1860, his parents, J. H. and May (Estell) Nixon, having crossed the plains to California in 1851 and located at Dotens Bar, where the former



Trombach

was a successful farmer. Mr. Nixon was reared and educated at Newcastle, where he remained till his twentieth year. He learned telegraphy, and came to the Humboldt House in Humboldt county, Nevada, in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, as agent. In 1883 he went to Belleville, on the Carson and Colorado road, where he was agent for a year. In 1884 he accepted a position in the First National Bank at Reno, which is now the Washoe County Bank, and in 1886 came to Winnemucca for the purpose of organizing the bank which has been described above, and with whose successful conduct he has been identified ever since, its position as one of the leading financial institutions of the state being in no small measure due to his judgment and executive ability.

Mr. Nixon as a Republican served in the Nevada state legislature in 1891. In 1891-2 he was chairman of the silver party state central committee, but at present holds an independent attitude toward political questions. He is state agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in Nevada. Mr. Nixon is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. January 29, 1887, he was married to Miss Kate Imogene Bacon, a native of Princeton, Illinois. They have one son, Bertram Estell. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon have hosts of friends in Winnemucca and throughout the state, and their pleasant residence in Winnemucca is one of the society centers of the town.

HON. W. O'H. MARTIN. The name of Hon. W. O'H. Martin is indelibly inscribed on the history of Nevada because of his active connection with its early progress and development; all who examine into the annals of the state will recognize the fact that his labors have been most effective and helpful in the expansion of the trade interests of the commonwealth, in which lies the basis of all prosperity.

Mr. Martin was born in Platteville, Wisconsin, September 9, 1845, and was of Scotch-Irish lineage. His paternal grandfather, Morris Martin, emigrated to the new world in 1822, settling in New York city, where his son, Morris Washington Martin, was born. The latter married Miss Margaret O'Hara, a native of Canandaigua, New York, and a daughter of Captain William O'Hara, who was a graduate of Dublin University, and later entered the British army, under George III. Captain O'Hara afterward resigned his commission and came to New York city in the same year in which the Martin family was established there. He subsequently became a resident of Wisconsin, and died in Platteville, in 1847, at the age of sixty-four.

Morris W. Martin, the father of W. O'H. Martin, removed to Wisconsin at an early epoch in the development of that state, and became a prominent and influential citizen, serving for several terms as recorder of his county. He afterward returned to New York, and in 1851 sailed with his family for San Francisco, attracted by the discovery of gold and the business possibilities of the rapidly developing west. He continued to reside in the Golden state until his death, which occurred in Cherokee, Butte county, in September, 1865.

Hon. W. O'H. Martin obtained his early education in California, and

engaged for a time in placer mining. In 1868 he went to Empire, Nevada, and accepted a clerkship in a general merchandise store, but after a few years he purchased the interests of the firm and continued in trade there until 1881, when he sold out and spent a year as a stock broker in San Francisco. In 1883 he located in Reno, Washoe county, Nevada, where he purchased a wholesale and retail merchandise store. With characteristic energy and enterprise he built up a splendid business, which he later incorporated as the Reno Mercantile Company; through his honorable methods, keen sagacity and diligence he established a firm which has continued to prosper to the present time, and is now one of the leading mercantile concerns of the state.

In 1895 Mr. Martin was elected president of the Washoe County Bank, and effected its reorganization; the capital stock was advanced to three hundred thousand dollars, and a little later it was advanced to five hundred thousand, all of which was paid up. During his presidency the increase in the business of the bank was almost phenomenal; financial conditions improved throughout the state during this period, but his guidance of the affairs of the Washoe County Bank strengthened its position materially. Its prosperity was due in no small measure to his personality and influence. He continued at the head of the institution till death, which occurred September 14, 1901. At the time of his death Mr. Martin was also president of the Riverside Mill Company and the Reno Real Estate and Investment Company, corporations which owe their success in large measure to the farsighted judgment and unselfish spirit of their president.

In his political affiliation Mr. Martin was a Republican, and while living in Empire represented Ormsby county in the state senate. His devotion to the public good stood as an unquestioned fact in his career, and though his business interests made heavy demands upon his time he always found opportunity to co-operate in measures for the general welfare. But he consistently refused to accept the political preferment which the leaders of his party urged upon him.

Kindness and unquestioned integrity were dominating traits of his character. His life was in harmony with the teachings of the Masonic fraternity, in which he advanced to the Knight Templar degree. He was a devoted husband and father, a reliable man of affairs, a loyal citizen, and one whose true nobility of character awakened for him honor and respect wherever he was known.

Mr. Martin was married in 1873, and his widow and seven children occupy one of the beautiful homes of Reno.

MERRILL FLETCHER, of the firm of Fletcher Brothers, liverymen, of Eureka, has the honor of being one of the comparatively few grown men who are native sons of this town, where he was born July 3, 1876, and is also the son of a man who held a conspicuous place among the pioneers of the state and was eminent in the commercial and public life of town, county and state.

Mr. Fletcher is a member of a family which has played as honorable and useful a part in the world's affairs as has any other in history. Its

antiquity dates back to the Middle Ages, and the name, which must have originated in France many centuries ago, under the form of "de la Flechier," signified an arrow-maker or one who feathers arrows. The family is known to have had its seat in England as far back as the thirteenth century, and contained members of the nobility and was honored with a coat of arms. The history of the American branch of the family begins with Robert Fletcher, who was born in England in 1592 and emigrated to the colony of Massachusetts in 1630, making settlement in Concord. His posterity now numbers over ten thousand, and many of them have held high positions of honor and trust, have been noted for their fidelity to duty and their patriotism, and the early history of Massachusetts and of other colonies contains many of their names as high in official positions. The American descendants of Robert Fletcher have published an interesting and valuable genealogical record of the family.

One branch of the Fletchers existed in Switzerland for some generations, where they were as noted as the Swiss themselves for piety and patriotism. The great Methodist divine John Fletcher was a native of that little republic, and his name was Jean de la Flechier, which in England became simple John Fletcher. In the records of the family in America it is learned that two Fletcher brothers lost their lives in the colonists' wars with the Indians; a large number of Fletchers were enrolled in the colonial militia and fought at Concord and Lexington and at Bunker Hill; Paul Fletcher died at Valley Forge, and Henry was killed at White Plains; two hundred and fifty-eight of the name fought for the Union cause in the Civil war. Three Fletchers were governors of states, ten were members of Congress, and the name is also represented in high positions on the bench. Of the daughters, Annie Fletcher became the wife of Daniel Emerson, and Grace Fletcher the wife of Daniel Webster.

Samuel Fletcher, the great-grandfather of Merrill Fletcher, was born in Chesterford, Vermont, about the year 1750, and was a soldier in the Revolution, so that by this record his descendants can have membership in the patriotic order of Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Arad Fletcher, the grandfather of Merrill Fletcher, was born in Waterford, Vermont, September 27, 1799, and his son, Granville A. Fletcher, the Nevada pioneer mentioned above, was born in Barnston, Province of Quebec, April 18, 1840. He came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama in 1859, and in the following year arrived in what afterward became the state of Nevada. He was engaged in various mining and milling enterprises, and built the Norton mill in Mountain City. He was in business in Elko for some time, and from there came to Eureka in 1870, where he at first had a hay and grain business below the depot. In 1889 he bought the property on which his sons have built the livery barn, and he himself was engaged in the livery business from 1880 till the time of his death, which occurred on the 24th of October, 1899. He was a Republican in politics, but supported the cause of silver. His county elected him county commissioner, and in 1890 sent him to the state legislature. In every position of life to which he was called he acquitted himself honorably and creditably,

and the record which he left behind is one of capable service to his family and town, county and state.

In 1874 Granville Fletcher was married to Miss Permelia McCowen, a native of the state of Ohio. His wife and two sons survive him, and make their home in one of the nice residences of Eureka. Granville A., Jr., and Merrill built their present livery barn in 1900, and have been successfully carrying on the business which their honored father established. Theirs is the leading establishment of the kind in town, and they have a large patronage and are esteemed in business and in social circles. Merrill is Master Workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

W. J. HOOPER, the assessor of Eureka county and one of the best known and most capable mining men in this part of the country, has been a resident of Nevada since childhood, and in the subsequent twenty-seven years has made himself a prosperous place as a man of affairs. There are few men who understand mining conditions and the mineral resources of the state better than he, and he is likewise popular and esteemed in political circles and has received one of the important county offices at the hands of the people.

Mr. Hooper was born in England, April 2, 1864, a son of T. J. and Ellen (May) Hooper, who were both born in England and a year after the birth of their son emigrated to the United States. The former died in Ruby Hill, Nevada, in 1884, at the age of forty years, but his wife is still residing at Ruby Hill. Mr. Hooper was but a baby when he was brought to the new world, and his early training was received in Virginia City and Gold Hill, Nevada. He began working in the mines when a boy, and was employed in the Eureka Consolidated, the Richmond and in all of the large mines of the district at that early day. Mining enterprises have been the principal object of his endeavors all his life, and he knows the business from the ground up, both technically and practically. He is now superintendent of the Jackson mine on Ruby Hill, which has produced over a million dollars' worth of gold, silver and lead, and is also superintendent of the Hamburg mine four miles south of Eureka. Mr. Hooper is satisfied that all this part of Eureka county lies in a wonderfully rich mineral belt, and it is only a question of proper management and capital to produce much larger amounts of bullion than have yet been brought to light. He has the reputation in this part of the country of a practical miner, and his judgment is correspondingly respected and much sought.

Mr. Hooper was an ardent Republican up to the time that party was split on the silver issue, and he then became active in the silver movement and was a prominent factor in the organization of the silver party and is still loyal to its principles. In 1900 he was elected assessor of Eureka county, having served as deputy assessor for several years previously, and he has given eminent satisfaction in this office. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Rebekahs, and is a member of the grand lodge of the state; he also affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Work-

men. Mr. Hooper was married on February 21, 1889, to Miss Estella F. Manuel, and three children have come to brighten their home in Eureka county: Richard W., Elsie May and Judson V.

HON. WALTER J. TONKIN, a leading merchant and business man of Eureka, first came to Nevada in 1875, and has been engaged in various lines of commercial and industrial activity ever since. Merchandising has been the occupation in which he has made his principal success, but he has also mined and been interested in stock-raising. Besides his respected position in business circles, he stands as high in Masonic honors as any other man in the state, and is foremost in the beneficent work of this ancient order.

Mr. Tonkin was born in Cornwall, England, January 29, 1854, and was educated in that country. He was twenty-one years old when he came to the United States, in 1875, and his first destination was Virginia City, Nevada, which was at that time in the height of its prosperous development. He had learned merchandising in his native country, but on his arrival here he got a place in the mines at four dollars a day. He was already somewhat familiar with mining operations, for he had come from the mining center of England, and he was on sure ground when he came to the mining regions of the west. From Virginia City he went to Bodie, California, and was appointed night foreman of the Noonday mine, having full charge of it during the night. Mr. Tonkin came to Eureka on September 18, 1880, and opened a stock of liquors, which business he carried on successfully for ten years. He then sold out and opened a dry goods and clothing store on March 4, 1891. He has a large trade in this line of merchandising, and has been applying all his energy to building up the business, with gratifying results. In 1887 he began stock-raising in Eureka county with his brother, John G. Tonkin, as partner. They had a ranch of six hundred and forty acres, on which they kept as high as six hundred cattle, but he has since sold these interests in order to devote himself unreservedly to his principal work.

Mr. Tonkin has the honor of having been made a Master Mason in One and All Lodge, No. 330, F. & A. M., at Bodmin, England, and he received the Royal Arch degrees in Bodmin Chapter, and was made a Sir Knight Templar in Eureka Commandery No. 2. He has also received all the Scottish Rite degrees including the thirty-second. He affiliates with all the lodges in Eureka, is a member of the Reno Consistory, and his standing as a Mason in Nevada is equal to the best. Mr. Tonkin has been a consistent adherent of the Republican principles since coming to this country, but gave his vote and influence to the cause of silver.

On December 16, 1889, he married Miss Rebecca Crombie. Her father, John C. Crombie, was born at New Boston, New Hampshire, January 10, 1834, and married Miss Elizabeth Lee. He came to Nevada in 1864, and has been one of the most enterprising of the state's mining men. He is still owner of valuable gold and copper mining property, and has done much for the development and prosperity of his state. His pioneer wife also survives. Mr. and Mrs. Tonkin have two children, both born in Eureka, Walter Crombie and Celia Ailene. They have one of the nice

homes of Eureka, cheerful and bright in all its comforts and surroundings, and he also owns his store building. They are Episcopalians in religious faith, and are popular members of the society of the county seat of Eureka county.

LEWIS LEE BRADLEY, one of the well known and highly respected business men of the community, is a member of the firm of Bradley & Dunn, owners of the Commercial Hotel, the leading hotel in Elko. He is also extensively engaged in the stock business in this county, and is numbered among the leading and public-spirited citizens of his adopted county. He is a native son of California, his birth occurring in Stockton on the 17th of November, 1866. He is a grandson of ex-Governor L. R. Bradley, of Nevada, and a son of John R. Bradley, who married Miss Betty Hitt. The family were Virginians.

Lewis Lee Bradley attended the public schools during the period of his boyhood and youth, and later became a student in the Pacific Business College in San Francisco. After completing his education he embarked in the cattle business at Deeth, Nevada, in company with his brother, J. D. Bradley, and his brother-in-law, J. H. Clemins. This company was organized in 1900, but all had previously been engaged in the cattle business, and the company at one time owned between seven and twenty thousand head of cattle. During the hard winter of 1899-1900, however, the firm suffered heavy financial losses, losing eighty per cent of the cattle, and Mr. Bradley and his father were in very straightened circumstances at one time. But they have since been eminently successful in the stock business, and are now breeding the Hereford and Durham cattle. In company with Mr. Dunn, Mr. Bradley purchased the Commercial Hotel, and they are now doubling its size. It is built of brick, being one hundred by one hundred feet in dimensions, contains sixty-five sleeping rooms, a large dining room, office and all modern conveniences, and is considered the leading hotel of Elko. In his fraternal relations Mr. Bradley is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Elko Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M., in 1900. Although not a seeker after political preferment, he gives a stalwart support to the Democratic party, and is an active worker in the ranks of his party.

On the 25th of February, 1891, Mr. Bradley was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Armstrong, who was born in Star valley, Elko county, and is a daughter of Benjamin Armstrong, also of this county. They have two daughters, Beulah and Alice May. The family reside in a commodious brick residence in Elko, and they enjoy a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

HON. S. J. HODGKINSON. There is no druggist of Reno who has longer been a resident of the city than has Hon. S. J. Hodgkinson, and he is likewise numbered among the pioneers of Nevada, having settled here in territorial days. Widely known and respected throughout the state, his record will prove of interest to many of our readers, and it is therefore with pleasure that we present this record. A native of Missouri, he was born



L. S. Bradley,



J. R. Bradley.

in 1852, and is of English ancestry. His parents, S. H. and Mary Ann (Jackson) Hodgkinson, were both natives of England.

Crossing the Atlantic to the United States, his father resided in Missouri for some time. In the fifties he, accompanied by his wife, three daughters and son crossed the plains to California. He worked on a ranch in Santa Clara county, and in 1860 came to the territory of Nevada, settling on a ranch on the east fork of the Carson river near Carson City. There he cultivated and improved a farm, and, selling that property, purchased a home in Carson City and was engaged in teaming there. For some time he held the office of constable, and he was captain of the guards at the state penitentiary under P. C. Hyman. Both he and his wife were earnest Christian people, his membership being with the Methodist church, while she belonged to the Episcopal church. In politics he was a Democrat, and as a citizen was known for his loyalty to all that he believed would prove of general benefit. He died in 1891, and his good wife, still surviving him at the age of seventy years, is now living in San Francisco.

S. J. Hodgkinson was in his ninth year when he arrived in Nevada. He was educated in a private seminary in Carson City, and when thirteen years of age entered the drug store of O. P. Willis as a clerk. For eight years he remained with that gentleman, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business and serving his employer so faithfully that he won his unqualified confidence and regard. He was at first paid twenty dollars per month, and his wages were advanced from time to time as he became more capable and acquired a more comprehensive understanding of the business. On leaving the service of Mr. Willis he accepted a clerkship in the store of John G. Fox, a dealer in general merchandise, jewelry and notions. Later he spent a year and a half in marking clothes in a laundry, and for two years was inside guard at the penitentiary under General Batterman. It was on the 22d of September, 1882, that Mr. Hodgkinson arrived in Reno, where he secured a position in the drug store of John Myers. A little later he borrowed the four thousand dollars with which he purchased the business of his employer, and from that time until the present his patronage has steadily grown. Soon he had discharged all of his indebtedness, and he now owns a store building as well as his stock and is enjoying a most extensive patronage. For more than twenty-one years he has engaged in business in Reno, and his reputable business methods, his enterprise and probity have won for him the confidence and good will of the entire public.

In 1890 Mr. Hodgkinson was joined in wedlock to Miss Eugene E. Wall, a native of Rensselaer Falls, New York, and a graduate of St. Lawrence University. Three sons graced this marriage, all born in Reno: Lawrence J., Francis and Samuel J. Mrs. Hodgkinson is a valued member of the Episcopal church and is an estimable lady, presiding with gracious hospitality over their pleasant home. Mr. Hodgkinson is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and in the latter is past grand chancellor. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and he has been chief of the Reno fire department for twelve years. He was elected and served for two terms in the Nevada state assembly, and he served on the staff of Governor Bradley with

the rank of lieutenant colonel. He has also been a captain of Company C of the National Guards of Nevada. He was the first president of the first board of pharmacists of the state. He has been active in public life as a representative of commercial and political interests, and the salient features of his character have been allegiance to duty, strong purpose and unfaltering energy in carrying forward any task or trust reposed in him.

J. W. GUTHRIE, the efficient county assessor of Humboldt county, Nevada, was born in Ohio on the 15th of March, 1858. His father, John Baker Guthrie, was a native of Pennsylvania, but was married in Ohio, the lady of his choice being Miss Harriet Watt, a native of that commonwealth. With his wife and four children, two sons and two daughters, John Baker Guthrie crossed the plains to California, being six months on the journey, and they were fortunate in escaping disease and from the Indians. On their arrival in the Golden state the family located at Texas Springs, Shasta county, where Mr. Guthrie engaged in teaming from Sacramento to Unionville, Nevada, and in 1862 the family located at the latter place, the father continuing his teaming operations, hauling goods from Sacramento to Unionville, wood to the mills and salt from the Humboldt salt marsh to Silver City, Idaho. He owned the old Humboldt salt marsh, and oxen were used in his hauling. In those early days many thus engaged were killed by the Indians, but Mr. Guthrie fortunately escaped. He owned nine ox-teams (nine yoke to the team) and each teamster was furnished with a Henri rifle, and thus the redskins were afraid to attack the party. Later in life he purchased a ranch twelve miles southwest of Winnemucca, the tract consisting of four hundred acres, and there he planted one of the finest fruit orchards in the state. He was called to his final rest in 1890, when he had reached the age of sixty-four years, and his widow, who bravely shared with her husband in all the trials and hardships of a pioneer life, still resides on the old home ranch, being now in her seventy-second year, and her many noble characteristics have won for her many friends. Of the four children who crossed the plains with this worthy couple in 1859, the second daughter, Minerva Jane, is now deceased; Florence L., the oldest daughter, married C. S. Varian, a prominent attorney, and resides in Salt Lake City, Utah; S. R. Guthrie resides in Winnemucca. The following children were born to them in their western homes: Sarah Melissa, now Mrs. Charles McDeid, and a resident of Winnemucca; Carrie, the wife of G. M. Rose, a printer, also of that city; John Frank, a resident of Pleasant valley; Hattie A., the wife of W. A. Brown, a druggist in Winnemucca; James Albert and Charles, deceased; and Arthur W., who makes his home on the ranch with his mother.

J. W. Guthrie was but one year old when he was taken by his parents across the plains to California, and in Unionville, Nevada, he was reared to mature years and received his education in the public schools. Since attaining his majority he has devoted his attention to ranching and the stock business, and is now interested in a sulphur mine near the Humboldt House, in which locality the first sulphur in the state was found and where large quantities are now being produced. In political matters Mr. Guthrie allied

his interests with the Republican party, but has supported the movement in favor of silver when he believed it a benefit to the community to do so. In 1890 he was elected to the responsible office of assessor of the county of Humboldt, to which he has since been re-elected for three four-year terms, and is now serving in a two-year term. When he first became a candidate for the position on the Republican ticket in a strongly Democratic community, he received only a small majority, but at each succeeding election he has polled a handsome majority. He is thoroughly posted as to property valuation in the county, and is considered by his fellow-citizens as the right man for the place.

In 1879 Mr. Guthrie was united in marriage to Miss May Viola George, a native of the state of Iowa, and they have six children: Vera Ethlyn, Malvina Grace, Edna Elizabeth, John Ira, Charles William and Florence May. The family reside in a pleasant residence in Winnemucca, and are among the highly esteemed residents of the city. Mr. Guthrie is a past master in the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

WILLIAM COPPERSMITH. The enterprise and efforts of William Coppersmith have contributed materially to the improvement of Reno, for he has erected a number of residences here and their attractive style has added to the beauty as well as the growth of the city. In various ways he has been associated with the development of the great west, and the spirit of progress which has so long been dominant here is exemplified in his life record.

Mr. Coppersmith was born in Baden, Germany, on the 6th of March, 1843. His father died in that country, and his mother, Mrs. Francisca Coppersmith, afterward emigrated to the United States, bringing her two children, while two of the family had preceded them to the new world. Subsequently the mother returned to Germany and spent her remaining days in her native country, dying at the advanced age of eight-seven years.

Mr. Coppersmith was a youth of eleven years when he arrived on this side of the Atlantic. The family home was established in Quincy, Illinois, where, in the public schools, he continued his education, which had been begun in the fatherland. Almost from the time he arrived in America, however, he has been dependent upon his own resources for a living, and is deserving of great credit for what he has accomplished in the business world. In 1860 he crossed the plains with oxen, desiring to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the great west, which was just being opened up to the civilization and enterprise of the east. He first settled on Blue river, and there engaged in placer mining, but in that venture met with poor success. In 1862, attracted by the mining excitement in Montana, he made his way to Grasshopper Gulch, where he carried on mining, having a rich claim and being one of the first to meet success in his undertakings there. His brother Louie was killed there by the caving in of a mine. After making a stake at Grasshopper Gulch, Mr. Coppersmith went to San Francisco, where he engaged in dealing in sheep. He also made a trip to Los Angeles, where he purchased two hundred and fifty head of horses,

which he drove to Reno. After selling a part of them here, he drove the remainder to Winnemucca, where he completed his sale. On the expiration of that period he returned to Inyo county, California, where he purchased cattle which he took to Lassen county, California, and there he secured a ranch of eight hundred and fourteen acres, on which he built a residence and made good improvements, later selling the property at a good advance, so that he realized a very desirable financial return on the investment.

Mr. Coppersmith then came to Reno. This was in the year 1897, and, having faith in the development and progress of the city, he invested in lots and began building residences for renting. In this enterprise he has since continued, and has now erected a number of fine residences which add to the material growth and improvement of the city and make his labors of much value to Reno as well as a source of good income to himself. Although he is not a carpenter and therefore takes no part in the construction of the houses, he superintends the building and has both practical and excellent ideas concerning the building of attractive and commodious homes. Mr. Coppersmith is likewise a stockholder and one of the directors of the Co-operative General Mercantile Store of Reno. His present enviable position in financial and business circles is in marked contrast to his condition when as a boy he started out to make his own way in the world.

In 1869 Mr. Coppersmith was united in marriage to Miss Paulina Peck, a native of Germany, and they now have two children: Willie, the present manager of the Co-operative store; and Fannie, the wife of C. A. Scott, a resident of Long Valley, California. In his political affiliations Mr. Coppersmith is a Republican and served as postmaster under the administration of President McKinley, before leaving California. He is a business man of the highest integrity and ability, and Reno has profited by his labors here, for he belongs to that class of enterprising, progressive citizens who while promoting their individual success also enhance the general welfare.

GEORGE W. MAPES. History is no longer a record of wars and conquests nor the account of the subjugation of one nation by another, but is formed of business annals and is a representative of what has been accomplished in commercial, agricultural and mining circles. The men who are therefore prominent in town, county or state are they who are managing the important business affairs which largely affect the interests of state. In such connection George W. Mapes is well known, being the president of the Washoe County Bank. He came to Nevada in 1863, and through his own unaided efforts in the stock business has risen to a position prominent among the wealthy men of the state.

A native of New York, Mr. Mapes was born in Hartland, Niagara county, on the 21st of March, 1833. His parents were likewise natives of the Empire state, but in 1847 his father, Ira Mapes, removed with his family to Michigan, settling on a farm in Eaton county, near the town of Bellevue. There he cultivated and improved a good tract of land, making a valuable farm property. Industrious and honorable in all his business dealings, he met with good success and acquired a comfortable competence for



Gen W. M. M. M. M.

A HISTORY OF NEVADA.

He moved to Reno. After selling a part of them here, he moved to Woonemucca, where he completed his sale. On the evening of the 1st of March he returned to Inyo county, California, where he purchased a tract of land, which he took to Lassen county, California, and there he secured about one hundred and fourteen acres, on which he built a residence and made several improvements, later selling the property at a good advance and thereby realized a very desirable financial return on the investment.

Mr. Coppersmith then came to Reno. This was in the year 1867. In connection with the development and progress of the city, he invested his money in building residences for renting. In this enterprise he has been successful, and has now erected a number of fine residences which tend to the material growth and improvement of the city and make his home a place of resort to Reno as well as a source of good income to himself. Although he is not a carpenter and therefore takes no part in the construction of houses, he superintends the building and has both practical and executive skill in the building of attractive and commodious homes. Mr. Coppersmith is likewise a stockholder and one of the directors of the firm of the General Mercantile Store of Reno. His present enviable position in the social and business circles is in marked contrast to his condition when he started out to make his own way in the world.

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Geo W Meade

old age. He departed this life in the seventy-fourth year of his age, while his wife attained the age of seventy-three years. They were the parents of six sons and one daughter.

George W. Mapes, who is the only representative of the family in Nevada, was a youth of fourteen years at the time of the removal of his parents to Michigan. The family home was in a district which was then largely wild and unimproved, and pioneer conditions existed to a considerable extent. He worked upon the home farm during the summer months and attended school through the winter seasons, completing his education in the Congregational College in Olivet, Michigan. The great west, with its broad opportunities, then attracted him, and in 1854 he proceeded by steamer to California. He was engaged in placer mining in Sierra and Nevada counties for four years, but met with only moderate success in that work. In 1858 he engaged in the stock business in Sonoma county, California, and since that time has been actively connected with that department of business activity. He prefers high-grade Durham cattle, and is now engaged in raising stock of that kind. His success has been such that he is now proprietor of large stock ranches in California, in Oregon and Nevada, having many thousand acres of land. He removed to Plumas county, California, in 1863, and resided in the Sierra valley for seventeen years, during which time he did business in Virginia City and later in Reno, furnishing the towns with beef cattle. During the forty-four years of his connection with stock-raising interests he has placed upon the market many thousands of cattle, his sales reaching a large annual figure, and to-day he is justly numbered among the leading representatives of the business on the Pacific coast. He has a thorough knowledge of the needs of stock, and in all his work is particularly capable and progressive.

In 1866 occurred the marriage of Mr. Mapes and Miss Josephine Whitcraft, a daughter of John Whitcraft and Alluna (Shaw) Whitcraft, who crossed the plains in 1852. Mrs. Mapes' father was a native of New York, and in early days was a school teacher and afterward an attorney. Mr. and Mrs. Mapes have three children: George L., who is connected with his father in stock-raising interests; Charles W., who is receiving teller in the bank; and Echo, who is now a student in San Francisco.

In 1880 Mr. Mapes removed with his family to Reno and now has one of the most attractive and beautiful homes of the city. He has invested a large amount of money in realty here, and owing to the rapid growth of the city this has greatly advanced in value. He owns the large block in which the Reno Mercantile Company is now doing business, the block in which the Levy store is located and also the block in which the Frank clothing house is located. He is likewise proprietor of the telephone building, and is associated with the conduct of various business enterprises of Reno, all of which are being capably conducted, his advice and wise counsel being important factors in their successful management. Mr. Mapes is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he is identified in all its branches. He was a Democrat in early life, but is now a believer in the principles of the Republican party, and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, although he has never been a seeker for public office.

He is a large stockholder in the Washoe County Bank, is now serving as its president and takes an active and deep interest in promoting its success. He has been connected with the bank since it organized with fifty thousand dollars capital, and has been one of its principal stockholders to the present time. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is to-day his. His course demonstrates the truth of the saying that success is not the result of genius but the outcome of clear judgment and experience.

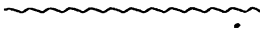
D. E. LEWIS, a successful and long established business man of Eureka, is one of the old settlers of Nevada, and made his acquaintance with it as a territory in 1854, when he passed through with an emigrant train to California. He has been engaged in various enterprises since coming to the west, and has met with more than his share of unavoidable reverses, but his energy and true western spirit of never-give-up have each time placed him on his feet again and made him more prosperous than before. During thirty years of residence in Eureka he has gained the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact in business or personal relations, and he and his sons are classed with the solid and progressive citizenry of the town and county.

Mr. Lewis was born in Wales, April 28, 1837, and is a son of Edward and Mary (Thomas) Lewis, also natives of that country, and who emigrated to America in 1846, bringing with them their nine children. They settled in the state of Missouri, where they remained a few years, and in 1854 made the journey across the plains to California, six of their children accompanying them. They drove oxen, and were four and a half months on the way. They brought their live-stock with them, and when they arrived in Sacramento county they engaged in farming. Edward Lewis died in California in 1883 at the ripe age of eighty-six years, and his pioneer wife had passed away in 1863. But two of their children are now living.

Mr. Lewis was but a child when he was brought to this country, and was still a boy when the journey was made across the plains. The greater part of his education was received in California, and before he started out independently he helped his father with the farm work. He had a farm of his own in Sacramento county, but after the flood came in 1860 and drowned all his stock, he gave up that business and for a number of years was successfully engaged in teaming. There was all the work in this line that one could attend to in those days, and it paid well, although it was an outdoor life and exposed to hardships and many dangers. While thus engaged he freighted to Virginia City and Silver City, Nevada, and, having thus made the acquaintance of the country, he came to the state in 1868 and made it his permanent headquarters while he continued teaming. He hauled ore from the Yellow Jacket mine, and followed this occupation for two years. He came to Eureka in 1870, and for the following three years was foreman of the furnaces. He began his livery business in 1889, and

has continued in this with good success to the present time. In addition, he now deals in hay and grain, and his wide acquaintance in the state and his straightforward methods of doing business have brought him a good patronage. During his residence in California and Nevada he has had the almost unparalleled record of having been burned out fourteen times, each time without insurance, and he was nearly financially ruined every time. In 1874 the opposite demon of water visited him, and carried away his residence, so that there seems to have been some malice in fate's constant attendance upon him. He has never surrendered, however, and each time his sterling manhood has only come out the stronger.

In 1860 Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Mary Mathews, and of this union four children were born, of whom two are living, Frank and Fred, the former driving stage and the latter with his father. Mrs. Lewis died in 1894, after a happy married life of nearly thirty-five years. She was a faithful wife and a good mother to her children, and her loss has been felt in the community as well as in her family. Mr. Lewis has a good residence in Eureka, and is well known throughout the county where he has been active for so many years.



SAMUEL CRESCENZO, the well known retired capitalist of Austin, Nevada, is one of the oldest living pioneers of the state, having first come here in 1864. He has been in business in Austin almost continuously for forty years, which marks him as one of the conspicuous men of Lander county. He has had a life of varied experiences, and has been leading an independent existence since he was twelve years old. He was a young man when he came to the Pacific coast, but had saved his earnings, and from the time he started his first mercantile enterprise he has prospered and enjoyed increasing success till the present. He gave up active business life a few years ago, and is now living in pleasant retirement, enjoying the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has been associated through so long a period of years.

Mr. Crescenzo was born in Italy on April 8, 1833, and was educated in his native land. He went to sea, working his way through the grades of seamanship, and was in New York city as early as 1845. For twelve years he sailed on vessels, and had some savings when he took up a permanent residence in the United States in 1854. In 1856 he landed at San Francisco, and shortly afterward opened a store at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county. He also sold general merchandise at Angels Camp, and made money at both places. He afterward went to Washington territory, where he sold goods for two years. He had been in Nevada in 1863 and in 1864 he located permanently at Austin and bought the International Hotel, which he conducted for thirty-seven years, selling it only a year or so ago. He also built the hall in connection with the hotel, and he was the enterprising manager of both, making them pay profitable returns. He still has a number of other business places in the town. In 1881 he built the large brick store which his son, John A. Crescenzo, is conducting. They have a large stock of general merchandise, and the large double store is full of first-class goods

bought for cash and retailed to an ever increasing patronage at reasonable prices. His son is a native of Austin, and is one of the prominent young business men of the town.

Mr. Crescenzo has been a life-long Democrat, but casting his ballot intelligently has been his principal political effort. He was made a Master Mason in Austin, and has received all the York and Scottish Rite degrees, including the thirty-second. In 1868 he was married in Austin to Miss Elizabeth Oertli, and they had three children. Samuel A., the eldest, died at the age of thirty, and the other son has been mentioned; Lucy, the only daughter, is the wife of Oscar Clifford, a prominent citizen and druggist of Austin. Mrs. Crescenzo died January 3, 1892, after they had spent nearly twenty-five years of happy life together. Mr. Crescenzo has a pleasant home in Austin, and has proved himself a public-spirited and conscientious citizen in all the affairs of life.

J. E. PICKARD, M. D. A prominent physician and surgeon of the regular school, practicing his profession at Virginia City, Dr. J. E. Pickard enjoys the admiration and respect which the world instinctively pays to the man whose success has been worthily achieved and whose prominence is not the less the result of superior ability than of an irreproachable life.

A native of Ontario, Dr. J. E. Pickard was born in Kent county, on the 14th of July, 1856, and is descended from an old Pennsylvania family, his ancestors having resided through several generations in the Keystone state. His parents were Elias and Elizabeth (Everett) Pickard, who were farming people and settled in Kent county, Ontario, where they reared their family. They have always been adherents of the Methodist and Presbyterian faith as a family, and the representatives of the name have been people of sterling worth of character. Both the parents have passed away, the father having died at the age of seventy-one years, while his wife departed this life at the age of sixty-two years. Of their family of five children, three are now living.

The son John Everett Pickard is the only member of the family in Nevada. He pursued his education in the Chatham Collegiate Institute and the Ottawa Normal School, and his medical degree of M. D., C. M. was obtained in the Victoria University at Coburg, in the year 1885, and his M. D. in Toronto University in the same year. He then practiced his profession in Thamesville for seven years, at the end of which time he determined to try his fortune in the west, believing that he might have better opportunities in this great and growing section of the country. Accordingly he came to Nevada, settling in Virginia City in January, 1892, and here he soon secured a large and remunerative patronage.

He is a member of the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association, and is the county physician for Storey county. He has a large suite of rooms, and has all the latest electrical appliances, including an X-ray machine. He uses the latest and most perfect surgical instruments, and, while he conducts an extensive general practice, he takes especial interest in surgery and has met with eminent success in this branch of the



J. C. Pickard M.D.

profession. He has a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of anatomy, a nicety of touch and a cool head and steady nerve which have made his surgical work of great benefit to his fellow men. He is a close and earnest student of his profession, discriminating in his reading, and he readily selects the ideas and methods which are advanced that will prove of most benefit to him in his practice. He is an enthusiast in his profession and when called upon to alleviate human suffering he never takes into consideration the financial standing of his patient, but renders his aid as freely to the impecunious as to those who are abundantly able to amply repay him for his work. He has thus made his professional labors a benefit and blessing to his fellow men, and while he has acquired a comfortable competence it has never been with him the paramount issue.

In 1893 Dr. Pickard was united in marriage to Miss Mary Collier, of Sarnia, Ontario, a lady of refinement and culture and a valued member of the Presbyterian church. The Doctor is a Sir Knight Templar, belongs to the Mystic Shrine, and aims to square his life by the tenets of the craft.

HARRY M. GORHAM, of Virginia City, Nevada, superintendent of the Challar Potosi and Soogee mines, came to this locality in 1877. He is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, where he was born March 4, 1859, and he comes of old English ancestry. The founder of the family in America was John Gorham, who emigrated to New England in 1621, and was a sea captain by occupation. He married Desire, the daughter of John Howland, of New England fame. Members of both sides of Mr. Gorham's family were active participants in the early history of the country and served in both King Philip's war and that of the Revolution.

Edward Gorham, the father of H. M. Gorham, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, July 31, 1832. He married Miss Cornelia Jones, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, born June 11, 1839, a daughter of Thomas Jones, Sr. who was one of the founders of the city of Cleveland. Edward J. Gorham had gone to Cleveland when a young man, but later in life went to California, and there died May 9, 1903. His wife survives, aged sixty-four years. These parents had two children, Harry M. and Mrs. Schuyler Cole, of Cole Grove, California.

Mr. Gorham was educated in Cleveland, where he grew to manhood, and then came to Nevada, at first accepting a position with the Crown Point Company as timekeeper, but soon was made superintendent of the Kentuck, and gradually advanced to higher and more responsible places. Mr. Gorham has been connected with several of the leading mines of this locality, and his reputation as a mining expert is very high not only in Virginia City but throughout the state.

Until the silver question arose, Mr. Gorham was a Republican, but he then felt that the party had departed from its true principles, and from then on he has been a silver Republican. He has always been active in politics, attending county and state conventions, and supporting those measures he believed would work for the best interests of the state and country.

On April 15, 1885, he was married to Jessie Anderson, a native of

San Francisco, California, and a daughter of Hon. Thomas Anderson, now deceased, of that city. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gorham but only a son, Harry Winthrop Gorham, remains. Fraternally Mr. Gorham is a member of the order of Elks and is a Knight Templar Mason. Successful, enterprising, thoroughly posted in his chosen profession, Mr. Gorham occupies a very high position among the leaders in the city, and has a host of warm personal friends.

GEORGE LOVELOCK, pioneer, the founder of two towns which bear his name, honored and respected as the patriarch of the town of Lovelocks, Humboldt county, Nevada, has had, during his life of eighty years, a career of varied experience, passed in different climes, and of successful effort and accomplishment. He is a native of England, born March 11, 1824, and was reared and educated in that country. He married Miss Mary Forest, and shortly after their marriage they took ship to Australia, being four and a half months on the voyage, and their first child, Fred Lovelock, was born on the passage. In Australia he was employed in the copper mines for over two years, after which he and his family embarked for the Sandwich Islands. When seven miles from the islands they were wrecked on a reef, and during the storm their infant daughter died, but was buried on land.

Leaving his wife and child on these islands of the Pacific, Mr. Lovelock set sail for San Francisco, in the schooner Starlin. In the course of the voyage he chanced to overhear the plot of some pirates, stowed away on board, to capture the ship, throw the passengers overboard and sail away on their freebooting enterprise. Mr. Lovelock revealed this information to the captain during the night, who took measures to frustrate their plans by battening them down under the hatches, whence they were allowed to come forth one by one and surrender, being kept under guard all the rest of the way. On arriving at San Francisco, on April 3, 1850, the pirates effected their escape.

Mr. Lovelock had learned the carpenter trade, and for the first few weeks he was engaged in building houses in Happy valley. In May he went to Sacramento, where, in June, he was joined by his wife and family, after which they removed to Brown's valley, and thence to Feather river, where he built the second house in what is now the city of Oroville, and his son Thomas was the first child born there, in September, 1851. In 1852 he moved to Marysville, California, for a more healthful location for his family, and thence to Butte creek, cutting out the pine trees to make a road thither. He built a little store there, and the place was named Lovelock in his honor, so that this little California village still exists as a memorial to his efforts there. He remained there until the spring of 1855, when he made the wagon road over the mountains to Honey Lake valley, where he was engaged in placer mining at Meeker's Flat, above Rich Bar, and had fine luck, taking out from eighty to one hundred dollars a day. He was also engaged in teaming. He removed to Butte, California, in 1859. He also built a sawmill at Lovelock, but at the beginning of the Civil war the demand



George Lovelock

for lumber ceased and he abandoned his California enterprises and struck out for Nevada.

He was located at the mouth of Rocky canyon, Humboldt county, until 1866, when he removed to where the town of Lovelocks has since been built, and bought the squatter's right of two old men, three hundred and twenty acres, for \$2,250, and got with it the oldest water right on the river. When the Southern Pacific Railroad was being built in 1867 he gave eighty-five acres for a town site, which the company named Lovelocks, and they also promised to give him a block in the town; but this agreement was not kept, and he had to pay five hundred dollars for half of the block. Also, in return for giving the road the right of way he was to receive a free pass, but he had only one free ride; and, as the company now has no title to the right of way, he intends to make them pay for it.

Besides his extensive real estate interests, Mr. Lovelock has always continued his prospecting and mining, and is a thoroughly posted mineralogist. He now owns in Churchill county, near the Humboldt county line, three claims, a mile and a quarter long, which contain a high per cent of cobalt, nickel and copper, and this property is now bonded at fifty thousand dollars to parties who are developing the mines.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lovelock in Nevada, and five of them are living. Fred resides in Tonopah, and the daughters and their husbands all live in Lovelocks, on lands of which Mr. Lovelock was the owner at an early day. In 1882 his first wife died, and Mr. Lovelock then married Mrs. Evans, who lived with him happily for three years, when she was drowned in the river near at home, where she had been fishing. Mr. Lovelock has a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and has had a happy family life, being beloved and honored by both relatives and his many friends. He has never joined any society, and has made his own way in life, his career being its own justification and eulogy. In politics he has always voted the Republican ticket, and is a member of the Episcopal church.



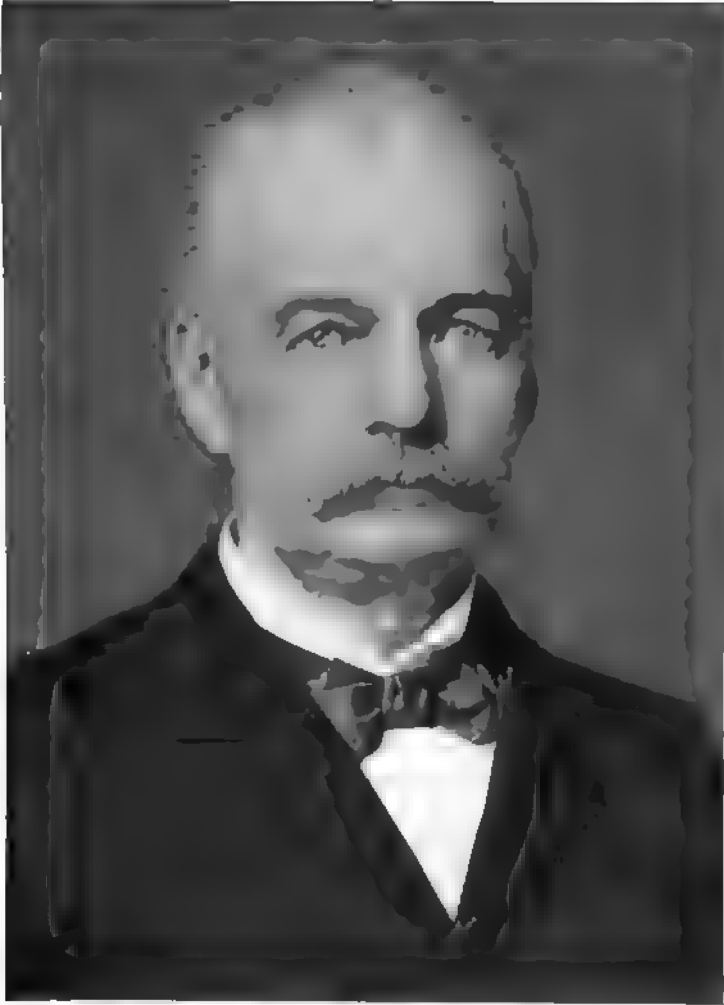
ANDREW H. SMITH. The German-American element in our citizenship is an important one. The Teutonic race has been a factor in the civilization of the world for many centuries, and the German empire has sent its sons into many lands, carrying with them the civilization and progress of their own country. They have assisted materially in the upbuilding of various sections of the world, and in the United States have borne an important part in the work of development. Andrew H. Smith, a representative of the fatherland in Nevada, was born on the 5th of January, 1854. His father died in Germany, and in 1862 the mother, with her two sons, Joseph and Andrew H., emigrated to the United States, locating at Burlington, Wisconsin. Andrew H. Smith was then a lad of twelve summers. He had attended school to some extent in Germany, and he afterward spent one winter as a student in the schools of Burlington. In that city the mother continued to reside until called to her final rest when in the sixtieth year of her age.

Mr. Smith is the only member of the family in Nevada, and from his arrival in this country he has earned his own living, and assisted in the support of his mother while she was yet living. In Wisconsin he was employed in a brick yard, following that pursuit until his removal to the west in 1871. Coming to Nevada, he was employed in Washoe county for thirty dollars per month and his board. A little later he went to Virginia City, where he began working in the mines with pick and shovel, being thus employed until the great fire there. He then removed to San Francisco, where he secured a situation in a feed store, but in 1876 returned to Nevada, settling in Tuscarora, where he worked in the mines for twelve years, acquiring a practical knowledge of the business and gaining information that has been of much value to him in later years. He was for a time engaged in the brewing business, and in 1896 he purchased an interest in the Bull Run mine. In 1900, in connection with a partner, he built a ten-stamp mill and put in a cyanide process. They began the operation of the mill on the 1st of November, and continued it until the 1st of January, 1903, during which time they shipped one hundred and forty thousand dollars' worth of bullion. On the expiration of that period they sold the mine and plant for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Smith then retired from mining interests and established his home in Reno, purchasing a fine residence at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, which he occupies with his family.

In 1887 occurred the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Katie Cuneux, a native of Nevada, born in Unionville and of French ancestry. They now have two children: Velma and Frank, both of whom are students. Mr. Smith is a Republican in his political allegiance, and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, having been raised in Tuscarora Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. He is a past master of his lodge, and is deeply interested in its development, believing firmly in its principles and tenets.

Mr. Smith certainly deserves to be classed among the self-made men whose life records are worthy of the highest commendation and of emulation. Starting out for himself at the early age of twelve years, he has since been dependent upon his own resources. Difficulties and obstacles have at times beset his path, but these have seemed but to serve as an impetus for renewed effort, and with laudable ambition to stimulate his energies and enterprise he has gradually worked his way upward until he is now in the possession of a handsome competence that enables him to live retired.

HON. ROSWELL K. COLCORD, ex-governor of Nevada and superintendent of the United States mint at Carson City, has been a resident of the state since 1863. He is a native of Maine, having been born in Waldo county, April 25, 1839, and is descended from a family whose members have borne an important part in the upbuilding of the country. His grandfather, David Colcord, was born in New Hampshire, and spent his life in farming and as a local Methodist minister, living to the age of eighty-seven years. His son James was born in Maine, when that state formed a part of Massachusetts, in 1803, and when a young man engaged in a seafaring life, but later became a farmer. He married Eliza Cunningham, also a



R. A. K. Leonard

native of Maine, and both were consistent members of the Methodist church. She died at the age of fifty-eight years, while he lived to be seventy-three years of age. Six children were born to these parents, namely: Sarah E., Maria N., James W., Roswell K., Flavilla and Orilla, but Governor Colcord is the only one living in Nevada.

The education of Hon. R. K. Colcord was received in the town of Seaport, and also learned mechanical engineering in the evening school of that place. When but fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to the ship-carpenter's trade. In the meantime, in 1851, his father visited California, and spent two years there, and in 1856, impressed with the possibilities of that country, he returned, taking his son Roswell with him, the latter being then seventeen years of age. They mined in Tuolumne and Calaveras counties. About 1863, after some years spent together mining with marked success, the father returned to his eastern home, and the son journeyed to Nevada, which was to become the scene of his future greatness. Upon locating in this state Governor Colcord engaged in building bridges and mills, and soon became well known as an expert mechanical engineer and contractor, and to this day he has been identified with the most important triumphs in mechanical construction throughout the state. Perhaps his most marked success along these lines was his work on the old mine at Bodie. This mine had been worked for twenty years without any definite results, but after Governor Colcord took charge of it, putting in his machinery and developing all its resources, it became one of the best paying mines in the locality. He was also the superintendent of the Imperial mine at Gold Hill at the time it was one of the largest mines in the state, and was general manager of the English Company's property at Aurora, out of which he took one hundred thousand dollars in bullion in sixty days, running the stock up to twenty-two shillings, and of which he continued manager for a number of years. He is now general superintendent of the consolidated mines of the Esmeralda Company, which is a fine property owned by one of the most reliable companies in the country. During all of these years Governor Colcord has been acquiring valuable property of his own throughout this state and California, including a beautiful home in Carson City, surrounded by extensive grounds, where he and his family reside, enjoying all of the luxuries of life.

Since casting his first vote Governor Colcord has been a staunch Republican. In fact his sympathies were with the principles promulgated by that party when it was organized, but he was too young to give expression to them legally, although on the passage to California, when a vote was taken among the passengers, he was happy to support General Fremont, the Republican candidate. Out of the eleven hundred passengers Fremont received a majority of two hundred and eighty-seven votes. Although so ardent a supporter of party principles, he never sought office, and it was with difficulty that his friends induced him to accept nomination for governor. The fact that he was elected by a majority of eight hundred and sixty-three, however, proved that the people approved of the choice, and during his administration he fully justified the confidence placed in him by the party and his constituents. While acting as governor he was also ex-officio regent

of the State University, and in that capacity succeeded in having a department of mechanical engineering founded, with full equipment of tools and other appliances provided so that a thorough practical knowledge of this most useful science could be obtained by the students.

During the general strike in 1893, President Cleveland sent United States soldiers to protect the mail routes across the country, and the Governor received a telegram from Reno asking if he would call out the state militia to assist the United States troops if required. He immediately replied "yes" and that he would take personal command. During that strike there were trying times along the lines of the railroads in Nevada, and it was the only time Governor Colcord was ever known to completely lose his temper while in office. A petition was presented to him containing three hundred and eighty-seven signatures, requesting him to demand of the president that he immediately withdraw the Federal troops from the state. He replied that any man who would circulate or sign such a petition was a traitor to his country, and that President Cleveland's action in calling out the troops to protect life and property, enforce the laws and preserve order was thought justifiable and the most commendable of any during his administration.

By the state legislature he was also made chairman of the state board of assessors and equalizers of taxes, and the valuation was raised on all property to practically double the former assessment. This raised a great deal of opposition, but Governor Colcord would not recede from the position he had taken, and he never failed to stick firm to his convictions and to carry out what he believed was right, no matter what pressure was brought to bear upon him. On October 14, 1898, to the satisfaction of the entire community, he was appointed superintendent of the United States mint at Carson City by President McKinley, which honorable position he still holds.

On the 25th of April, 1868, Governor Colcord was married in Bishop Whittaker's church, at Virginia City, Nevada, to Miss Mary F. Hopkins, and one daughter, Stella G., has been born of this union. The young lady is very accomplished and an important factor in the highest social life of the community. Governor Colcord has been a very prominent member of the Masonic fraternity since 1865, was master of Silver Star Lodge in Gold Hill in 1866, joined the chapter the same year and has since passed all the degrees in that order.

The highest praise which can be accorded him lies in the words: "He always has done his full duty." Whether as the young boy working under his father in the mines of California, the enterprising mechanical engineer redeeming valueless property, the keen, practical mining expert successfully directing the affairs of priceless property, the fearless, honorable director of a mighty commonwealth, the skilled and incorruptible government official, or the private citizen, Governor Colcord has conscientiously and faithfully performed his work and done what he believed was his whole duty, and none could do more and few as much.

HON. FRANK G. HOENSTINE, treasurer of Humboldt county, Nevada, and for some years a soldier of the regular United States army, during which he saw much service in the west against the Indians, was born in St. Clairsville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1852. His grandfather, Thaddeus Hoenstine, a native of Germany, emigrated to America in 1818, and his parents, Thaddeus, Jr. and Lea (Carn) Hoenstine, were both born in Pennsylvania, where they spent their entire lives. They were members of the German Reformed church, and he was by occupation a farmer and miller. He died in 1888, in his eightieth year, and his wife still survives, being now (1903) eighty-five years old. They were the parents of eight sons and four daughters, two sons and two daughters still living.

Frank G. Hoenstine, who is the only one of this family in the state of Nevada, was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age. He then went to Canada and was engaged in lumbering for the next nine years. In 1879 he enlisted in Company E, Sixth United States Infantry, and was stationed at Fort Buford, Dakota, and also in Colorado and at Fort Washakie, Wyoming. After eight months of service he was promoted to first sergeant, and after five years of service against the Indians, in the course of which he was in numerous campaigns and conflicts, he was discharged at Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, in 1884. He had always escaped uninjured in battle, but was ill with inflammatory rheumatism for seventy-nine days. In 1884 he arrived in Paradise Valley, Nevada, and secured work in the mines at four dollars a day. Since then he has been engaged in various occupations, and has gained a due share of success from his efforts.

Mr. Hoenstine has been a life-long Democrat, and in 1897 was elected a member of the Nevada state legislature, where he was a conscientious worker for beneficent laws and measures for his county and state. In 1902 he was chosen treasurer of Humboldt county, the office of which he is at present the efficient and popular incumbent, and he has always discharged his official duties so as to win the commendation of the public. Mr. Hoenstine is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Eagles.

DENNIS SCULLY, who has served, by repeated re-elections, as surveyor of Lander county, Nevada, for the past ten years, is one of the most prominent men in his profession in the state. He is a master of his art, and during the last twenty or twenty-five years has gained a fine reputation in different parts of the west, his work having called him into various states and territories from the Mississippi valley to the coast.

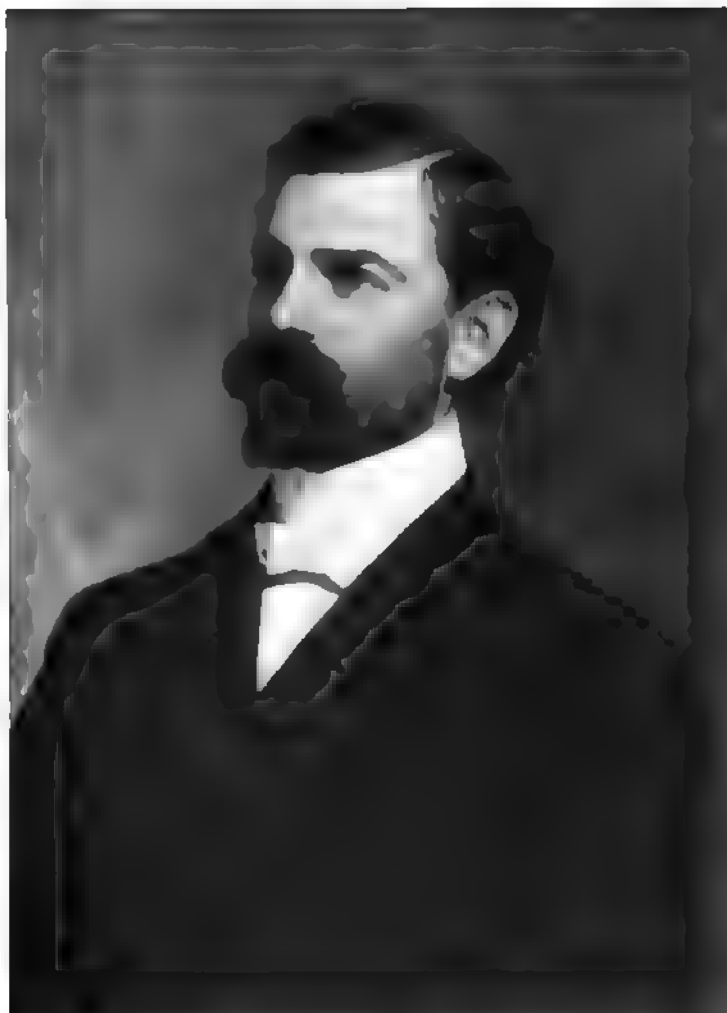
Mr. Scully was born in county Cork, Ireland, in April 24, 1848. He was educated in his native land, and learned the rudiments of his profession there. He came to the United States in 1879, and from New York went to Indiana, thence to Nebraska, to Wyoming, and then to Austin, Nevada. He is an expert in mining, surveying and engineering, and after coming to Nevada was engaged in mining in Austin and at Tuscarora, making some money by his operations. He was elected county surveyor of Lander county in 1894, and has been chosen at each succeeding election.

Mr. Scully surveyed for the Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming and Utah, and has done much professional work in the mines of the west. He was employed by the United States government in surveying in Lander and Nye counties, and through the northern part of the state he ran the standard lines preparatory to making the subdivisions. He has the reputation of being one of the best if not the best mathematician in the state, and he is devoted to both the theoretical and the practical side of his profession. Mr. Scully is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is a Democrat in political principles, but now adheres to the silver party. He is a man of thought, well posted on general affairs, and has made a reputation for his efficient work in his profession and also for the intelligent part he has taken as a citizen of his adopted county and state.

HON. BENJAMIN F. CURLER. The legal profession demands a high order of ability and a rare combination of talent, learning, tact, patience and industry. The successful lawyer and the competent judge must be a man of well balanced intellect, thoroughly familiar with the law and practice, of comprehensive general information, possessed of an analytical mind and a self-control that will enable him to lose his individuality, his personal feelings, his prejudices and his peculiarities of disposition in the dignity, impartiality and equity of the office to which life, property, right and liberty must look for protection. Possessing these qualities, Hon. Benjamin F. Curler justly merits the high honor which was conferred upon him by his election to the bench of the second judicial district of Nevada.

Judge Curler was born in La Plata, Churchill county, Nevada, on the 18th of February, 1866, and on the paternal side is connected with the prominent and well known Van Cuyler family of New York, of Holland Dutch ancestry. Representatives of this family were among the first settlers of New Netherland, now New York city, and Dr. Theodore Van Cuyler, a prominent divine of Brooklyn, is of the same family. On the maternal side Mr. Curler is a representative of the Thompson family, of Scotch and English lineage. Judge Benjamin Curler, the father of Judge Curler, was formerly upon the bench of the fifth judicial district of Nevada, which district then comprised one of the counties which is now in the present judge's district. He was elected to that position when thirty-two years of age, and a strange coincidence is that Judge Curler was chosen to the same high and important office when also thirty-two years of age, and just thirty-two years after his father's first election.

Judge Curler was educated in the University of Southern California in Los Angeles and in the California State University at Berkeley. When he had acquired broad literary learning he took up the study of law with the desire of becoming a member of the bar, matriculating in the law college in San Francisco. Previous to this time he had engaged in teaching school for one year in Hawthorne, Nevada, and it was subsequently that he entered the California University. Following the completion of his legal course he returned to Hawthorne and opened an office in that place. He was elected district attorney and served for a term of two years. His first case was the



W. F. Currier

prosecution of a man named Pollock, who had killed the postmaster of Silver Peak, Nevada. Robert Linsey, a distinguished criminal lawyer, was employed on the defense, but Mr. Curler carefully prepared his case, marshaled with precision the points in evidence and presented his case so clearly and forcefully that the prisoner was convicted of manslaughter and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. The next criminal case with which he was connected was that of the state against Stephanzyn, and on this suit the Judge's father, who is also a noted criminal lawyer, was on the defense. The son, however, put forth his best efforts and gained a verdict of manslaughter, and again the prisoner was sentenced to a term of ten years. Winning in contests with men of greater years and experience, Judge Curler soon manifested his marked ability and won high reputation as an able public prosecutor.

On the close of his term of service he removed to Reno, where he practiced law for two years, and was then elected district attorney of Washoe county, and by re-election was continued in that office for two terms, during which time he conducted many noted criminal cases, which he prosecuted with his usual ability. In 1896 he was nominated on the Populist ticket for supreme judge, and ran far ahead of the party vote, although defeated by Judge Massey, a very able and popular lawyer representing the opposition. In 1898 Mr. Curler was elected district judge, and after serving for four years was re-elected in 1902, so that he is the present incumbent and will continue in the office until his service on the bench shall have covered eight years. He is making a most satisfactory record, his decisions indicate strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of law and an unbiased judgment. His legal learning and the readiness with which he grasps the points in an argument combine to make him one of the most capable jurists that has ever sat upon this bench, and the public and the profession acknowledge him the peer of many of the strongest representatives of the Nevada bar. Judge Curler was a stanch Republican up to the time that the silver question came prominently before the people, since which time he has favored bimetallism.

In 1888 Judge Curler was united in marriage to Miss Dirsey D. Vogel, a native of Mississippi and a daughter of A. B. Vogel, of that state. They are now the parents of three children: Gussie R., Mollie D. and Ben Vogel. The attractive home of Judge and Mrs. Curler is situated in Reno and its hospitality is enjoyed by many. They are members of the Baptist church, and it is their good fortune to enjoy the friendship of many of the leading citizens of Reno and of the state. The Judge's nature is kindly, his temperament jovial and genial, and his manner courteous. He is a most companionable gentleman, but when on the bench his attitude at once indicates the studious, earnest and scholarly judge, whose course fully upholds the majesty of the law.

CAPTAIN JOHN H. POOLY, foreman of the Gould & Curry mines, has been connected with the mining interests of the Comstock mines since 1870. He is a native of Cornwall, England, where he was born October 25, 1846, and his father, John Pooly, was born in the same locality. Being

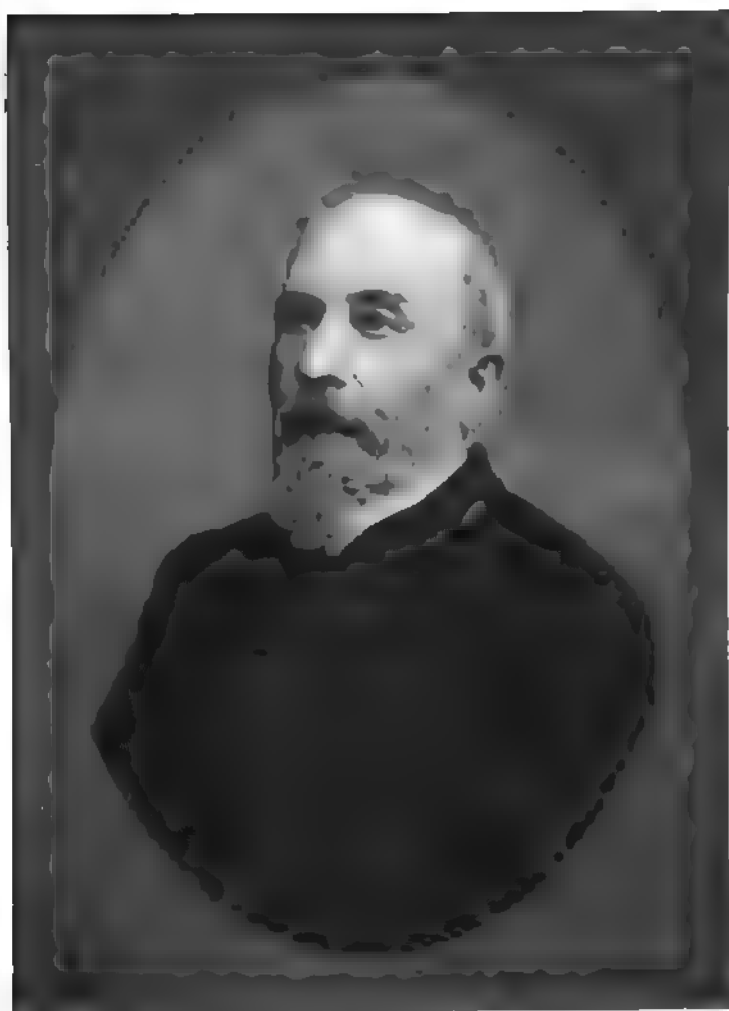
interested in mining affairs, the latter emigrated to America in 1848, at the time of the great gold excitement. Prior to his emigration he had lived in Brazil and in San Domingo, and finally died in Spain in May, 1864, aged fifty-four years. He married Elizabeth Trevern, a native of England, and she died in 1869, aged sixty years. They were members of the Church of England, and are both buried in England. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Captain Pooly is the only member in Nevada.

For fourteen years John H. Pooly worked in the Chollar mine, and also for Hon. W. E. Sharon in the Yellow Jacket and all the Gold Hill mines for nine years. He was made foreman of the Gould & Curry mines in 1900 and is now doing developing work and quartz mining. As he thoroughly understands every detail of his work he is very well qualified for it.

Captain Pooly was married in his native land to Mary Richards, who was born in Cornwall, England. One son was born to them, William J. Pooly. After twenty-eight years of happy married life, Mrs. Pooly was taken away by death January 17, 1903. She had been an excellent help-mate, a true wife and wise mother.

William J. Pooly was born in Virginia City in 1877 and was educated in the public schools of his native place, and was a very intelligent young man. He had been living in San Francisco but upon the death of his mother he returned to Virginia City, and after remaining with his father as long as he felt he could, the young man returned to San Francisco, intending to take the civil service examination, but was taken ill and died March 9, 1903. The doubly bereaved father brought his only child's remains to his native town, and the citizens of Virginia City turned out in a body to do honor to the brave young man, scarcely out of boyhood, who had been taken away from what promised to be a long and honorable life, filled with useful deeds and true happiness. They also united in their expression of heartfelt sympathy towards the heartbroken father, whom they so esteemed and honored.

HON. M. S. BONNIFIELD, of Winnemucca, for a number of years judge of the supreme bench of the state and now actively engaged in the practice of law, is one of the eminent members of the Nevada bar. He is also numbered among the early pioneers of the state, having crossed the plains to the territory in 1862, and his name has since been indissolubly identified with its annals. Mr. Bonnifield was born in West Virginia on the 14th of September, 1833, and it is claimed that the family were originally of French ancestry but had for centuries resided in England. Rhodham Bonnifield, his father, married Miss Mary Minear, a lady of German ancestry, and they removed from West Virginia to Iowa in 1836, in which latter commonwealth they were numbered among the brave and loyal pioneers. They were farming people, and were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father passed away in death in 1838, at the age of fifty-four years, and his widow survived him only three months. A son and daughter also passed away within three months of each other, dying of pneumonia. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodham Bonnifield became the parents of fifteen children,



M. S. Bonfield

five of whom still survive, but M. S. Bonnifield is the only representative of the family in Nevada.

Judge M. S. Bonnifield received his literary education in Allegheny College, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and after his graduation therefrom was elected president of Richard College, serving in that capacity for one year. Removing to Kansas in 1856, he was there admitted to the bar by the celebrated Judge La Compt, and after practicing his chosen profession in the Sunflower state for two years returned to Ottumwa, Iowa, there resuming his legal duties. In 1861 he crossed the plains to Red Bluff, California, the journey being made with horses, and the long trip was accomplished in three months' time. While residing in Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1855, Mr. Bonnifield had married Miss Laura Ames, and she accompanied him on his removal to the Golden state. In 1862 they came to Humboldt county, Nevada, where for the past forty-one years the Judge has continued to make his home, and throughout this long period he has been constantly engaged in the practice of the law, with the exception of the time spent on the supreme bench of the state. In addition to his large law practice he has also been interested in many mines, one being the celebrated Crown Point mine, in which Hon. J. P. Jones received his vast fortune.

While a resident of Kansas Judge Bonnifield was a prominent Free-soil man, and by that party was elected a member of the Kansas senate. Afterward he allied his interests with the Democracy, and in 1892 became one of the active organizers of the silver party, and is still a stalwart believer in bimetalism. He has represented Humboldt county in two sessions of the state senate, and in 1892 was made presidential elector and was selected to carry the vote of the state to Washington, the three electors casting their ballots engraved on silver plates. In 1895 Mr. Bonnifield was elected judge of the supreme court, having served for six years on the supreme bench of the state, and since retiring from that high office has continued his law practice.

The union of Judge and Mrs. Bonnifield was blessed with three daughters, namely: Emily, the wife of J. A. McBride, of Elko, this state; Della, who became the wife of J. D. May and resides in Portland, Oregon; and Dora, the wife of J. P. Slaughter, of Pueblo, Colorado. Mrs. Bonnifield was called to her final rest in 1887, and two years later, in 1889, Judge Bonnifield married Mrs. Nellie Lovelock, the widow of George Lovelock, Jr., and they reside in one of the delightful homes of Winnemucca. The Judge has taken the degrees in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Workmen and the Chosen Friends, and was made a Master Mason in Iowa in 1885. His religious views are in harmony with the principles of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES T. DUNN, who is now serving his third term as clerk of Humboldt county and ex-officio clerk of the district court, is one of the comparatively few men who can claim Nevada as their native state. His father, L. F. Dunn, is a prominent pioneer mining man of the state, and was likewise for several years an official of Humboldt county. He was born in

Fayette county, Wisconsin, June 3, 1843. In 1864 he crossed the plains to California, and as the Sioux Indians were then on the warpath emigrants were compelled to collect themselves in bands of one hundred or more in order to defend themselves. During the first year in California he hunted deer and bear for the San Francisco market, but in the fall of 1865 came to Humboldt county, Nevada, and engaged in mining, which has been his principal occupation ever since. For eight years he served in the same official capacity in which his son is now serving, and he has gained a wide acquaintance with the greater number of the inhabitants of the county. He mined in the Spring Valley placer, which valley is eleven miles long, and it was rocker diggings, from which some coarse nuggets worth forty or fifty dollars were found. He located claims throughout this canyon and in Dry Gulch, and got out, in all, about sixty-three thousand dollars' worth of gold. He is now the owner of the Chicago mine, a quartz claim in the central district, whose assays run from six dollars to six thousand dollars a ton, and the development work which has been done on this property indicates that it will be very profitable to its owner. Mr. L. F. Dunn was married September 1, 1873, to Miss Philapena Pfluger, and they had four children, of whom three are still living, Robert P., a miner, Kathryn E., and James T. The mother of these children died in 1891.

James T. Dunn was born in Nevada, November 21, 1876, and was educated in Oakland, California. In 1893, at the age of sixteen, he came to Winnemucca, and has been connected in some capacity with the county clerk's office ever since that time. As his father's deputy he became thoroughly conversant with all the details of the business, and also won his way into the confidence of the people to the extent that he was elected to the office of county clerk and clerk of the district court in 1898. He was twenty-two years old at the time of his first election, and has been twice re-elected, so that his record as a county officer has received the stamp of public approval and is satisfactory to all concerned. Besides his official duties he is interested with his father in mining. Like his father, he is an adherent of the Democratic party, and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Eagles.

HON. W. A. MASSEY has been connected with both the framing and the interpretation of the laws, having served as a member of the general assembly of the state, a member of the supreme court, and for a long period has been accounted one of the eminent practitioners at the bar of the state. He belongs to the prominent law firm of Cheney, Massey & Smith, of Reno, which has a very large and distinctively representative clientage, embracing connection with much of the most important litigation tried in the courts of the state.

Judge Massey was born in Perry county, Ohio, on the 7th of October, 1856. His grandfather, Mathew Massey, was a native of the north of Ireland, and when a young man came to the United States, locating in New York, where he was married, thus becoming the progenitor of the family in this country. He removed to Morgan county, Ohio, where his son, William



N. A. Mearns

Massey, the father of Judge Massey, was born on the 5th of May, 1826. During the greater part of the Civil war William Massey was a member of the Union army, serving first in West Virginia, after which he was transferred to the Western Army. He was present at the investment of Vicksburg and served under General Sherman in the thirty days' fighting on the way to Atlanta. He also participated in the capture of that city as well as of Vicksburg. By profession he was a physician, but went to the front as a lieutenant, although he was later made surgeon of the Sixty-eighth Ohio Battery. Following the cessation of hostilities he established his home in Paris, Illinois, where he continued in the practice of medicine up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1882. He had wedded Miss Mary Thorp, who was born in Perry county, Ohio, and their union was blessed with five children, of whom two are yet living, the brother of Judge Massey being J. A. Massey, of Illinois.

Judge William A. Massey was but a small boy when his parents removed from Ohio to Illinois, where he was reared. His early education, acquired in the public schools, was supplemented by study in Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and then preparing for the practice of law he was admitted to the bar in Sullivan, Indiana. In 1885 he removed to San Diego, California, and after spending a year there came to Nevada. He engaged in mining in Elko county for four years, but was very unfortunate in his mining ventures, losing all his money. He then resumed the practice of law, and his ability in the line of his profession soon won recognition and a liberal clientele. While residing there, he was, in 1892, elected a member of the state legislature, and proved a most active worker in the house in the interests of those measures which he believed would prove of greatest benefit to the state. In 1896 he was elected a member of the supreme court of Nevada and removed to Carson, but in 1898 he resigned from the bench to form his present law partnership and is now actively engaged in a very successful practice, embracing connection with all departments of jurisprudence. He is thoroughly well informed concerning legal principles, and he took to the bench the highest qualification for that most important office in the gift of the people. Patience, urbanity and courtesy made him a successful jurist inasmuch as these qualities supplemented broad legal learning and an analytical mind, which is readily receptive and retentive of the points brought forth in every case. In argument he is strong, forceful and convincing, and his deductions follow in logical sequence.

In 1879 Judge Massey was united in marriage to Miss Florence Massey, who was descended from the same ancestry as the Judge, but is not a near relative. This union has been blessed with two sons: R. R. Massey, now in college; and W. H. Massey, also a student. The wife and mother died in 1890, and a few years afterward Judge Massey wedded Miss Annie Sheehan, a native of New York. They occupy delightful apartments at the Riverside Hotel, and they enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of Reno. The Judge belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Elko Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M. Faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation, he stands as a high type of our American manhood.

JERRY SHEEHAN, county recorder and ex-officio auditor of Humboldt county, Nevada, has been a resident of this state ever since he was five years old. He was born in Johnson county, Wyoming, May 19, 1870, a son of John and Catharine (Buckley) Sheehan, both natives of county Cork, Ireland, whence they emigrated to America in 1850. They first located in New York, and then came to Wyoming, and from there to Nevada in 1875.

Jerry Sheehan was left an orphan at the age of thirteen, and thus deprived of the care and assistance of these worthy and excellent parents. He fought the battles of life pretty much by himself, and has won most of them. He was educated in the public schools and in the Nevada State University before it was removed from Elko to Reno. He then learned telegraphy, and was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for sixteen years, a part of the time in the office as operator, and in the train service from Wells to Wadsworth rose from brakeman to conductor, which last position he held until he was appointed recorder of Humboldt county in June, 1902, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. J. Hill. In the fall of the same year he was elected to this office, whose duties he has so capably and energetically discharged to the present time. He is a good business man, and because of his splendid penmanship and his methodical care the records of the county are beautifully kept.

In 1895 Mr. Sheehan was married to Miss Fanny Muller, of German ancestry. They have two little daughters, Evaline and Grace. Mr. Sheehan is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a Democrat, and is highly esteemed by all for his pleasant, genial ways and for his whole-souled worth as a citizen and official.

S. L. LEE, M. D. One of the distinguished members of the medical profession in Nevada is Dr. S. L. Lee, of Carson City, whose pronounced ability and broad experience have gained him prominence scarcely second to any in the state. Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. In person, talents and character Dr. Lee is a worthy scion of his race. He comes from a family that has not only figured prominently in public affairs in this country, but can also trace his ancestry to the Lees who went with William the Conqueror to England at the time of the invasion in 1066.

John Lee emigrated from "the merrie isle" to New England in the year 1641, and afterward became a resident of Farmington, Connecticut, while his cousin, Richard Lee, settled in Virginia and became the founder of the branch of the family that has furnished so many eminent men to the Old Dominion. William Lee, a direct ancestor of Dr. Lee, was a participant in the Revolutionary war, and the love of liberty and the hatred of oppression has ever been a dominant trait in the family. William Lee, Dr. Lee's great-grandfather, and his sons, were all participants in the war of 1812, and one of these sons was Lemuel Lee, the grandfather of the Doctor.



S. L. LEE, M. D.

Benjamin F. Lee, Dr. Lee's father, was born in Onondaga county, New York, on the 15th of September, 1817, and was but three months old when his parents removed with their family to Illinois, where he has since lived, having now attained the eighty-sixth year of his age. He married Miss Charlotte Loraine Bishop, a descendant of the noted De Aubrey family, her grandfather being Dr. De Aubrey, who was a surgeon in the continental army during the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Lee died December 19, 1894, at the age of seventy-two years. By her marriage she had become the mother of seven sons. The eldest, James Monroe, was killed in the battle of Shiloh, while fighting in defense of the starry banner, the symbol of the Union cause. His regiment was the Thirty-second Illinois Infantry.

When this brother enlisted, Simeon Lemuel Lee, the subject of this biography, was but a youth of sixteen years, having been born in Vandalia, Fayette county, Illinois, on the 4th of September, 1844. He became fired with patriotic zeal, inspired by his brother's example and his own knowledge of the condition of affairs in the south, and in 1863, he prevailed upon his father to allow him to take the place of his deceased brother as a defender of the Union. Enlisting as a member of Company H, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he went to the south to aid in filling the ranks of that regiment, which had been very much depleted. The command proceeded immediately to the scene of hostilities, and he served with General Sherman in General John A. Logan's division of McPherson's corps, from February, 1864, until November of that year, when the members of the command re-enlisted and were given a thirty days' furlough. After the return to the front, this regiment led the assault on Fort Blakely, being connected with the Nineteenth corps of Granger's army. There were but thirty-five members of the company when they started on that movement, and fifteen of these were either killed or wounded in the charge, but they carried the fort, which was the defense of the city of Mobile, and which then surrendered. By gallant service and unmistakable loyalty Dr. Lee had risen to the rank of second lieutenant and was discharged as such in Springfield, Illinois, on the 16th of May, 1866.

Previous to the war Dr. Lee had been a student in the high school of Vandalia, and after his discharge he began preparation for his life work by becoming a student in the Cincinnati Medical College of Ohio, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated with the degree of M. D., in the class of 1870. Immediately after leaving college he came to Carson City and entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has since continued here with marked ability for thirty-three years, during which time he has been recognized as one of the most learned and capable members of the medical fraternity in the state. He became a member of the first board of health of the state, and for several years has been a member of the state board of medical examiners and is now surgeon general on the governor's staff, with the rank of colonel. He educated his youngest brother, Ortey Frederick Lee, for the medical profession, of which he became a most prominent and progressive member. He was engaged in the practice of medicine in Marysville, California, when overwork brought his brilliant

career to an untimely close and caused a severe loss to the ranks of the fraternity in that state.

Dr. Lee is a prominent Mason, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and also to Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine in San Francisco. He is thoroughly informed concerning the tenets of the craft, is in sympathy with its purpose, and in his life exemplifies its beneficent and helpful spirit.

On the 26th of November, 1868, Dr. Lee was happily married to Miss Lola Montez Watts, a member of the noted Watts family of Ohio, while her mother was an own cousin of Hamilton Fisk, United States secretary of state. They have three sons: Bishop Frank Lee is in southern California. William L., an electrical engineer, was graduated in a school fitting him for his chosen profession. Adelbert Watts is a graduate of the medical department of the University of California and is now assistant in the chair of anatomy there. He expects soon to go to Leipsic, Germany, to perfect himself in his profession. He stood at the head of his class in college, and is a young man of strong mentality and laudable ambition, and undoubtedly a bright future awaits him. Both the Doctor and Mrs. Lee are well known in Carson City and other parts of the state, and occupy an enviable position in social circles, while their own home is the center of culture, hospitality and good cheer. Mrs. Lee is a member of the Episcopal church.

The Doctor has always been a student, reading broadly and thinking deeply, not only in the line of his profession but over a wide range of subjects. He has a library of more than two thousand volumes, and is also the possessor of a choice and valuable collection of minerals, of chinaware brought from foreign cities and of Indian baskets, some of which are of very early manufacture and are very costly. He takes just pride in these, and they prove an interesting feature of his delightful home.

MARTIN GULLING, who is now living a retired life, is a self-made man and all that he has enjoyed and possesses in life has been acquired through his own determined purpose and capable energy. He was born in France on the 11th of November, 1829, and when two and a half years of age was brought by his parents to the United States, the family home being established in Stark county, Ohio, near Canton. There the son was educated in the public schools, and upon his father's farm he was reared to manhood and became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist.

On the 20th of February, 1855, he sailed from New York to San Francisco, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama and reaching his destination in the month of March. He then went direct to Camptonville, Yuba county, California, where for two weeks he engaged in placer mining, but meeting with no success during that period he abandoned mining and secured a situation in a sawmill, where he was employed for two years. He then went to San Juan, Nevada county, and worked in a sawmill for two years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Butte county, California, and secured a tract of land nine miles from the present site of the city of Chico,

although the town had not been founded at that time. With characteristic energy he began the development and improvement of his land, and continued to engage in farming there until 1866, when he sold out and came to Washoe county, Nevada. Near the vicinity of Glendale he purchased a farm of four hundred and forty acres, which he cultivated for a time and then sold. Next, in company with a partner, he purchased an interest in another tract of land and devoted his energies to general farming until 1873. He made a specialty, however, of raising hay, which sold in Virginia City at from thirty to one hundred dollars a ton. After some time had passed Mr. Gulling also disposed of this property and engaged in the stock business at High Rock, Lassen county, California. He purchased land there, and at times he has had as many as nine hundred head of cattle. In this business he prospered, and eventually he traded his property there for two hundred acres of land near the Wedekind mine, retaining possession of that tract until March, 1903, when he sold the land to a good advantage and returned to Ohio to visit relatives in that state. On again coming to Nevada he retired from active business life and is now enjoying a well earned rest in a new and attractive home in Reno, which he has erected. His career has been one of activity, and year after year he labored in an untiring manner until his indefatigable industry, guided by sound judgment, had brought to him very creditable success.

In May, 1856, Mr. Gulling was united in marriage to Miss Rosanna Sosie, a native of France, and this marriage has been blessed with four children: Charles, who is a stockholder in and manager of the Reno Mill and Lumber Company; Mrs. Mary LeVrie, of Reno; Josephine, the wife of James Eason, of this city; and John, who is also married and living in Reno. Mr. Gulling and his family are all members of the Roman Catholic church, and are highly respected citizens of the state in which they have so long resided. In his political views he is a Democrat, and while he keeps well informed on the issues of the day and is interested in his party, he has never sought or desired public office.

HENRY W. DYER, recorder and ex-officio auditor of Lander county, is a native son of Austin, where his birth occurred on the 14th of January, 1880, and he is of Scotch ancestry. His father, George M. Dyer, was born in Missouri, on the 26th of January, 1828. In an early day he went to California, but at the time of the secession of the south from the Union he returned to his old home, and true to his loved southland enlisted in its service, continuing in the commissary department of the Confederacy until 1863. Returning thence to Nevada, he located in Grass Valley, on a ranch which he had previously purchased, but later removed to Reese river, and thence came to Austin. In this city he embarked in merchandising. A staunch Democrat in his political views, he was elected on its ticket to the position of treasurer of Lander county, and in 1898 became the auditor and recorder of the county, successfully serving in those positions until his death, which occurred on the 19th of March, 1903. He was numbered among the honored early pioneers of eastern Nevada, and was a man of strong convic-

tions, exceedingly loyal to his friends, a competent and efficient public officer and an upright and honorable citizen. On the 25th of April, 1867, he had married Miss Augusta Elgum, and they became the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, as follows: Maggie, the wife of Dan W. Mitchell, of Austin; William R., residing in Tonopah, Nevada; Alexander L., of Austin; and Inez M., Louis C. and Henry W.

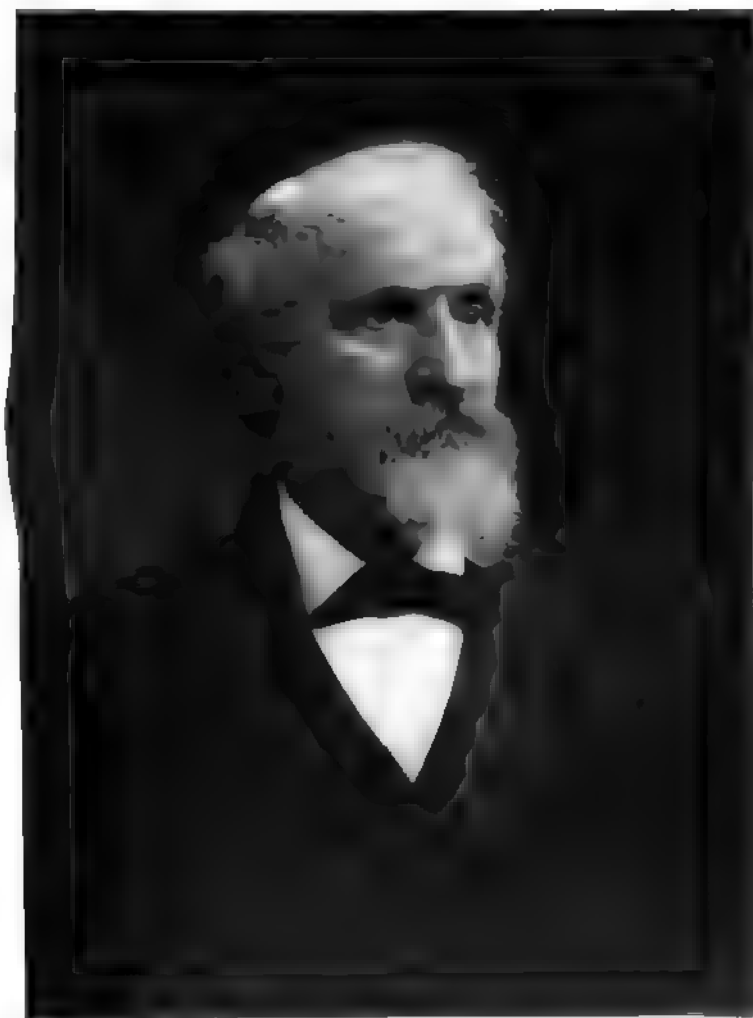
Henry W. Dyer received his education in the public schools of this his native town, and for a time after leaving the schoolroom was employed in one of the mercantile houses of Austin. He then entered the recorder's office as his father's deputy, and after the latter's death was appointed to that office by the county board of commissioners, the duties of which he is now filling with marked ability. In politics he, too, is allied with the Democracy, and is a native son of Austin of which she has every reason to be proud.

WILTSHIRE SAUNDERS. Few residents of Reno have longer been connected with the city and its development than has Wiltshire Saunders. Almost half a century has passed since he became a California pioneer. The traveler of to-day, seeing the thriving towns, the splendidly developed farms and the excellent ranches and industries of every character, can scarcely realize the condition of things which faced Mr. Saunders at the time of his arrival.

He was born in Nova Scotia, September 13, 1830, a son of John and Jemima (Wilson) Saunders. The Saunders family is of English and Scotch extraction, and the grandfather, John Saunders, who had emigrated to the new world, settling in New York, was a loyal defender of King George's cause, and at the time of the Revolutionary war removed to Nova Scotia. There he was given a fine grant of land and became one of the prominent and influential early settlers of that part of the continent.

John Saunders, Mr. Saunders' father, was born in Nova Scotia on the 26th of October, 1782, and throughout his life carried on agricultural pursuits. He wedded Jemima Wilson, who was a native of his own town, born on the 20th of March, 1790. Both held membership relations with the Baptist church, taking an active part in its work, and Mr. Saunders became a preacher of considerable ability, although never ordained to the ministry. He died in the seventy-fifth year of his age, while his wife passed away at the age of eighty years. They had become the parents of eleven children, but Wiltshire is the only one now living.

Wiltshire Saunders spent his early years in his native town, but when nineteen years of age removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and learned the carpenter's trade in Watertown, a small place near Boston. After completing his apprenticeship he remained with his employer for one year as a journeyman, and because he had attained efficiency in his chosen field of labor he found it easy to secure good paying positions. He had also worked in a lumber yard in Boston prior to learning his trade, the firm building houses for San Francisco and shipping them ready to be erected. Mr. Saunders also was employed for five years at his trade in Nova Scotia, but



W. Saunders

He had heard much of the west, its development and its possibilities, and in 1858, attracted by the opportunities of the Pacific country, he made his way to California by the isthmus route. His brother Charles had gone to California in 1849, and Mr. Saunders joined him in the Golden state nine years later. There he worked at his trade of carpentering and also followed marriage-making. He and his cousin Stephen, who came out with him, joined his brother, who was located at Monte Cristo. Later he and his brother and cousin went to what is known as Whisky diggings, near Gibson, and were there engaged in mining. The work was carried on by means of tunnels, and they were thus enabled to prosecute their labors throughout the winter. Mr. Saunders did the outside work, however, framing the timbers for the tunnel. In the spring they sold their property, receiving for it twenty-one hundred dollars, or a sum of seven hundred dollars for each one. The following winter they mined on the other side of the ridge, but again sold out, and as Stephen Saunders was a daguerreotype artist Wiltshire joined him in the conduct of a photographic gallery. They took some of the first daguerreotypes in California, charging at that time from five to eight dollars each. They journeyed from camp to camp, carrying with them their outfit, and at Onion Valley they established a gallery which they conducted for one season. In 1862 they removed to Marysville and purchased the Heath gallery on D street, where they did a photographic business for two years and during the time of the great flood. Soon afterward Mr. Saunders sold out to his partner and removed to Oroville, California, where two years were also passed.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Saunders and his brother Charles went to Honey Lake and rented the Dr. Spalding farm of one hundred and sixty acres. In the meantime he had been ill, and thus much of his savings had dwindled away. The first year the brothers cut hay, which brought a comparatively low price that season, while potatoes sold at a very high price. Therefore, they decided to devote their ground to the raising of the latter vegetable, and planted four acres of ground. They plowed the ground three times, getting it in excellent condition, and paid nine cents a pound for seed potatoes. The plants grew splendidly, and when about a foot high the army worm came and ate every living green thing in sight. In the succeeding fall Mr. Saunders engaged in hauling goods in order to earn money to pay for his seed potatoes. He teamed to Humboldt and on taking the last load he was caught in a severe storm on Smoke creek, having his foot frozen on that occasion. However, he managed to reach Humboldt, but his foot and limbs were very badly frozen so that a bed of straw was made in his wagon and he was placed upon it, his team following the others back to the starting point. After severe suffering he eventually recovered, losing only one of his toes. He and his brother spent the remainder of the winter in Honey Valley, Dr. Spalding residing with them. They then took another ranch, and Mr. Saunders continued to engage in teaming, hauling freight to Virginia City. He had two wagons and ten big horses, and, receiving quite a liberal patronage, he was enabled to pay off all his indebtedness. Later he engaged in teaming between Reno, Carson and Genoa. He began his carpenter work and built a number of the best homes in Reno. Surveyor

General Hatch also employed him to make a coffin, which was one of the first made in the town, and this led to more patronage in that same line, so that he eventually did quite an extensive business. Having invested in village lots at a time when land was very cheap he located the Hillside cemetery, and now owns that property together with a nice home in the city and several other residences, his ready possessions being a monument to his industrious efforts and diligence. The growth of this city and the consequent rise in land values have made him one of the substantial residents here.

In 1871 Mr. Saunders was married to Miss Margaret Williams, a native of Cardiff, Wales, and a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Hopkins) Williams. They have two sons, Robert Wiltshire, now a student in the Industrial Art School in San Francisco, and a very bright young man; and John Olin, who is now attending the high school in Reno. Mr. Saunders and his sons are members of the Baptist church. He has always been a staunch Republican in politics, and while living in Oroville, California, during the Civil war, he served as lieutenant in the Oroville Guards. For many years he has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and deeply interested in the success of that worthy organization. Few men have undergone more of the pioneer experiences than has Mr. Saunders, and while engaged in teaming he often encountered great danger, for the Indians were frequently upon the war path and he and his comrades had to sleep on their guns in the wagons. The Pacific country owes a great debt to the brave pioneers who inaugurated the civilization of this section.

ALVARO EVANS is one of Nevada's pioneers who dates his arrival in the territory from 1850. He was born in Defiance, Ohio, on the 23d of May, 1827, and comes of a family of Welsh origin. His great-grandfather on the paternal side emigrated from Wales and settled in Virginia, in which state Pierce Evans, the father of Alvaro Evans, was born and reared. Having arrived at years of maturity Pierce Evans wedded Miss Mary Braucher, who was a native of Virginia and of German descent. They removed to Ohio, and he helped to build the first brick building in what is now the large and beautiful city of Cincinnati. In the war of 1812 he was a loyal defender of the country. Throughout his entire business career he followed merchandising, and his energy and activity in that field of labor brought to him a gratifying prosperity. A man of marked capability and strong intellectuality he was well fitted for leadership, and left the impress of his individuality upon public thought and feeling. He filled the office of circuit judge for several years and took a very prominent part in the presidential campaign of 1840. Both he and his wife died on the same day in 1862, and each was about sixty-five years of age at the time. They were the parents of eleven children, but only three are now living, namely: Alvaro, J. N. Evans and Mrs. Mary Arrowsmith.

In the state of his nativity Alvaro Evans acquired his education. He was a young man of about twenty-three years when he sought a home in the west, hoping that he might improve his financial condition in the state in which fortunes were rapidly being made through the discovery of gold.



Alvaro Evans

In 1850 he arrived in California, going by way of the isthmus, and following his arrival upon the Pacific coast he engaged in mining in Nevada county, California. He became one of the owners of the Buckeye Hill mine, which the company mined for eighteen years, eight years being occupied in making a tunnel in order to open the mine. This property yielded about half a million dollars to the company and was then sold for two hundred thousand dollars. During this time Mr. Evans returned to the east and purchased cattle in Illinois and Iowa, driving them across the plains in 1859. He had eight hundred head in the herd and was engaged in the stock business in Lassen county, about forty miles north of Reno. In that business he continued for several years, and his sound judgment resulted in bringing to him very gratifying success. On leaving Lassen county Mr. Evans removed to Humboldt county, Nevada, and, securing cattle in Texas, he was engaged in stock dealing in Humboldt county on a very extensive scale, having at one time as high as ten thousand head of cattle, which he sold for one hundred thousand dollars. He now has a ranch at Reno, comprising one hundred and sixty acres in the northwestern part of the city. A part of this land he has platted, calling it the Sunny Side addition to Reno. Upon his land he has a fine brick residence, and much building is now being done upon the addition, which is becoming one of the most desirable residence portions of the city. Mr. Evans also owns eight hundred and sixty acres of land eight miles south of Reno, constituting a finely improved farm. He is now retired from the cattle business and is spending the evening of a very active and successful business life in this city, surrounded by many comforts and luxuries which go to make life worth the living.

In 1847 occurred the marriage of Alvaro Evans and Miss McCurdy, a native of Pennsylvania. They had one son Pierce Evans, now a prominent attorney of Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Evans died in 1873, and in 1884 Mr. Evans was again married, his second union being with Miss Annie Gull. Two children were born of this union, Alvaro and Lester, both students in the public schools.

In early life Mr. Evans gave his political allegiance to the Democratic party and voted for General Cass for the presidency in 1848. He continued to affiliate with the Democratic party until 1864, when, because of his sympathy with the Union, he supported Abraham Lincoln, and since that time has been a Republican. He has filled the office of county commissioner and while still living in Ohio he was receiver in the land office. In 1848, in Defiance, Ohio, Mr. Evans was made a Master Mason. He has taken all of the York Rite degrees and is now a Knight Templar, belonging to DeWitt Clinton Commandery at Virginia City. He is one of the oldest Masons in the state of Nevada and is a very prominent and representative member of the craft. He has, too, a military record, for in 1846 he enlisted at Defiance, Ohio, to serve in the Mexican war. With his regiment he went as far as Galveston, Texas, but it was there learned that the troops were not needed, and they received an honorable discharge in that place. Mr. Evans' hearing is slightly impaired, but with that exception he is a hale and hearty old gentleman in the possession of all of his faculties, and is a splendid representative of the California and Nevada pioneer.

HON. JOSEPH A. CONBOIE, now county clerk and treasurer of Storey county, Nevada, was born in Ireland, and when a child was brought to the United States by his parents, George and Mary G. (Neri) Conboie, both natives of Ireland. They settled in New York city, where his father was a constructor and builder. Later he removed to Cincinnati, returning to New York and there dying, when fifty years of age. His wife survived him and lived to be ninety years of age. They were the parents of five daughters and three sons, Mr. Conboie and three sisters alone surviving.

Mr. Conboie was educated in New York city, in the public schools and by private tutors, and remained with his parents until he was seventeen, learning the carpenter and brick-layer trades, but not liking the latter, he worked for some years as a carpenter. Later he read medicine with a physician, Dr. Bond, of New York, for some time. In 1859 he went to California and worked as a miner at Gold Run and Gold Flat, Nevada county. His party was disbanded, and he returned to Sacramento, where he found work at his trade. Then he moved to Chico, where he built for General Bidwell the Masonic hall and postoffice building. During the winter of 1861 he was in Sacramento, and participated in some of the incidents of the flood. Later he engaged in an undertaking business in that city, and thus continued until 1874, when he sold out and bought a drug store in San Jose, but as it did not prove a success he sold the property for six thousand dollars and went to San Francisco and remained two years. Thence he went to Virginia City and engaged in the undertaking business, and is now the oldest in that line in the city. He has given much attention to his business, and is very capable and in demand whenever his offices are required. A patent of his has been found very desirable for holding the hands of the deceased in place, and he follows many original ideas in his work. Like many others in Virginia City, Mr. Conboie has taken an active interest in mining stock, and still has holdings.

Mr. Conboie is a Republican and was coroner in Sacramento. In 1895 he was elected to the Nevada legislature, but was defeated for the following term. He was then elected to the state senate, as it was believed that the incumbent could not retain his seat and the position of army paymaster, but he could and did. Mr. Conboie was returned to his present responsible office by a good majority. Mr. Conboie is held in the highest esteem throughout the state. He served on the staff of Major General Keating with rank of colonel, and upon the staff of two of the succeeding governors, and is now on the staff of Governor Sparks with the same rank. For the past forty years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for twenty years a Knight of Pythias, and is on the staff of Major General Carnahan with the rank of colonel in the uniform rank.

In 1876 he was happily married to Alice Agnes Fuller, a native of California and a daughter of Richard Fuller, who was a connection of the family of Chief Justice Fuller. One son was born of this union, namely, Joseph A., Jr., now married and a resident of San Francisco. Mrs. Conboie died in 1888.



W. H. Flanagan

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In his native town P. L. Flanigan was reared to the age of nineteen years came to Nevada, at once making his home where he took up his abode in 1877. Here he began life as a sheep herder, but, saving his wages, he soon made arrangements to engage in business on his own account. Since that time he has continually increased his holdings in live-stock, and is the owner of six thousand head of sheep, five thousand head of cattle and sixty thousand acres of land, all in Washoe county, Nevada, and Modoc and Lassen counties, California. This is an indication of Mr. Flanigan's prosperity, but it does not by any means represent the extent of his business interests. He is a man of resourceful ability, quick to note and improve an opportunity, and he has developed in Reno one of its most important enterprises. Here he has built the large brick warehouse and cold storage plant, the warehouse being one hundred by one hundred and sixty feet. When it was built in 1901 it was held by many to be far too large and that it could never be used, but to-day every foot of space is occupied clear to the ceiling and more room is needed. Cold storage is used for the storage of fresh and salt meats and is a paying concern. Mr. Flanigan also handles large quantities of many other commodities, and his business has reached a very high stage. He is also the principal stockholder in the Water, Light & Electric Co. of Reno, furnishing the city with water, power, electric light and heat.

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P. L. FLANIGAN. When we think that P. L. Flanigan came to Reno a young man of nineteen years without any capital and began life here as a sheep herder, and that he is to-day the largest individual taxpayer of his county, it is a record that seems almost phenomenal, and yet his entire career has been one of business activity that will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical American citizen in every sense of the word, and he well deserves mention in this history. What he is to-day he has made himself, for he began in life with nothing but his willing hands and unfaltering energy to aid him. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has raised himself to the prominent position he now holds, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.

Mr. Flanigan was born in Tioga county, New York, February 10, 1858, and is of Irish lineage, his father, James Flanigan, having been born on the Emerald isle, whence he came to the United States when sixteen years of age. He settled in New York and for a number of years engaged in teaching school in New York city. He married Miss Hannah Linahan, a native of Ireland, and he departed this life in 1902, at the age of eighty years, while his wife survives him and is now living in Reno in the seventieth year of her age. He was a man of strong mentality and attained considerable prominence and success as an educator. To him and his wife were born seven children, four of whom are residing in Nevada, one daughter living with her mother in Reno. James also makes his home in this city, and Joseph D. Flanigan is engaged in the sheep business with his brother, P. L. Flanigan.

In his native town P. L. Flanigan was reared and educated, and at the age of nineteen years came to Nevada, at once making his way to Reno, where he took up his abode in 1877. Here he began life on his own account as a sheep herder, but, saving his wages, he soon made arrangements to engage in business on his own account. Since that time he has continually increased his holdings in live-stock, and is the owner of sixty thousand head of sheep, five thousand head of cattle and sixty thousand acres of land, all in Washoe county, Nevada, and Modoc and Lassen counties, California. This is an indication of Mr. Flanigan's prosperity, but it does not by any means represent the extent of his business interests. He is a man of resourceful ability, quick to note and improve an opportunity, and he has developed in Reno one of its most important enterprises. Here he has built the large brick warehouse and cold storage plant, the warehouse being one hundred by one hundred and sixty feet. When it was built in 1901 it was believed by many to be far too large and that it could never be used, but to-day every foot of space is occupied clear to the ceiling and more room is needed. The cold storage is used for the storage of fresh and salt meats and has proved a paying concern. Mr. Flanigan also handles large quantities of wool and many other commodities, and his business has reached a very extensive figure. He is also the principal stockholder in the Water, Light & Power Company of Reno, furnishing the city with water, power, electric light and gas. Of

the company Mr. Flanigan is the president. He is also a stockholder, a director and one of the vice presidents of the Bank of Nevada, and is thus closely associated with some of the mammoth enterprises of the state, adding vastly to its wealth, as well as to his individual success.

In 1900 Mr. Flanigan was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Linahan, a native of California. She bore the same maiden name as did his mother, and yet they were not related. They have two children, Paul L. and Helen May, who add life and light to the household. Mr. Flanigan has erected one of the finest residences in Reno on South Virginia street, and his wife presides with gracious hospitality over this beautiful home, which is supplied with all the adornments that wealth can secure and refined taste suggest. Mr. Flanigan is an earnest Republican, but not an office-seeker. He belongs to the Catholic Benevolent Society, and he and his family adhere to the faith of his ancestors and are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Few indeed within the space of a quarter of a century have achieved so brilliant a success in the business world as Mr. Flanigan. Tireless energy, honorable effort and a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, added to every-day common sense—these are the chief characteristics of the man. They have made him a prominent factor in industrial and agricultural circles of the west, and he stands to-day as one of the leading business men of the state.

FRANK J. STEINMETZ, one of the progressive young business men of Carson City, Nevada, and the oldest druggist in the place, was born in Sutter Creek, Amador county, California, February 10, 1862. He comes of German and English ancestry. His father, Jacob Steinmetz, was born in Germany and came to the United States in the year 1847, when fifteen years of age. In 1854 he went to California and located in Amador county. His trade was that of a shoemaker, but he afterwards became a manufacturer of harness. Later he became a merchant, and now makes his home in Warm Springs, Alameda county, California. In the year 1861 he married Miss Helen S. Hubbell, a native of Ohio and of English ancestry. They are the parents of four children, of whom Frank J. is the eldest and the only one residing in Nevada.

Mr. Steinmetz received his education in the common schools of California. At the age of seventeen years he entered the drug business in Yolo county, California. In the spring of 1882 he went to San Francisco, where he served as a clerk in a drug store and attended the College of Pharmacy. He removed to Carson City in June, 1885, where he has resided almost continuously since. Eight years later he became proprietor of the store where he is now doing business, and has since then by his honorable methods built up a valuable trade.

On February 15, 1896, he was married to Miss Lola F. Glidden, of San Francisco, the second daughter of A. K. P. and Mary H. Glidden. They have one child, Ruth Lolita. Mr. Steinmetz is one of the five members of the Nevada State Board of Pharmacy, and upon its organization was elected its secretary, which office he still holds. He is a most worthy and

prominent member of the Masonic order, both blue lodge and chapter, the Eastern Star and the Knights of Pythias. In his political affiliations he is a Republican.

EDWARD DOUGHERTY BOYLE was a native of county Donegal, Ireland, coming with his parents to the United States in 1833, when they settled in the state of Pennsylvania. As a youth he worked in the iron works of Brady's Bend, and in 1852 came to the Pacific coast by the isthmus route. He mined through California until 1863, when he came to Nevada, where he was identified with the mining industries of the state, and especially the Comstock Lode, until his death.

He was prominent in politics, having represented Storey county for twelve years in the senate of the state legislature, took an active interest in the militia, in which he was a lieutenant colonel; and was an active and conspicuous figure in the public work of the communities in which he resided. He was a fellow in the Astronomical Society of the Pacific and devoted his spare time to astronomical and literary research.

Lack of opportunity in his youth did not hinder him in the gaining of an exceptionally broad and finished education, for he was as competent in the technical branches of his engineering profession as his vast mining experience made him in its practice.

Prior to 1877 he was in charge of the Justice and Waller Defeat Mines in lower Gold Hill, leaving the former named to take the superintendency of the Alta, which position he held for twenty-five years, accumulating at the same time extensive mining interests throughout the state and the west.

In 1901 he took the management of the North Rapidan Mine in Como, Nevada. On January 2, 1902, while driving to Dayton from the mine with a companion, his team became unmanageable, and from the injuries received he died on the 9th of the following month, leaving a wife, who survived him only a few weeks, and two sons, Emmet D., and Alexander M., the former of whom succeeded his father in the management of the North Rapidan.

Mr. Boyle leaves a memory conspicuous for charity, ability and scrupulous honesty, and his death deprived the state of Nevada of one who for nearly a third of a century had devoted his best energies to her upbuilding. By his death Nevada lost one of her most honorable and respected citizens.

HENRY FRED DANGBERG, SR., principal member and founder of the well known firm of H. F. Dangberg Land and Live Stock Company, in Gardnerville, Douglas county, Nevada, has had a characteristic western career, and his life history is best told in the successive enterprises to which he has devoted his energies from the time of boyhood. After coming to America he engaged in hard manual labor for many years; he came to Nevada in the early days, and from mining turned his attention to the stock business, in which he has progressed, oftentimes by leaps and bounds, until he is now one of the largest producers in the state, as well as one of its most honored and esteemed business men and public-spirited citizens.

He was born in Westphalia, Germany, September 16, 1830, being a son of William and Katrina (Duckweiler) Dangberg, the former also a native of Westphalia and a farmer by occupation. Henry Dangberg attended school in his native land, and at the age of eighteen, in 1848, came to the United States, where his first work was in rafting logs on the Mississippi, that rough yet care-free life which Mark Twain has so interestingly described and left as a picture of past scenes never to be revived in real life. While in the old country he had worked in a flour mill, and while stopping in St. Louis secured employment in a mill, where he worked for a year. He was then on a farm in Illinois for three years, but in 1853 left the middle west and set out for the goal of his future endeavors and successes. He worked his way across the plains by driving two hundred head of stock, and landed in Dayton, Nevada, October 11, 1853. On the following day he went to the mines in Virginia City, and was engaged in mining until 1857. He made permanent location in Carson valley in that year, and that has been the scene of his activities ever since. He started in stock-raising, which industry he has built up from small beginnings. The H. F. Dangberg Land and Live Stock Company was incorporated in 1902, and it now controls twenty thousand acres of fine land and is one of the largest stock-raising concerns in the state.

Mr. Dangberg was three times a member of the state lower house and twice represented Douglas county in the state senate. He is an independent in politics, and is a member of the Lutheran church. He married Miss Margaret G. Ferris, a native of Illinois, and they had the following children: Henry F., Jr.; Albert, born March 22, 1868, died March 20, 1870; John B., born January 10, 1871; Eva K., born August 19, 1873; George F., born July 20, 1875; and Clarence O., born March 30, 1879.

HON. JULES E. GIGNOUX is one of Nevada's most prominent citizens and mine-owners. He is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred on Staten Island, New York, on the 14th of July, 1848, and he is of French and English ancestry. His grandfather, Claude Gignoux, was born in France, and after coming to New York was for many years engaged as a silk importer, in which occupation he acquired wealth. His son, who also bore the name of Claude, was born in New York city and became identified with his father's business, spending his entire life in that city, and he attained to the ripe old age of eighty-two years. He married Miss Harriet Christmas, a native of Brooklyn, New York, and she was called to the home beyond when seventy-one years of age. They became the parents of ten children, of whom five are still living.

J. E. Gignoux, the only representative of the above family in Nevada, acquired his higher education in Germany, and he is now recognized as a chemist and metallurgist of eminent ability. For three years he was a mining engineer in Virginia City, and in 1879 came to this city as chemist for the Lyon Mill & Mining Company. Three years ago he purchased stock in the Nevada reduction works and cyanide plant, one of the most complete

mining, milling and reduction works in the state of Nevada. The mill has twenty stamps, of one thousand pounds, and by constant remodeling has been made modern in every particular. By the cyanide process they consume one hundred tons a day, and the company mine their own rock, haul it to the mill and there it is utilized for many purposes, even to the refining of gold. They use a new cyanide process, invented by Mr. Gignoux's partner, Herman Davis, and this is a very valuable improvement. The company also manufacture all their own tools and the large mountain wagons, in fact making everything needed in the conduct of their extensive business. Mr. Gignoux is also the owner of a ranch on the East Walker river.

The marriage of Mr. Gignoux was celebrated in 1885, when Miss May Loftus became his wife. She is a native daughter of the Golden state. Four children, all born in Nevada, have graced this union,—Harold, Raymond, Frank and Marion. Mrs. Gignoux is a valued member of the Episcopal church, and in his fraternal relations her husband affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a member of River Lodge No. 6, of Dayton, and is a past grand master workman of the state of Nevada; is also past master of Valley Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M. He has been a life-long Democrat, and as such was elected to the state legislature in 1881 and again in 1891, and two years later, in 1893, was made a member of the state senate. While serving his fellow citizens in those positions he was the champion of reform, having introduced all the bills save one for the reduction of the expenses of the state, and he is the author of the bill which reduced the number of county officers to about one-half of the original number, thus greatly diminishing the expenses of the county. In this way he assisted in placing the state on a sound basis and greatly reduced the burden of taxation. Mr. Gignoux is a gentleman of much natural and acquired ability, and has a very wide circle of acquaintances in the state of his adoption.

GEORGE J. SMITH, who is one of the successful mining men of Nevada, had the foresight to recognize the possibilities of the great west, and, coming to this section of the country, has taken an active part in the development of its natural resources. Nature has been bountiful in her gifts to all portions of this great country. There are the forests of Maine and of Wisconsin, the great agricultural states of the Mississippi valley and the coal fields of other sections and the mining interests of the west. Mr. Smith has so directed his efforts as to improve the advantages that nature has offered, and in his mining operations has met with gratifying success.

He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1858, his parents being Thomas and Margaret (McElroy) Smith, both of whom were natives of Ireland, the former having been born in county Cavan, while the latter's birth occurred in county Tyrone. James Smith, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was of the same ancestry. Thomas Smith was a resident of Dublin, Ireland, and in the year 1835 he crossed the Atlantic to America, establishing his home in Vermont. His occupation was that of dyeing silks and fine dress goods, and after living in the Green Mountain state for a time he removed to Concord, New Hampshire. While a

resident of that city he joined the army under General Pierce for service in the Mexican war. Following the close of hostilities with the southern republic, he settled in Philadelphia, and for thirty-five years did an extensive business as a dyer of silks, satins and other fine goods. Late in life he removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where his last days were passed, his death occurring in 1872, when he was sixty-seven years of age. Thomas Smith was twice married, his first wife being Miss Margaret Davis, a native of England. There were twelve children by the first wife, and of the second marriage there were fourteen children, so that the family numbered twenty-six in all. Seven of the number yet survive, two being residents of Reno, namely: George J. Smith, and Walter J. Smith, who is also a mining man.

In taking up the personal history of George J. Smith we present to our readers the record of one who has become widely known in the west. He was educated in Natrona, about twenty-four miles distant from Pittsburg. When his father died he was but fourteen years of age, and soon afterward he began to earn his own living by learning the tinsmith's trade. In following that pursuit he not only provided for his own wants, but also aided in the support of his mother. Attracted by the development and business opportunities of the great western district, he came to Nevada in 1878 and here began mining for wages, following that pursuit in Tuscarora, Elko county. He worked in the Grand Prize, out of which many millions of dollars were taken, and through practical experience he became an expert miner and a splendid judge of the quality of ore. He also went to Tombstone, Arizona, and after working in the mines there for a time he engaged in prospecting for four months in Mexico. On the expiration of that period he returned northward, making his way to San Francisco by way of Los Angeles and thence to Tuscarora, where he engaged in prospecting. He discovered the Eyrie mine, out of which he took one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and then sold the property to Salt Lake City and Boston capitalists for ten thousand dollars. He has since retired to Reno and established his family here in a beautiful home at the corner of Washington and Fifth streets, one of the finest residences of the city. He has not, however, lost his taste for prospecting for the yellow metal, and has discovered a number of silver and gold claims near Reno, among which are the Viola, St. Joseph, Metallic and the Seldom Seen. He is still prospecting and engaged in development work and his business interests are of an important character.

In 1891 Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Nevada Burner, who was born in Elko, this state, and is a daughter of Professor J. F. Burner, a prominent representative of educational interests and of journalistic note. Mr. and Mrs. Smith now have two children: Viola, who was born in Tuscarora; and Harold, whose birth occurred in Reno. The Smith household is the center of a cultured society circle. Mr. Smith is in his political views a Democrat, and he and his family are valued members of the Roman Catholic church. His life has been one of untiring industry, and he is still an active worker in the realms of mining development. He is to-day the same genial, courteous gentleman that he was always known to be in his earlier years, prosperity having never changed in the slightest degree his kindly nature or caused him to forget old friends.

J. EGGERS. On the roster of Elko county's officials appears the name of J. Eggers in connection with the positions of county assessor and ex-officio mining tax collector. This is an indication of his popularity and prominence, and all who know him willingly accord him a leading place among the esteemed citizens of the community. Mr. Eggers came to Nevada in 1875, and is a native of Germany, his birth occurring in the fatherland on the 12th of January, 1854. When a boy he came to this country and made his way to Illinois, where he resided for a time at Bunker Hill, there receiving his education in the public schools. After attaining his majority he came to Nevada, spending a short time at Battle Mountain, and thence came to Elko county, which has been his home during the past twenty-eight years. His first employment was in the mines at Cornucopia, where he was paid four and sometimes as high as five dollars a day, later becoming a lessee of mines, and was engaged in working and leasing mines for fifteen years, being still interested in mining claims in Nevada. In politics Mr. Eggers has been a life-long Republican, and during the silver movement took an interest in its behalf. In the fall of 1890 he was elected assessor of Elko county, to which he has thrice been elected to a four-year term, and is now serving on a two years' term, while during this long period of service he has endeavored to do his duty as a trustworthy servant of his fellow citizens. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs in both branches of the order, and is now serving as grand warden of the state of Nevada. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, in which he has held all the offices in his lodge and is now a member of the grand lodge of the state.

The marriage of Mr. Eggers was celebrated in 1898, when Miss Rebecca Alexander became his wife. She is a native daughter of California, her birth occurring in San Francisco. They have a pleasant home in Elko, where they have hosts of friends.

CHARLES WILLIAM GROVER is one of the most popular and efficient financiers and officials of this section of the state, actively interested in all measures for the good of people, and is now serving as recorder and ex-officio auditor of Elko county. He came to the "Silver" state in April, 1875, but is a native of Indiana, born in Vigo county on the 27th of January, 1856, and is of English and Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. His father, Charles Wesley Grover, was born in Newark, Ohio, but at a very early day in its history the latter's father removed to Indiana, where Charles Wesley received his education. In 1879 he came to Nevada, where for a time he taught school at the Humboldt Wells in Lamoille valley, Elko county, but later moved to Elko and purchased the *Independent* from S. S. Sears. After remaining the successful editor of that publication for a number of years he sold it to its present owner, W. W. Booker. Mr. Grover passed away in death on the 13th of March, 1894, when sixty years of age. He had married Miss Phebe A. Wines, a native of Indiana, and she still survives him and makes her home in Boise, Idaho, being now sixty-six years of age. They reared four children, two sons and two daughters. Charles W. Grover,

who is the only member of the family in Nevada, attended the public schools of Indiana during the period of his boyhood and youth, and later became a student in the seminary at Farmersburg, that state. When twenty years of age he came to Elko, Nevada, where for over twenty years he followed farming and stock-raising, raising a fine grade of Hereford and Durham cattle, and his horses were mostly for the saddle. In his political affiliations Mr. Grover has been a life-long Democrat, and as its representative was elected to the position of county recorder in 1900, this office having been tendered him without solicitation on his part, and he is now serving in his second term. At his first election he received a majority of one hundred and eighty-seven votes, and at the last election had no opposition, having been endorsed by both parties. In his fraternal relations Mr. Grover is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having filled all offices in both branches of the order, and is now district deputy grand master of Elko Lodge.

On the 19th of March, 1882, Mr. Grover was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ellen Holland, who was born in Utah, the daughter of John Holland, now of Elko, Nevada. This union has been blessed with ten children, all born in Nevada, namely: Ethel, Charles F., Maude, Nellie, Inez, Raymond, Oliver, Albert Carl, Vivian and Ada. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Grover is now serving as chairman of its board of trustees. They have a pleasant home in Elko, and are highly esteemed residents of the town in which they have so long made their home.

THOMAS B. RICKEY. Prominent among the leading and enterprising men whose efforts along business lines have been of the greatest benefit to the state as well as to the individual stands Thomas B. Rickey, now the president of the State Bank & Trust Company, of Carson City, and one of the wealthiest men of Nevada. A number of the important business interests of the state have felt the stimulus of the energy and executive ability of Mr. Rickey, whose labors have formed no unimportant element in advancing business activity, nor has he been remiss in citizenship; on the contrary, he has been a co-operant factor in many movements for the general good, and his life record has become an integral chapter in the history of the state.

Since August, 1859, Mr. Rickey has been a resident of Nevada. He is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Highland county, on the 23d of August, 1836. He comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry, three brothers, Henry, Thomas and Benjamin Rickey, having emigrated from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania at an early epoch in the history of that state. It is to Thomas Rickey that the ancestry of Mr. Rickey can be traced. Another Thomas Rickey, his grandfather, was a farmer by occupation, and spent his entire life in the Keystone state. In his religious faith he was a Methodist, active and zealous in the work of the church.

His son, William Rickey, the father of Thomas B. Rickey, was also born in Pennsylvania, and like his father followed agricultural pursuits and held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Miss



173.1 Rickey

A HISTORY OF NEVADA.

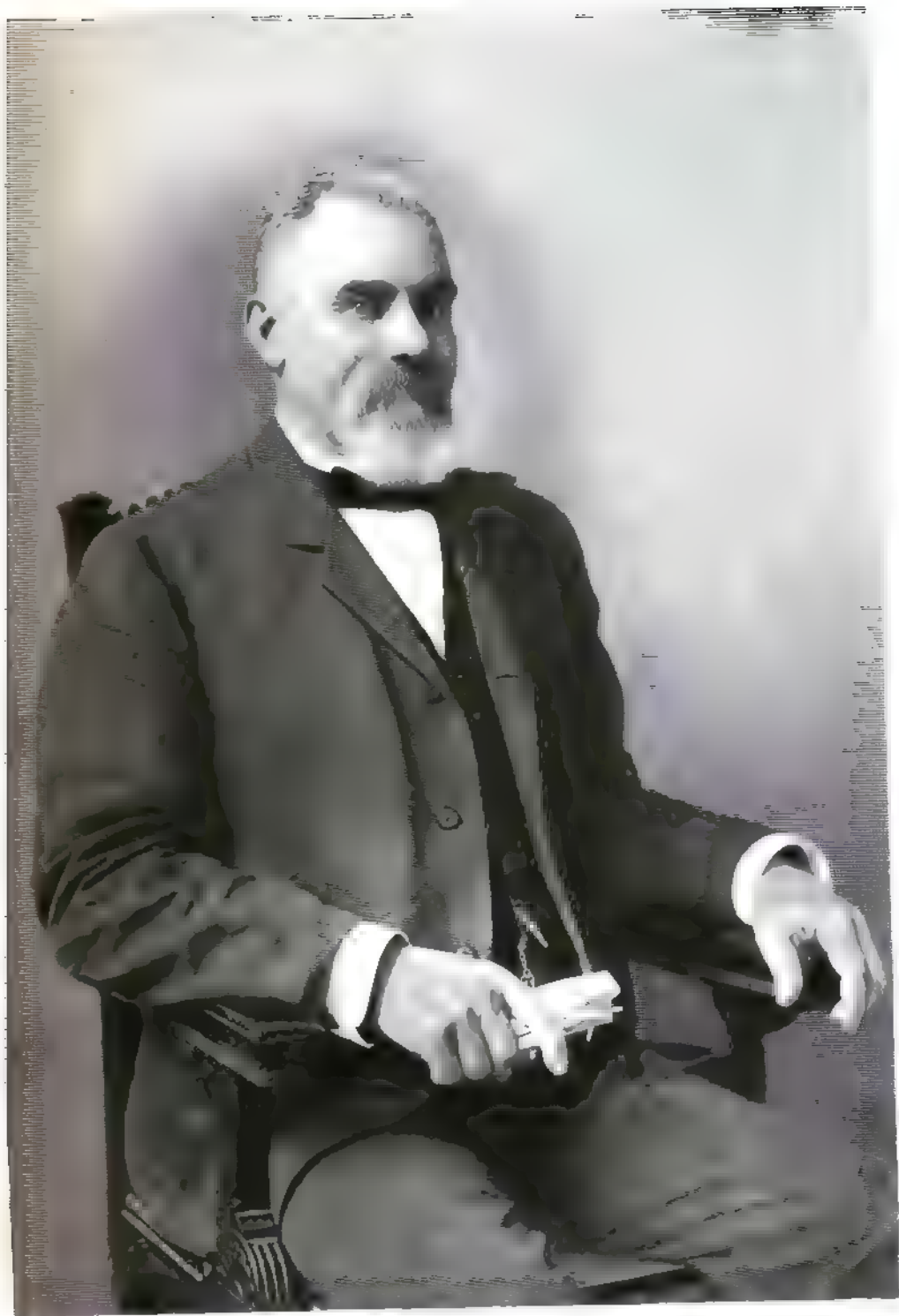
the only member of the family in Nevada, attended the school in Elko during the period of his boyhood and youth, and later studied in the seminary at Farmersburg, that state. When twenty years of age he came to Elko, Nevada, where for over twenty years he has been engaged in stock-raising, raising a fine grade of Hereford and Durham cattle. His horses were mostly for the saddle. In his political affiliations Mr. Grover has been a life-long Democrat, and as its representative was elected to the position of county recorder in 1900, this office having been tendered him without solicitation on his part, and he is now serving in his second term. At his first election he received a majority of one hundred and eighty-seven votes; and at the last election had no opposition, having been endorsed by both parties. In his fraternal relations Mr. Grover is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having filled all offices in both branches of the order, and is now district deputy grand master of Elko Lodge.

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Since August, 1851, Mr. Rickey has been a resident of Nevada. He is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Highland county, on the 23d of August, 1836. He comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry, three brothers, Henry, Thomas and Benjamin Rickey, having emigrated from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania at an early epoch in the history of that state. It is to Thomas Rickey that the ancestry of Mr. Rickey can be traced. Another Thomas Rickey, his grandfather, was a farmer by occupation, and spent his entire life in the Keystone state. In his religious faith he was a Methodist, and zealous in the work of the church.

His son, William Rickey, the father of Thomas B. Rickey, was born in Pennsylvania, and like his father followed agricultural pursuits, and was a member in the Methodist Episcopal church. He married



T. B. Ricker

Eliza Jane Brinly, a representative of an old New Jersey family. In 1852 he emigrated westward to California, and there his wife passed away in 1858, her remains being interred in the cemetery at Hollister, that state. He long survived her, living to the advanced age of eighty-two years, and his death occurred in Antelope valley of California, where he now lies buried. He took a very deep and helpful interest in public affairs, giving of his time, means and aid for the promotion of many measures of general good. He was also active in politics, and in early life supported the Whig party. His advanced ideas concerning the extension of slavery led him to become one of the organizers of the Republican party, and to endorse its principles with a zeal that was not without satisfactory results. Both he and his wife were devout members of the Methodist church, and in that faith they reared their family. They had eleven children, of whom eight are yet living; Mr. Thomas B. Rickey, however, being the only one in Nevada.

In the public schools of Ohio and Iowa Thomas B. Rickey pursued his education, and in 1852 the father, mother and their eleven children crossed the plains to California, he being then a youth of sixteen years. They located in Amador county, and Thomas Rickey engaged in mining, meeting with fair success. At one time he took out sixteen hundred dollars in a single day. Later he turned his attention to the stock business, which he has since carried on so extensively that he is now known as the stock king of Nevada. He first took a drove of cattle into the Antelope valley, and has since continued in the business, gradually extending the scope of his operations. He has owned very large herds of both cattle and sheep, and he has forty-two thousand acres of land in Antelope valley, affording excellent range for his stock. He also has a large ranch in Alpine county, California, and is the owner of nearly all of Long valley, having in all two hundred thousand acres of land. He raises not only cattle but horses as well, and he employs a large force of men in the care of his lands and stock. His business has reached such mammoth proportions that he is to-day the leading representative of this department of agricultural life in the state, and his annual sales reach a large figure.

Mr. Rickey is the owner of extensive water rights and an irrigation system. His labors in this direction have been of much benefit to the locality, reclaiming the arid lands and making them rich and productive. He is a man of resourceful business ability, of keen foresight and marked enterprise, capably controlling extensive interests, forming his plans readily and executing them with determination.

In 1863 Mr. Rickey was happily married to Miss Jane C. Gillis, a native of the state of Iowa and of Scotch ancestry. They had four children, all born in Antelope valley, Nevada, in Douglas county. Charles William, the eldest, who is general manager of his father's land and cattle interests, is married and has one child. Nellie, now deceased, was a graduate of the Female Seminary at Oakland, and was an accomplished young lady. Bertha is now the wife of L. Scott, a hardware merchant of San Francisco. Carrie M. is the wife of Charles M. Olney, of Oakland. Mrs. Rickey died in 1891, while visiting her daughter in San Francisco. She was found dead in bed one morning, her demise probably being caused by heart disease.

They had had a very happy married life, and her death was a most sad bereavement to her husband and family. In 1893 Mr. Rickey was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Alice B. Crowell, who by her former marriage had three sons, whom Mr. Rickey is rearing and educating. There is one daughter by the present marriage, Alice Brinly. The Rickey home is one of the finest residences in Carson City, and is the center of a cultured and select society circle.

Mr. Rickey is a Republican, staunch in support of the party, yet never an office-seeker. He has never joined any society, but as a citizen is progressive and has been generous in his contributions for measures of public benefit. His intelligent efforts have been the basis of his splendid success. Quick to note and utilize an opportunity, he has extended his labors into many fields of endeavor, finding them fruitful, and at the same time his work has been of a character that has contributed to the development and prosperity of the state. For almost forty-five years a resident of Nevada, the state honors him as one of its most prominent, prosperous and reliable citizens.

STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY. The State Bank & Trust Company, located at Carson City, Nevada, opened its doors for business on the 1st of August, 1902, with a paid-up capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Its officers are Thomas B. Rickey, president; George H. Myers, vice-president; Dave M. Ryan, second vice-president; D. W. Richards, cashier; and James T. Davis, assistant cashier. A general banking and trust business is conducted, and already the institution ranks with the best in the state, doing a large amount of business and having behind it men of well known reliability and enterprise. The bank had its origin in a savings bank which afterward became the Bullion & Exchange Bank, and was purchased by the present owners in 1902. The policy inaugurated commends itself to the consideration of the public, and the business methods followed are such as awaken the highest confidence. Therefore the bank is enjoying splendid success, although but in the second year of its existence.

ABRAHAM W. HESSON. One of the most straightforward, energetic and successful business men of Elko is A. W. Hesson, a member of the hardware firm of A. W. Hesson & Company, the other representative of the firm being G. C. Englehart. Mr. Hesson is a native of the state of Maryland, where he was born on the 23d of November, 1852, and is of German descent, representing the fifth generation of the family in the United States. His father, Abraham Hesson, was born in Maryland in 1828, and for his wife chose Miss Ann Margaret Waybright, a lady of English ancestry. In his earlier life Abraham Hesson was a millwright, but later engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is still living in Maryland, aged seventy-five years, his wife passing away in her sixty-third year. They became the parents of seven children, six of whom are still living.

A. W. Hesson, the only member of this family in Nevada, received his

education in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and remained with his father until he was nineteen years of age, after which he spent a year and a half in Iowa engaged in farming. He then came to Nevada, the date of his arrival being in April, 1873. He had intended, however, to make the journey to California, his ticket having been purchased to that state, but finding so many on the train who were making their way to Nevada, he, too, decided to make this his destination and accordingly stopped first at Reno. He next went to Carson City, where he was employed in driving an ox team, and from there made his way to the northern part of Elko county and engaged as a cowboy and also worked in the quartz mills in Tuscarora. A short time afterward he had charge of the Defreze Mill, also in 1881-2 of the Grand Prize, a large producing mine, and with Senator Hunter and others is still interested in valuable mining property. They are now operating the Sweep Stake mine, containing copper, gold and silver, with copper predominating. In 1897 the hardware firm of A. W. Hesson & Company was established, his partner in the business being G. C. Englehart, and they have since built up a large and successful trade, dealing in heavy and shelf hardware, stoves, ranges, tinware, paints, oils, powder, mining supplies, all kinds of farming implements, and they also handle the famous Studebaker wagons and buggies. Their store building is one hundred feet deep, and they also have a large warehouse. The firm of Hesson & Company have made a good business record, and both of its members are deservedly popular among their associates.

In 1882 Mr. Hesson was united in marriage to Miss Jessie A. Yates, a native of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and two children have come to bless their home, both born in Elko county. The son, Robert W., is a graduate of the State University with the class of 1903, in which he received a mining and engineering course, and is now engaged in business with his father. The daughter, Margaret, is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Hesson attend the services of the Presbyterian church, of which the latter is a valued member. In political matters Mr. Hesson has been a life-long Democrat, and as its representative was elected to the position of assessor of Elko county, serving in that important office for eight years. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs in both branches of the order, and is now a past grand patriarch and past grand master of the state.

RALPH S. OSBURN, who died in Reno, Nevada, July 30, 1901, was at the time of his death and for many years before one of the most prominent men of the city in business and public affairs. He was a citizen for nearly thirty years, in fact spent the best years of his noble and virile manhood within the confines of Reno, having taken up his residence there when it was a small place and only a few years after it was founded. He was a man of unusual business capacity and ability, was noted for his efficiency and reliability in several public offices of which he was incumbent, and in all the other many relations by which he was connected with society, family or the body politic gained the esteem and wholesome regard of his fellow men.

Mr. Osburn was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1811, a son of William and Rebecca (Deeter) Osburn, who are both deceased. His father was a druggist and also interested in the stock business. The family moved to Eugene, Oregon, when Ralph was a young man, and his father engaged in the drug business in that city, where he remained till his death, in January, 1890; his wife died in Eugene in April, 1895.

Ralph Osburn lived in Eugene until 1873, and in that year came to Reno, Nevada, and established a drug business under the firm name of Simpson and Osburn. Later he became associated with H. S. Shoemaker in the same line, and the partnership lasted for many years. On the organization of the Nevada Bank Mr. Osburn accepted the position of cashier, which he held until the day of his death. He was also a stockholder and director in the bank, and was interested in mining in Washoe county.

November 2, 1880, Mr. Osburn was elected county clerk on the Democratic ticket, in which office he gave efficient service for two terms and then declined further nomination. His next office was that of chief clerk of the United States mint at Carson City, during Cleveland's administration, and at the earnest solicitation of Major Garrard he held the place one year, after which he resigned in order to give proper attention to his business. In 1887 he was elected a member of the state senate from Washoe county, and devoted himself to state legislation for two years. At the incorporation of Reno he became its first mayor, and in many subsequent matters his influence for good and progress was felt in his adopted city. He was a member of the Episcopal church and was a vestryman at the time of his death. His fraternal affiliations were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

March 20, 1872, Mr. Osburn married Miss Annie E. Lemmon, a daughter of Fielding and Matilda (Foley) Lemmon, who were natives respectively of Tennessee and Missouri, and were residents of Nevada, both being now deceased. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Osburn, namely: Ralph Lemmon Osburn and Louis William Osburn, but both are deceased.

CAPTAIN HERMAN DAVIS is one of Nevada's most prominent mining men, being president, superintendent, and owner of the control of the Nevada Reduction Works at Dayton. He is a native son of the Golden state, for his birth occurred at Isleton, in Sacramento county, California, on the 22nd of January, 1805; and he is of Scotch-English ancestry, who were settlers in Virginia and New York, and active participants in the early history of the country. Representatives of this family were also found as soldiers in the war of the Revolution.

Hugh Davis, his father, was born in the then territory of Michigan, in 1828; and immediately after the Mexican war, in which he was an active participant, started on the long and arduous journey to California, from the Rio Grande river, arriving in the Golden state as early as 1847. He at once became engaged in stock-raising in the Sacramento valley, in which he met with marked success, and also became the owner of vessels on the bay and Sacramento river. While a resident of that commonwealth, Mr. Hugh

Davis was united in marriage to Miss Rosena F. Smith, a native of Tennessee and a representative of an old Virginian family. When the Civil war was inaugurated, Mr. Davis returned to Michigan and enlisted, with his brothers, one of the first formed regiments in the state, serving until the close of the struggle, and fighting in many battles. During his military career he was twice wounded, but was in the hospital only a short time, and after the close of hostilities returned to California and resumed his business operations, where he prospered in his undertakings, and became the owner of a farm on the Sacramento river. His political support was given to the Republican party. In 1870, when forty-two years of age, he was called from this life, leaving his widow and five children, three sons and two daughters, four of whom are still living, three being residents of California. Mrs. Hugh Davis, who has reached the age of seventy years, is a faithful member of the Methodist church, and is one of California's noble pioneer women.

Herman Davis received but limited educational advantages in his youth, circumstances preventing his attendance at school for more than eleven months, all before his eighth year; but throughout his life he has been at all times a close student, and has earned the reputation of being one of the most practical and best informed metallurgists in the country. When a young man he served his time at the machinist's trade in the Risdon Iron Works of San Francisco; then obtained a knowledge of marine engineering at San Francisco, and from the government has received captain's papers and engineer's papers, of bay and river vessels and steamers. Mr. Davis also built and operated several dredging machines, and has had many years' experience in work of this class. In 1881-2 he was engaged in mining and milling in New Mexico and Arizona, and was a volunteer with Captain Lawton in his pursuit of Chief Geronimo for four months, when he saw active and trying service against the Apaches.

He came to Nevada in 1893 to operate a dredge for the Carson River Dredging Company at Dayton, and has ever since been engaged in mining and in the reduction of ore. Mr. Davis and J. C. Pierson purchased the old twenty-stamp Rock Point mill from the Union Mill and Mining Company in 1898, which they rebuilt and remodeled, making it one of the most complete mills in the state. Their cyanide plant was built in 1897, and in 1899 Mr. Davis purchased Mr. Pierson's interest in the business, Mr. Gignoux subsequently purchasing an interest, and they now own the entire stock. They do their own mining, hauling ore, refining and assaying, build their own wagons, and do their own blacksmithing, and give employment continually to about fifty men. Mr. Davis has patented two improvements in the cyanide process for the extraction of metals from their ores, which makes success possible with the class and grade of ore they are treating. They have an abundant water supply with which to run their mill, and they are numbered among the public benefactors of Dayton.

In September, 1888, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Christina Orth, a native of San Francisco and of German ancestry. Six children have been born of this union, four daughters and two sons, namely: Hazel Etta, Freda Margarite, Phyllis Adele, Eileen Gertrude, Stanley Charles and Herman Pickard. The family are of the Protestant Episcopal faith, and

they reside in a commodious and pleasant residence in Dayton. Mr. Davis is a Republican in his political affiliations, but is independent in action, and fraternally is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is past master of Valley Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M., of Dayton. He still retains interests in California, and both as a business man and citizen his record is of the highest.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM L. COX. Within recent years there has been another chapter written in American history, the chapter unique in the annals of the world because it records the efforts of one nation to secure the liberty of another. While Captain Cox was among the number of volunteers for the Spanish-American war who were not called to active duty beyond the borders of this country, he nevertheless manifested his loyalty to the United States and his interest in the cause of liberty by offering his services and joining the army. It was thus that he won his title. He is well known as a representative young business man of Reno, and is one of Nevada's native sons, his birth having occurred in Virginia City in 1868.

His father, F. A. Cox, was born in Virginia, and when crossing the plains to California made his way through what is now the state of Nevada in 1851. On reaching the Pacific coast he engaged in mining in Mariposa county, California, where he met with good success, and later came to Nevada, attracted by mining excitement at Virginia City in 1864. There he was engaged in searching for the precious metal for a time, and also devoted his energies at a later date to the lumber business, becoming a prominent and influential resident there. He served as justice of the peace for four years, and his decisions were so strictly impartial that he won high encomiums from all. Subsequently he removed to Genoa in the Carson Valley, and there died in 1884 when fifty-two years of age. Throughout his entire life he was a staunch Democrat, deeply interested in the success and welfare of his party. He married Miss A. F. Preston, a native of Alabama, who crossed the plains with her people when a young girl. They became the parents of seven children, of whom three are now living. The mother also survives and is making her home in San Jose, California, in her fifty-second year.

Captain Cox is the only member of the family in Nevada. He attended public schools to some extent, but is largely self-educated, having greatly broadened his knowledge through reading and study in his leisure hours. He began earning his own living when only twelve years of age, and when a youth of thirteen was in charge of the telegraph office at Bridgeport in Mono county, California. He was operator and manager at Bodie at the time of the second big strike there, and in his business affairs he manifested marked fidelity to the interests which he represented. Subsequently returning to Genoa he lived at that place for three years, and then came to Reno, serving as assistant postmaster of the city under the administrations of President Cleveland. He afterward became telegraph operator and agent on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, in which capacity he served for seven years, and next accepted the position of state manager for the New York Life Insurance Company. He was filling the position at the time of the inauguration of the Spanish-American war.

Captain Cox had previously been a member of the Nevada National Guards, which he joined when seventeen years of age, and in military ranks he had risen from private to the position of lieutenant colonel. He was serving as major in the National Guard when the news of the sinking of the Maine was received, and he was among those who offered service to the government when war was declared with Spain. He took an active part in the organization of a company, and when the troops were ordered to camp he was placed in command of the provisional camp while the troops were being mustered in. Governor Sadler commissioned him captain of his company. When the men were stationed at Fort Russell Colonel Torrey remarked that he would have no officer in his command that was not unanimously elected by a secret ballot of the volunteers, and Captain Cox was thus chosen by his company, a fact which indicated his popularity with his men. After drilling for a time the regiment was sent to Florida, but the war soon after closed and he was honorably discharged at Jacksonville in that state. He was then chosen to go to Washington to settle with the government in behalf of the officers of his regiment. While in Florida he was one of only four of his company that escaped being ill, and his company was the only one in the regiment that did not lose a single man through sickness. His command was known as Nevada Company Troop M, and Captain Cox being well drilled and familiar with military tactics placed his men in excellent condition for service.

Upon his return to Nevada he received an appointment as captain in the Forty-fourth United States Infantry, but declined the honor tendered him as he had decided to establish a home of his own and engage in business. On the 19th of June, 1901, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, a native of California, born in Sutter Creek, and a daughter of G. F. Taylor, in Jackson, Amador county, California. This marriage has been blessed with an interesting little daughter, to whom they have given the name of Ruth.

After his return from the war Captain Cox accepted the position of manager of the Riverside Mill, which is a roller process flouring mill with a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels per day. The business is incorporated and is owned by a number of the most prominent and substantial men of Reno. It is a valuable enterprise in the city, and under the capable control of Captain Cox is proving a profitable investment. The Captain is a Democrat in his political views, and socially is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while in military circles he is yet prominent, serving now as a member of the governor's staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

THE RIVERSIDE MILL COMPANY, incorporated, has the only flouring mill in the city of Reno. This is a roller process enterprise, and the mill is operated by water power from the Truckee river, which passes through the town. The plant is a model structure, having a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels, and is one of the pioneer enterprises of Reno, its establishment dating back to 1863. Its incorporators are A. H. Maning, who is the president of the company, and C. T. Bender, who is the secretary, and is also the cashier of the Washoe County Bank. The directors of the institution

are G. F. Turriffin, M. E. Ward, H. M. Martin, in addition to the two gentlemen who hold the official positions mentioned. Captain Cox is manager of the mill, and all of the members of the directorate are men of high financial standing in Reno. The business furnishes an excellent market for the wheat producers of this section of the country, for they buy wheat in large quantities and manufacture it into flour which finds a ready sale on the market. They have a large local demand for their product, and likewise sell extensively in the border counties of California. Because of the excellence of the flour the business has continually grown until it has now reached very profitable proportions.

HON. WILSON BROUGHER. No compendium such as the province of this work defines in its essential limitations will serve to offer fit memorial to the life and accomplishments of the honored subject of this sketch—a man who is remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance, his strong individuality, and yet one whose entire life has not one esoteric phase, being an open scroll, inviting the closest scrutiny. Truly, his have been “massive deeds and great” in one sense, and yet his entire life accomplishment but represents the result of the fit utilization of the innate talent which is his, and the directing of his efforts in those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination lead the way. There are in Hon. Wilson Brougher a weight of character, a native sagacity, a far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that command the respect of all. A man of indefatigable enterprise and fertility of resource, he has carved his name deeply on the record of the political and business history of the state, which owes much of its advancement to his efforts.

Mr. Brougher has for twenty-eight years been a resident of Nevada. He is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Adams county on the 19th of July, 1854, and is of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. His parents, William and Susan (Snyder) Brougher, were also natives of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Iowa and are now residents of Nebraska. William Brougher has been an active farmer, having cleared and developed several farms, meeting with well deserved success in his undertaking. In his political views he has been a life-long Republican, and his family are Lutherans in religious faith. To him and his wife were born five children, of whom three are yet living. The mother, however, departed this life in 1868, and William Brougher is now in his seventy-seventh year. H. C. Brougher, one of the sons, is a prominent mining man in Tonopah, Nevada.

Hon. Wilson Brougher was educated in the public schools of Iowa, pursuing his studies through the three months of winter, while in the summer seasons he worked upon his fathers' farm, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He was twenty-one years of age when he arrived in Nevada, having come to the west to make his own way in the world. He had no capital, but possessed resolution and determination, and to-day is numbered among the distinguished and wealthy men of the state, having attained to this proud position by reason of his marked ability and sterling worth of character. He began to earn his living here by cutting wood and burning charcoal in Nye county. Later



W. Broughton

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W. Brougner.

he turned his attention to merchandising, and in 1876 he was called from private life to public office, being elected sheriff of Nye county on the Republican ticket. He served for one term so acceptably that he was re-elected, and at the close of his second term he was nominated and elected auditor and recorder of the county. No higher testimonial of his capability in that position can be given than the statement of the fact that he was elected to the office for six consecutive terms, serving for twelve years. He then resigned that position to accept the nomination for state senator from the district formed by Ormsby county. He made a thorough canvass of the county and was elected by a majority of one hundred and seventeen votes. In the senate he belonged to the minority party, but nevertheless was active and influential in affairs pertaining to the welfare of the state. He gave his closest attention to the public interests and has left the impress of his individuality upon the legislation of Nevada.

At the time of the first rich discovery at Tonopah it was Mr. Brougher's good fortune to become one of the first owners of the Mizpah, Bureau, Valley View, Desert Queen, Sand Grass and Red Plume claims, these being eight of the original claims in a group, and he is now the possessor of one-eighth interest in these. He is also interested in the Belmont, and the property is now being developed. The mines are attracting a great deal of attention because of the richness of their ore, and in two years Tonopah has grown to be a town of between four and five thousand inhabitants. It has been through the development of its mining interests that Mr. Brougher has gained his capital, becoming one of the wealthy men of this state. In July, 1902, he purchased the Arlington Hotel at Carson City, and this is now the leading hotel of the city and one of the best hostleries of the state. It is located in the center of the business district, has sixty sleeping rooms and is splendidly equipped throughout, no pains being spared to add to the comfort of the guests. This hotel is the headquarters of the leading men of the state, of the state officers and of the state legislators when the general assembly is in session.

In 1885 Senator Brougher was united in marriage to Miss Julia Cannon, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Edward and Julia Amelia (Manvill) Cannon. To them have been born four children, three daughters and a son: Ida S., Alice J., Nellie M. and William Henry. Senator Brougher is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the blue lodge and chapter, and Royal Arch degree. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He is a business man of marked integrity and ability, and has a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout the state. Starting out in life for himself with limited educational privileges and with no financial assistance, he became imbued with a laudable ambition to win success and prominence, and has steadily advanced in these walks of life demanding intellectuality, business ability and fidelity, and to-day commands the respect and esteem not only of his community but the state. Over the record of his public career and his private life there falls no shadow of wrong, for he has ever been most loyal to the duties of friendship and of citizenship, and his history well deserves a place in the annals of his adopted state.

HON. EDWARD DAVIDSON KELLEY, surveyor general and state land register of Nevada, is one of the honored pioneers of the state. He arrived in the fall of 1861, soon after the organization of the territory. He is a native of Livingston county, New York, where he was born July 17, 1834, and comes of Irish, Scotch and English ancestry. His grandfather Philip Kelley, emigrated from Ireland to western New York, and was one of the pioneer settlers of that wilderness. There he cleared up a farm and spent the remainder of his life, dying aged seventy years. His son, Arthur Kelley, was born and reared there, and married Helen Davidson, a native of New England and of Scotch ancestry, her people coming to New England from that country several generations ago. In 1842 they emigrated to Michigan and thence in 1845 to Iowa, there improved a farm and became very prosperous, and were prominent members of the Presbyterian church. They had three sons and one daughter. John Willis served in the Union army and was killed in August, 1862, near Shiloh; Arthur is an Iowa farmer. Edward D. is the subject of this sketch; Helen became the wife of Frank M. Meacham, reared a family and is still living. The father died at the age of fifty-five years, and the mother died in 1866, aged seventy-seven years.

General Kelley was educated in Iowa and is a graduate of Mt. Carroll Seminary. In 1856, when twenty-two years of age, he crossed the plains to California, passing through what is now Nevada. He prospected and mined in Shasta county, became the owner of placer claims in which he took out an average of an ounce of gold a day, but in 1861 he removed to Humboldt county, Nevada, and continued his mining operations for nine years, owning several claims and a large interest in the Arizona mine, which he sold to John C. Fall and David H. Temple for his own price. Later this mine became a great producer and one of the noted mines of the state. In 1860 he established the *Elko Independent*; later he was connected with the ownership of the *Silver State*, and still later owned and published the *Nevada State Journal*, all of these being Democratic journals, he having been a Douglas Democrat and a great admirer of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. He also has the honor of being a member of the convention called in Nevada in favor of supporting the Union, and he gave that cause his best efforts. He was also an active participant in the organization of the silver party and did all in his power to promote its success. Although he never sought for office he was induced in 1898 to accept the nomination for his present office, and was elected by a large majority. He was re-elected by about two thousand majority, and is now faithfully filling his second term. Such has been his life work in Nevada, as a miner, stock-raiser, newspaper man and publisher, as well as a successful business man and upright public official, that he commands the deepest respect from all who know him. By many he is lovingly called the "Grand Old Man of Nevada."

In 1876 he was married to Miss Amelia Huston Sheriff, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Dr. Sheriff, of Calloway county, in that state. They have one daughter, Rebecca, now at home. She is a member of the Episcopal church, while her mother is a member of the Methodist church. The pleasant home of the family is a gathering place for their many friends, and they are very important factors in the social life of Carson City. Mr

Kelley is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been for the past twenty-five years, and has been an officer of the grand lodge for a long time. In the Scottish Rite he has attained to the thirty-second degree. He is also a veteran member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

T. J. A. FLAWS. Among the business men of the city of Dayton, none is more prominent than T. J. A. Flaws, who for many years has been identified with its mercantile interests, and he is regarded as one of its most successful and prosperous citizens. He is a native of Canada, his birth having occurred in Saint Sylvestre on the 10th of April, 1851, and he is of Scotch ancestry. His father, James Flaws, was a native of Scotland, but in 1840 emigrated to Canada, and as a means of livelihood followed the blacksmith's trade. He married Miss Ann Stoken, also a native of Saint Sylvestre, and they became the parents of three sons and two daughters. The parents were worthy and consistent members of the Presbyterian church and were people of sterling worth of character. The father was called to his final rest when he had reached the age of sixty years, and his wife preceded him to the grave one year.

T. J. A. Flaws, the only representative of this family in Nevada, received his educational training in the public schools of Canada, and at the early age of sixteen years started out in the world to make his own livelihood. Making his way to the Green Mountain state, he there secured employment on a farm, his energies being thus directed for the four following years. He then came to Dayton, Nevada, where he became an employe of the Lyon Mill & Mining Company, manufacturers of blue stone, borax and sulfuric acid, where he spent seven years in the chemical department, and later had charge of the refinery at Six Mile Canyon. Thence, in 1888, he returned to this city and embarked in a small way in a general mercantile business, in which he has ever since continued, but his excellent ability and close attention to his duties have enabled him as the years passed by to increase his facilities until his is now one of the largest and best equipped stores in the city. His store building is thirty by one hundred feet in dimensions, and is filled with a large and well selected stock of general merchandise, such as is required by the people of Dayton and the surrounding country. He enjoys a large and lucrative patronage, but what he prizes even higher than success in business is a good name as an upright merchant, and this he enjoys to the fullest extent.

In 1883 Mr. Flaws was happily married to Mrs. John Barton, a native of California and a daughter of A. J. Markwell. By a former marriage Mrs. Flaws had two children—Maude S., who became the wife of E. Tallier and resides in California, and Lucretia, who is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Flaws have become the parents of four children, three daughters and a son, as follows: Annie, the wife of William Norris; Flora, who is now Mrs. C. Stock; and Clara and Thomas, who are at home. The family reside in a pleasant and attractive home in Dayton, and enjoy the respect and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. In his fraternal relations Mr. Flaws is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and politically has been

a life-long Republican, true and loyal to its principles, although he has never been an active participant in party affairs, preferring to give his undivided time to his extensive business interests.

EDWIN E. CAINE is one of the leading educators of Nevada, having been successfully engaged in his chosen calling for over ten years. Mr. Caine was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 30, 1873. His parents were both natives of New England and of Irish ancestry. In 1876 his parents removed to Nevada, where they have since resided, his father, Ames B. Caine, being actively engaged in contracting and building until death ended his labors, June 7, 1902.

Mr. Caine received his education in the schools of Nevada. He graduated from the Reno high school in 1889, and took his Bachelor's degree at the Nevada State University in 1893. Since then he has been actively and continuously engaged in teaching. His first work was done at Verdi, Nevada, where he was principal of the public schools for four years. He then became principal of the Wadsworth public schools. It was while in that position, which he held for five years, that he established his reputation as an educator and executive of ability. He brought these schools up to a high state of efficiency, employing a full corps of teachers including a special instructor in music. He also succeeded in having erected in this town one of the finest public school buildings in the state.

He is now principal of the Elko County High School, the only county high school in the state. His ability as an organizer is again evident, as the school has increased the number of its students over fifty per cent in the two years in which he has been directing its affairs. Several new teachers have been added to the faculty, and the equipment of the school has been so perfected that it is now becoming one of the most important educational institutions of the state. Mr. Caine is also deputy superintendent in and for Elko county. He has always taken great interest in the general educational affairs of the state.

In politics Mr. Caine is a Democrat, and was once the nominee of his party for state superintendent of public instruction. However, his friendship for the opposing candidate made it necessary for him to decline the honor. He takes an active interest in political and fraternal matters.

HON. DAVE M. RYAN, treasurer of Nevada, came to the state in 1874 and is a native of New York, having been born in Albany in October, 1856. His father was born in Ireland and emigrated to New York when twelve years of age. He became a dry-goods merchant, having stores in Albany and Philadelphia. He was married in New York in 1854 to Cathryn Lambert, and with his wife and five children later removed to San Francisco, where he resided the remainder of his life, dying in 1902, aged seventy-nine years; his wife died in 1889, aged sixty-five years.

Mr. Ryan was only four years of age when the family arrived in San Francisco, and he received his education in the public schools of Sacramento and was graduated from a business college. In 1874, when only eighteen

years old, on account of ill health, he removed to Nevada and accepted the position of bookkeeper in a mercantile house in Virginia City. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Mr. A. J. McDonell under the caption of McDonell & Ryan in the stock broking business in Virginia City and San Francisco. Still later Mr. Ryan established the mercantile firm of Ryan & Stenson in Virginia City. This latter venture proved such a success that branch houses were established in Tonopah, Nevada, and Grass Valley, California.

In 1894 Mr. Ryan was elected county clerk and treasurer of Storey county; was re-elected in 1896, and distinguished himself as a most faithful and efficient official, and when he received the nomination of the silver party for state treasurer he had the unanimous support of the Storey county delegation. After making a successful campaign he was elected by the largest majority on the ticket, and entered upon the duties of his office January 1, 1899. When he assumed charge it was with the full intention of conducting the state finances upon a purely business basis and to make every penny of state money count for its full amount. Believing it best to secure the office against any attempted invasion by burglars, he had alarms attached from his office in the building to the sheriff's office in Carson, and to all other offices in the building. He also provided Winchester rifles to all the other officers to be used in case of attack. In 1901 he was re-elected, and his majority led the ticket.

Earlier in life he was independent, but when the silver question came before the public, he espoused it ardently. Mr. Ryan has taken a deep interest in the state militia, and for years has been captain of Company A, Virginia City, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he organized the first battalion and was offered the position of major, but declined in favor of others. He is very popular as a citizen and public official, and through his strenuous efforts he has placed the finances of the state in a very good condition, and is honored as a public official of strictest integrity and a high order of ability. Fraternally he is a valued member of the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

JOHN AUGUSTUS FITZGERALD, who was the proprietor of the Palace Hotel of Reno, one of the popular hostelries of the state, for the last seven years, was born in Massillon, Ohio, on the 17th of April, 1850, and comes of Scotch, Dutch and Irish lineage. He was educated in north Indiana in a little log schoolhouse which was built upon his father's farm, the senior Mr. Fitzgerald being the merchant and agriculturist of that locality. He was left an orphan at quite an early age, and when a youth of seventeen years went to Illinois, where for a time he followed farming. Soon afterward, however, he became engaged in railroading on the Illinois Central Railroad, running out of Chicago, advancing from the position of brakeman to that of extra conductor. For a number of years following his railroad experience he was in the hotel business and gradually worked his way upward in that line from the position of night clerk to manager and proprietor. For a time he had charge of the Depot Hotel in Champaign, Illinois, and

met with excellent success in the management of that enterprise. In September, 1878, he arrived in Nevada, turning his attention to quartz mining at Pyramid. In this he was associated with R. W. Perry, but they were not successful, and Mr. Fitzgerald lost much that he had saved. He then came to Reno, where he assumed the management of the Palace Hotel, and afterward in connection with Mr. Perry he purchased the old Depot Hotel, which is a sixty-room house. A little later a disastrous fire visited the town and this hotel was destroyed, causing the owners to lose heavily. For a year following this misfortune Mr. Fitzgerald was ill, and his expenses were so great that again his savings were largely dissipated. He was then successfully engaged in the saloon business on Virginia street in Reno for a time, and when his financial resources enabled him to again make investment in property he purchased the Palace Hotel. The lot on which it stands is thirty-five by one hundred feet, and the building is three stories in height with basement. It covers the whole lot, and is a well lighted structure because it fronts on both Commercial and Center streets. It is only a short distance southwest of the Southern Pacific depot, and this excellent location is appreciated by travelers. Mr. Fitzgerald also owns a fine property near the corner of Third and Ralston streets, one hundred by two hundred feet, which is planted to fruit and shade trees, his home being surrounded by ornamental shrubs and flowers.

In April, 1887, occurred the marriage of Mr. Fitzgerald and Miss Frankie Smith, who was born in Plumas county, California. They have become the parents of two children: Nell and Jack, both born in Reno. Mr. Fitzgerald is a Republican, but has never sought or desired office, although he has put forth effective and helpful effort for his party, desiring its success. He has served on the Republican state central committee, and his wise counsel has been favorably received by the organization. A courteous gentleman, he has gained many friends among his fellow citizens in Reno.

DIXIE P. RANDALL. From colonial days the Randall family has sent its representatives into various walks of life to become active and influential residents of the communities with which they have been connected. They are of English descent, and settled in the east prior to the war of the Revolution. The grandfather of D. P. Randall fought valiantly in the old historic battle of New Orleans under General Jackson. He was a blacksmith and machinist by trade, and in 1838 removed from the old family home in the east to Kentucky, where he became identified with agricultural pursuits, and there his death occurred when he had reached the sixty-fifth year of his age. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Thornton, and she was born in London, England. Her death occurred at the good old age of eighty-nine years, she passing away in the faith of the Baptist church, of which she and her husband were worthy members.

George Perry Randall, a son of this sterling old pioneer couple, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1830, and when twenty-two years of age, in 1852, started on the long and arduous journey across the plains with ox teams, settling at Angels Camp in Calaveras county, where he became

the owner of a mine. On the 22d of April, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Eliza Catherine Williamson, and their names were inscribed on the roll of the honored pioneers of the Golden state, as well as that of the Silver state. In 1864 they came to Nevada, where Mr. Randall erected a sawmill at Markleyville, and subsequently removed to Carson valley, Douglas county, where he turned his attention to ranching and the stock business, being for a time also engaged in blacksmithing and freighting at Enterprise. In 1874 he took up his abode in Dayton, where he resumed his blacksmith operations and also continued to cultivate his ranch in the Carson valley. The Democracy has always received his hearty support and co-operation, and on its ticket in 1881 he was elected to the office of sheriff of Lyon county, the duties of which he performed faithfully and efficiently for four years. He has now reached the seventy-third milestone on the journey of life, but is yet an active and industrious man. To this honored old couple have been born twelve children, eight of whom still survive, four being residents of California and four of Nevada.

D. P. Randall, the second in order of birth of this numerous family, is a native son of the Golden state, for his birth occurred in Calaveras county, California, on the 2d of July, 1860. When only four years of age he was brought by his parents to Nevada, his education having been received in the public schools of Dayton, and in his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade of his father. As the years have passed by he has prospered in his business ventures, and is now the owner of a fine ranch of five hundred and sixty acres, located one and a half miles east of Dayton, where he is engaged in the raising of alfalfa, hay, wheat, barley and potatoes, the land being especially well adapted for general farming. He, too, has been a life-long Democrat, and in 1892 was elected to the position of county commissioner of Lyon county, in which he served faithfully and efficiently for four years, while for two years he was the deputy sheriff under his father, and was subsequently elected to that position. Mr. Randall gave such excellent satisfaction in the latter position during his first term that he has been thrice elected, and is now serving his third term. While filling the position of assessor of the county he was faithful, honest and diligent in the discharge of his duties, and thus won the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. When he assumed command the property valuation was very low, while the tax rate was as high as three dollars and thirty-five cents a hundred, but through his instrumentality the valuation was raised and the rate of tax reduced to one dollar and seventy-five cents a hundred, and this gave to the county the same revenue. Mr. Randall is one of the county's most public-spirited and enterprising citizens, taking a deep interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare, and he withholds his support from no movement intended to prove of public benefit.

In the year 1888 he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Gertrude Hazlet, who was born in Dayton, Nevada, being a daughter of Dr. J. C. Hazlet, a prominent pioneer physician of the state and at one time the candidate of his political party for governor of Nevada. Four children have been born to this union, as follows: Dixey Clark, Ray Frank, Arthur Hazlet and

Dorothy Gertrude. The family reside in one of the pleasant residences in the city of Dayton, where they dispense a gracious hospitality to their many friends and acquaintances.

HON. CHARLES HENRY BELKNAP, chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Nevada, has resided in the state since 1865. He is a native of New York, having been born there July 20, 1842, and comes of Puritan ancestors who emigrated from the old England to the New England at a very early date. Representatives of the Belknap family took an active part in the early history of the country, as well as in later days, and the name is a prominent one throughout the country. Both parents of Judge Belknap passed to their reward some time since. Three sons were born to them, namely: Judge Belknap and Clayton residing in Nevada, and Alder Welling.

Judge Charles Henry Belknap was educated in public and private schools and in the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, New York. In 1865 he came west to Nevada, and completed his law studies, being admitted to the bar in the spring of 1869, and began the practice of his profession in Virginia City. In 1873 he was appointed judge of the supreme court, and he also served two terms as mayor of Virginia City. In 1880 he was further honored and elected supreme judge of the state, and for twenty-three years has honorably filled that august position, now being the oldest judge in commission.

In 1873 Judge Belknap was married to Miss Virginia Bradley, and four children have been born of this union, namely: Carrie, Virginia, Alder and Dita. Judge and Mrs. Belknap with their family have a beautiful home in Carson City and naturally are numbered among its most honored people. Fraternally Judge Belknap is a prominent Mason.

ABSALOM B. WILLIAMS is a respected pioneer who became a resident of the territory of Nevada at a very early date in its development. He crossed the plains in 1850, and in 1860 he took up his abode in Virginia City.

He was born in Mount Vernon, Indiana, on the 30th of October, 1828, and comes of a family of Welsh origin, his grandfather, James Williams, having emigrated from the little rock-ribbed country of Wales to the state of Virginia. His father was born in the Old Dominion and was married there to Miss Elizabeth Williams, who, though of the same name, was not a relative. They removed to Indiana and afterward to Illinois, becoming pioneer settlers of both states. Mr. Williams was a farmer by occupation and became actively identified with agricultural interests in the Mississippi valley. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Episcopal church, and were people of the highest respectability. He departed this life at the age of sixty-three years, while his wife was called to her final rest at the age of seventy years.

Absalom B. Williams was their only child, and upon his father's farm



C. H. Beckwith.

ie was reared, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall o the lot of the agriculturist. During the winter months he pursued his studies in the little log schoolhouse near by, and in the summer seasons he assisted in plowing, planting and harvesting. In this way he secured only a imited education, but he afterward supplemented it by study in a night school in Illinois. Not desiring to make farm work his life vocation, he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and in the year 1850 he crossed the plains to California, attracted by the discovery of gold in this portion of the country. He was engaged in mining first in Esmerelda and spent ten years of his life as a miner in Benton. Purchasing the Diana mine at that place he built a four-stamp mill at a great cost, the materials being very expensive, while he had to pay six cents per pound for freight. The mine gave a rich yield, but the profits were all eaten up in the working of it. On the expiration of ten years he sold the property to pay for its indebtedness, and left Benton without having accumulated anything in the meantime.

While engaged in mining in Benton Mr. Williams had returned to the east, in 1863, and he brought his family to Nevada. He had been married in 1851 to Miss Anna E. Gates, a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and as the years passed six children were added to their family, four of whom are living, namely: Charles A.; Abbie A., now the wife of T. M. Byrne, of Vallejo, California; Annie L., the wife of Alexander Penycook, of Vallejo; and Grace G., who is the wife of Lester G. Loomis and resides in Los Angeles.

In 1876 Mr. Williams removed his family to Reno, where he has since lived. While engaged in the operation of a quartz mill he had learned assaying, and on coming to Reno he engaged in this line of work, which he has followed for the past thirty-eight years. As his financial resources have increased he has invested in city property in Reno, on which he has made many good improvements, and as the city has grown he has subdivided his land and sold it as town lots. The rise in values has been of great benefit to him, and he is now one of the substantial citizens of this locality. His own home is a handsome residence, surrounded by beautiful grounds, adorned with flowers and shrubs and with fruit and ornamental trees.

His political allegiance has been given to the Republican party since the Civil war. While residing in Moline, Illinois, he served as postmaster of that city under the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and at Benton he was for eight years justice of the peace, but he has never been an active politician in the sense of office-seeking, his devotion to the party arising from his firm belief in its principles. He and his family are members of the Episcopal church, and he has taken a very active part in its work, serving as its senior warden for the past fifteen years. A man of strong character, living an upright life, he has gained the regard and good will of his fellow men, and well deserves representation in this volume.

JAMES HENRY TABER, of Elko, Nevada, is one of the old and honored pioneers of the state, where he has made his home since 1862. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of August,

1831, and his father, James Davis Taber, claimed the state of New York as the place of his nativity. The latter married Miss Sarah Hamilton, a native daughter of the Empire state, and two children were born to them during their residence in Pennsylvania. In 1832 they removed to Henry county, Illinois, where they resided during the period of the Black Hawk war, and there the father took up land, which he cleared and improved. For twelve years that commonwealth continued to be their home, on the expiration of which period, in 1844, they made their way to Iowa, having been numbered among the early pioneers of that state, and from there crossed the plains to California in 1846. The journey thither was made with ox teams, and Mr. Taber was accompanied by his wife and six children. They took up their abode in Contra Costa county, and the father and his eldest son Joseph served their country as soldiers in the Mexican war. In the Golden state James Davis Taber spent the remainder of his life, dying at Chico in January, 1891, when he had passed the ninety-third milestone on the journey of life. His first wife had died ere the family removed from their Illinois home, and by his second wife he had four children, making ten in all in his family.

James Henry Taber is the only representative of his father's family in Nevada, and his first experience after removing to California was his enlistment under General John C. Fremont, with whom he marched to Los Angeles, and his is the honor of participating in the taking of California from the Mexicans, while for the meritorious services which he then rendered his country he now draws a pension. When nineteen years of age he began the active battle of life for himself, his first occupation having been as a miner at Folsom and Mormon Island, in which he made money, but like other early miners he put much of it back in mining enterprises which did not prove so successful. Abandoning the pursuit of a miner, he then went to Sierra county, California, and embarked in merchandising, carrying principally miners' supplies, three years being thus spent and with only moderate success. Selling his possessions there Mr. Taber removed to Marysville and soon afterward engaged in freighting with oxen from that city to the different mining camps, conducting this business with five yoke of oxen and a wagon. The teamsters then went in groups, camping out at night, and as they were so well fortified they were not molested by the Indians.

In 1862 he arrived in Carson City, Nevada, and in the following spring followed the mining excitement to Austin, where he engaged in the search for the precious metal for a short time and then was elected to the position of sheriff, which he filled acceptably for two years, while four years were spent as a deputy in that office. During his tenure of the office he was active in the arrest of the many noted law-breakers which then infested the country, and by his persistent efforts life and property were thus made more secure. In 1871 Mr. Taber arrived in Elko county and engaged in the stock business, carrying it on with success for twelve years, during which time he often owned as many as fifteen hundred head of cattle at one time. Selling his possessions in the county he removed to the town of Elko, and in 1882 was elected to the position of sheriff, in which position he served for a term of two years, and for six years was in the same office as a deputy. Since retiring

from the office of sheriff he has lived quietly at his home in Elko, enjoying the fruits of his former toil.

In 1877 Mr. Taber was united in marriage to Miss Margaret D. Schoer, who was born in Germany but was reared and educated in this country, and has been a resident of Nevada since 1875. They have two daughters, born in Wells, Elko county, Clara Mabel and Cora Emma, the former a graduate of the Stanford University and the latter of the Michigan State University, and both are at home with their parents. Mr. Taber has just erected a fine residence in Elko, which is a fitting place for this brave pioneer couple to spend the evening of their useful lives. Mr. Taber is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having received the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Austin many years ago, and is now a valued member of Elko Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M. The daughters of the family are worthy members of the Presbyterian church at Elko.

HON. JAMES G. SWEENEY, attorney general of Nevada, is a native of the state, having been born in Carson City, January 22, 1877. He enjoys the honor of being the youngest man in the entire United States who ever occupied the office of which he is now incumbent. He is a son of Edward D. Sweeney, one of the honored early pioneers of Carson City, who located in that locality in the spring of 1857. He was born in Ireland in 1829, but came to America in 1833, when only four years of age, so that nearly all of his life has been spent in the land of his adoption. In 1849 he was attracted to California by the discovery of gold, and was a placer miner at Hangtown, now Placerville. Later he went to the Frazer river, and experienced many thrilling adventures. Upon arriving in Nevada he went directly to Eureka, Humboldt county, built a cabin and conducted a toll road, sometimes taking in as much as two thousand dollars a day. He delivered water at Carson City in barrels to the first settlers of that place, and a little later piped the first water to the city. Among his other holdings was a ninety-acre ranch above the town, on which he built a reservoir and from it supplied the city with water. He also acquired three thousand five hundred acres of woodland, on which he built a sawmill and supplied the town with wood and lumber, and many of the buildings now standing were put up with his lumber. Later he built the first brick structure in the city, which was for years occupied by the state land office and law office.

Edward D. Sweeney has been a life-long Democrat, and for years was chairman of the district central committee of the state. In 1866 he was married to Miss Ellen Cavanaugh, a daughter of Peter Cavanaugh, a pioneer of Nevada and a noted architect and builder. Among the buildings for which Mr. Cavanaugh had the contracts were the United States mint building and the capitol building, as well as many others too numerous to mention. Both Mr. Edward Sweeney and his wife are living, occupying a very pleasant home in Carson City. They had six children, of whom four are now living, namely: Nellie, who married George L. Lemon, of Oakland, California; Margaret, at home with her parents; Louise, a successful teacher in Carson City; and James G.

Mr. James G. Sweeney was educated in the public schools of Carson City, graduating from the high schools, after which he went to St. Mary's College at Oakland, California, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. A. He then returned to Carson City and studied law, and when only twenty-one years of age was admitted to the bar. After that he entered the Columbia Law University at Washington, D. C., from which he was also graduated with high honors. Once more he returned to his native city, and soon thereafter the brilliant young attorney was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate to the general assembly. Mr. Sweeney stumped the district and was returned with a large majority. While so very young, Mr. Sweeney possessed unusual ability and distinguished himself as a legislator, and returned home at the close of the session covered with political honors. The intervening time between his return and 1902 was spent in carrying on a large and extremely successful practice, but in that year he was nominated by his party as candidate for the office of attorney general of the state. In his own behalf and that of the ticket Mr. Sweeney stumped the entire state, meeting with an enthusiastic reception everywhere, and so effective was his campaign that he was elected by a majority of 1,570. Since entering upon his duties he has faithfully discharged them personally, having no deputy.

On December 14, 1902, he was united in marriage with Miss Mable Trembath, the accomplished daughter of Hugh Trembath, of Virginia City. Mrs. Sweeney was born in Virginia City, Nevada, and is a most charming and highly educated lady. Although barely twenty-six years of age, Mr. Sweeney has already accomplished more than many men in a lifetime, and honors have been heaped upon him. That his future will be equally brilliant is a certainty to those who have the privilege of his acquaintance or have followed his remarkable career.

BYRON GATES, who is serving as county commissioner of Lyon county, came to Nevada in the spring of 1876. He is a native of Carroll, Maine, born on the 4th of October, 1848, and is a representative of an old English family that was established in New England during the early period of the colonization in America. His grandfather, Alden Gates, and his father, Galen Gates, were both natives of the Pine Tree state. The latter wedded Miss Esther Chase. They became farming people, living in the east until 1849, when he, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, made his way to the Pacific coast. There he engaged in placer mining with good success, taking home with him several thousand dollars. His remaining days were spent on his farm in his native state amid comfortable surroundings. He was a citizen of worth and held the office of selectman in his town, was also treasurer there, and for twenty years filled the office of postmaster, discharging every official duty with promptness and fidelity. To him and his wife were born six children, including two pairs of twins, and three of the children are yet living. The parents were Universalists in religious faith, and both attained to advanced ages, the father passing away at the age of seventy-four, while the mother reached the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten.

Byron Gates is the only representative of the family in Nevada. The public schools of his native town afforded him his educational privileges, and early in his business career he conducted a shingle mill, being engaged in the manufacture of shingles in Carroll, Maine, until his emigration to the west in 1876. The city of Dayton, Nevada, was the place of his destination, and after his arrival here he was employed in the lumber yard of Mr. Crockett for a time. Subsequently he secured a position with the Lyon Mill & Mining Company and later entered upon an independent venture, becoming interested in the bee and poultry business, in which he has gained good profit. He now has seven hundred fowls of high grades, and owns a fine apiary, containing two hundred and forty stands of bees. He has made a study of both departments of his business and has all the best equipments and accessories for producing the best results in his work. Upon the market his honey, eggs and poultry bring the highest prices, and his annual sales reach a large figure, returning to him a very gratifying income. Everything about his place is neat and thrifty in appearance, and his business capability is marked.

In 1884 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gates and Miss Charlotte A. Ahl, a native daughter of California. They now have three children: Hazel E., Mary Belle and Lottie C., all of whom are yet at home with their parents. Mr. Gates owns a good residence in Dayton, and he and his family enjoy the respect of their neighbors and many friends. Mr. Gates belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a worthy exemplar of the teachings of the craft. He was made a Master Mason in Horeb Lodge No. 125, F. & A. M. in Maine, filled all of the offices in the lodge and is now one of its past masters. On his removal to the west he dimitted from the lodge in Carroll and is now affiliated with Valley Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M., of Dayton.

In politics he has always been a life-long Democrat, and during the controversy on the money question he took a firm stand on the silver side, believing in both gold and silver as standard money. In 1898 he was elected to his present office of county commissioner of Lyon county, and after four years of faithful service the public gave evidence of its trust in him and its recognition of his fidelity to duty by re-electing him, so that he is now serving for the second term of two years. He puts forth every effort to advance the best interests of the county, and his labors have been effective, beneficial and far-reaching. During more than a quarter of a century's residence in this portion of the state he has so lived as to win the warm friendship and favor of his fellow men and is justly accounted a valued citizen here.

MRS. MARY E. LAKE. In the year 1859 what is now the state of Nevada was only an undefined part of the territory of Utah. Its population was almost entirely miners or men connected in some way with that industry and indirectly deriving their support in that way. Only the student of history and the readers of Bret Harte can form an adequate conception of life as it was in those days and places. For that reason it is the unique distinction of Mrs. Mary E. Lake that she arrived in Reno in that year, and there is probably not another woman living who came at that time. This long period of residence has made her exceedingly familiar with all the developments

from the extreme poverty of that year, and the more serious nature of the problem. And we can imagine that her arrival was somewhat of a relief to the miners as she was the first young girl to make her appearance in that place.

Mrs. Lake was born in 1823, the daughter of James Adams, a settler in the West, and her mother afterwards married Mr. Jere Glendale. In the latter year she married James H. Hickman, and from she moved the family to Nevada in 1854, taking with her two sons, Mrs. Lake, and a stepdaughter. One of the sons was John F. Alexander, who graduated from the California State University, became a lawyer, and during an early of his life was an attorney general of the state of Nevada, and was also the founder of the Reno Gazette; he died in 1901, aged thirty-eight years. Mr. Hickman was killed by a runaway team in Virginia City in 1862, and Mrs. Lake's mother died in southern California in 1866, aged seventy years.

Mrs. Lake gained the principal part of her education in Virginia City, after she was fifteen years of age, and in 1865 she married George W. F. Vosburg, who was a native of New York state and had come to Nevada in 1861. He was elected county clerk of Storey county, and at that time was resident of Virginia City. Later he was in the lumber business at Mead Lake, California, and then had a ranch in Long Valley. He was in delicate health, and then traveled for some time, also with the intention of securing some more congenial occupation; during this time his wife remained with her mother in Glendale. On Mr. Vosburg's return he located in Reno, where he resided for five years, until his death, which occurred in 1879, at the age of forty years. His wife was left with two children: Harriet L., now Mrs. William B. Thorn, of southern California; and Gertrude Jane, at present a school teacher, and the widow of Mr. R. L. Hall.

In 1888 Mrs. Vosburg was married to Winfield Scott Lake. He is a native of New York and came to Reno in 1880. His cousin, M. C. Lake, was one of the founders and first settlers of Reno. One son has been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lake, Winfield Scott, Jr. Mr. Lake is in the planing mill business. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is one of the highly respected citizens of Reno, where he has a nice home.

Mrs. Lake has also been a pioneer in the sense of sharing in the hard work of the frontier. When she was left alone with her two children she supported and educated them by dressmaking, and she has performed all her parts in life equally faithfully and well. She is an Episcopalian, while her husband was reared in the Baptist faith, and she is a member of the Guild of the church and one of its valued members.

HON. ADOLPHUS LEIGH FITZGERALD, one of the judges of the supreme court of Nevada, dates his arrival in the state August, 1878. He is a native of North Carolina, where he was born October 27, 1840. He comes of English, Irish and Welsh ancestry. He is one of the noted Irish family of Fitzgeralds which was founded in America by William Fitzgerald.



H. Fitzgibbon

who settled in Virginia about two hundred years ago. The mother of Judge Fitzgerald was Martha Jones Hooper, and she descended from one of the first families of Virginia.

Judge Fitzgerald was the youngest in a family of ten children, and was reared and educated in his native state, being graduated from the famous University of North Carolina, receiving his degree in June, 1862. The war was then at its height, and he enlisted in the Confederate service as a private in a cavalry regiment and so served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Petersburg and the siege of Richmond. One of his horses was shot under him, but he himself never received any injury. Young and enthusiastic, he made a brilliant record as a soldier. After the conflict was over he went to California and became professor of Latin and Greek in the Pacific Methodist College, but resigned that position to become deputy state superintendent of instruction under Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, now a bishop of the Methodist church, South, in California. Later he resigned to become president of the college in Santa Rosa. For five years he was the honored head of this institution of learning, but, having begun the study of law, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of California, in January, 1878. He then went to Eureka, Nevada, where he practiced his profession until 1887, and was then elected district judge which position he ably filled until January 1, 1890, when by election he became a member of the supreme court of the state. In his first election for judge he was the only Democrat elected, and in his second election for the same office he received double the vote of his party and thirty votes additional. In his third election he met with no opposition, and the same state of things existed in his fourth. His fifth election was when he was the candidate for the supreme bench, and he carried every county in the state and received the largest vote of any man in Nevada, which proves more conclusively than anything else the wonderful personal popularity of Judge Fitzgerald. The stand the Judge takes upon national affairs, particularly upon the financial questions of the day, has been reached after careful and conscientious deliberation and exhaustive reading upon both sides.

In 1869 Judge Fitzgerald was married to Miss Nannie McCoy, of San Jose, California, and three children have been born to them, namely: McCoy, a graduate of Harvard Law School, now an attorney of Shasta county, California; Geraldine, now with her father; Richard, a prominent attorney of New York City. Mrs. Fitzgerald died in 1882, and in 1884 Judge Fitzgerald married Mrs. Chappel, a lady of great attainments and high social position.

Faternally Judge Fitzgerald is a Mason, having become one in 1862, and has advanced until he has taken all the degrees in both the York and Scottish Rites, and is now past grand master of the state, past high priest of the state, and for the last seventeen years he has been inspector general of Scottish Rite Masonry. He is also a member of the Royal Order of Scotland, and has had in all fifty degrees, so that there is no Mason east or west who is higher in the order than he.

In writing of a man of the attainments and high standing of Judge Fitzgerald the biographer must naturally feel that no mere words of his can sufficiently express the esteem and admiration accorded such a subject.

The object of a life of honorable dealing Judge Fitzgerald has always been wisely followed and conscientiously, whether it was in a matter concerning himself or upon occasions when the welfare of many was at stake and as a most natural result his name is exalted and his popularity increases with each succeeding day.

HON. JAMES R. JUDGE, ex-attorney general and ex-lieutenant governor of Nevada, is not only one of the representative men of the state, but also a lawyer of national reputation. He came to Nevada in 1877. He is a native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where he was born September 9, 1829, coming of Irish ancestry. His parents, James and Mary (Smith) Judge, both were born in Ireland. His father was a farmer and railroad man and lived to be seventy-five years of age, while his mother was seventy when she died, the two passing away within a year of each other. Three sons were born to these parents, James being the only one to come to Nevada.

General Judge was reared in his native state and educated in St. Francis College, where he learned civil engineering, and he followed that calling for a number of years. For a short time after arriving in Nevada he was engaged in surveying for a railroad, and then entered upon the study of law in the office of Colonel Ellis and his partner Mr. King, and was admitted to the bar May 5, 1881, by the supreme court of the state. Immediately thereafter he entered upon the practice of his profession. In December, 1896, he was appointed attorney-general of Nevada by Governor Sadler and served in that office until 1899. In the fall of 1898 he was elected lieutenant governor and entered upon the duties of his office January 1, 1899, and filled the office with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned until January 1, 1903, when his successor assumed charge, and General Judge returned to his large practice. He has been a life-long Democrat and has always taken an active part in local and state affairs, being a prominent factor in the organization of the silver party. He has also been identified with various mining interests, and is to-day a wealthy man, although he has never forgotten the days when his income depended upon his own exertions.

In 1893 General Judge was united in marriage with Mrs. D. R. Upton, a native of Maine, who came to the Pacific coast in 1870 and thereafter made her home in California. She is a lady of high education and culture, and in religious faith is a Presbyterian. It is scarcely necessary to say that General and Mrs. Judge are accorded a very high position socially, and that they have a host of warm friends to whom they dispense a very gracious hospitality at their beautiful home in Carson City.

HON. WEBSTER PATTERSON. Conspicuous in the role of names of men who have conferred honor upon the legal profession stands that of Webster Patterson, a prominent and well known resident of Elko. He is, however, a native son of the east, his birth having occurred in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 30th of March, 1863. In the same town his father, John

Patterson, was born, and was there married to Miss Laura A. Webster, who was born in Maryland, and several generations of the family on both sides have had their nativity in this country. John C. Patterson was a graduate of Princeton College, and was a lawyer of prominence. He spent his entire life in the state which gave him birth, attaining the ripe old age of eighty years, while his wife was called to her final rest at the age of fifty years. During his active business career many honors were conferred upon him. He served as a United States district attorney under the administrations of Fremont and Arthur, was dean of the New Castle county bar, and was an active and influential Whig. Both he and his wife were valued members of the Presbyterian church, and in their family were four children, all of whom are living, but the subject of this biography is the only representative in Nevada.

Webster Patterson received his early educational training in the public schools of his native town and later matriculated in Cornell University, graduating from that well known institution with the class of 1886. Two years later, in 1888, he arrived in Nevada, where he began the reading of law in the office of Webster Dorsey, then one of Nevada's prominent lawyers, but now a practitioner of San Francisco. Admitted to the bar in this state in 1891, Mr. Patterson has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Elko. In his political affiliations he has been a life-long Republican, and during the memorable silver movement was an active participant in behalf of both silver and gold as standard money. As a representative of his chosen party he was elected and served the county of Elko as district attorney for several years, was also county surveyor, and in 1898 was elected a member of the Nevada legislature, in which he served as chairman of the judiciary committee and took an active part in all the legislation enacted during that term.

The marriage of Mr. Patterson was celebrated in 1888, when Miss Lizzie Dorsey became his wife. She is a native daughter of the Golden state, her birth occurring in Placerville, California, and her father was the Hon. John M. Dorsey. They have had five children, all born in Elko: Dorsey, Laura (who died at the age of five years), Dorothy E., John and Marguerite. The family reside in one of Elko's pleasant homes, and Mr. Patterson is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity.

GEORGE RAMMELKAMP. Widely and favorably known in the city of Dayton and this section of Nevada, George Rammekamp dates his residence in the state since 1869. He is a native of Prussia, and in his life exemplifies many of the sterling traits of his race. He was born in the year 1846, and remained in the fatherland until about thirteen years of age, when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world. He had attended school in his native country and thus laid the foundation for a good practical education. On reaching the United States he made his way to a sister who was living in Galema, Illinois, after which he worked upon an Illinois farm until he became large enough to secure employment in the lead mines of that portion of the state. He obtained a position as teamster, hauling lead from the mines, and

while thus engaged was intrusted by the company with the work of carrying back to the office the money received for the lead. On one occasion he had a very narrow escape from death. He was walking behind his wagon, and in his pocket were seventy-two dollars which he had just received. Three ruffians attacked him and knocked him down. He fell upon his bull dog that was chained to the back of the wagon. Although excited, he had the presence of mind while down to quickly loosen the chain which held the dog. It was a savage animal, and, realizing the danger of its master, it at once leaped upon one of the men while Mr. Rammelkamp struggled with another and the third ran away. Mr. Rammelkamp was very strong and vigorous, and in the struggle was too much for his antagonist, although he received in the skirmish a severe wound in his hand which disabled three of his fingers, so that he has never been able to use them. He was also stabbed several times in other places, but succeeded in putting off his assailants, and they were afterward all three arrested and each sentenced to fifteen years in the Illinois state penitentiary. This little incident is sufficient to show the courage and strength of character which the young German had in him. The faithful animal that had aided in his defense sustained several knife wounds, but eventually recovered from these.

In the year 1869 Mr. Rammelkamp drove a team across the plains to California. The party had some difficulty with the Indians on the Snake river, but all of the number got through in safety to Sacramento. On the 2d of August, 1869, Mr. Rammelkamp arrived in Silver City, Nevada, and became engaged in mining and milling. His first work was in the Sucker mine, where he labored with pick and shovel. He also worked for a time in the Burk mine at Silver City, and in 1870 he came to Dayton to work in the Sutro tunnel in the employ of Mr. Sutro. He had charge of the stock, and later was intrusted with the work of improving Mr. Sutro's seventeen hundred acre farm, which he developed from a sage brush, irrigated and placed under a high state of productiveness, raising thereon barley, oats, and alfalfa, and other farm products. All this required much labor, which was capably performed by Mr. Rammelkamp, whose methods were practical and successful, resulting in making the tract a land very valuable. He also built the road to Virginia City, and continued in the employ of Mr. Sutro until that gentleman sold out. He had the entire confidence and regard of Mr. Sutro, who entertained for him warm friendship and respect, and the business relations between them were mutually pleasant. As the years passed Mr. Rammelkamp saved his money and made judicious investments, so that he is now enabled to live retired from active business. He loans his money, and, receiving a good interest, has an income sufficient for his needs and also to supply him with many of the comforts and luxuries of life. He owns and occupies a good home in Dayton, and he also has three hundred and sixty acres of rich land in this section of the state.

In 1876 occurred the marriage of Mr. Rammelkamp and Miss Ann Daugherty, a native of Ireland. Their union has been blessed with three daughters. Clara and Elizabeth are graduates of the Nevada State University and are successful school teachers, while Georgiana is now pursuing a course in the university. The family are all communicants of the Roman

Catholic church, and Mr. Rammelkamp holds membership relations with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican, but has never desired office, preferring to perform his public service as a private citizen. He is true and loyal to the stars and stripes, although born across the water, and America and her institutions are very dear to him.

ROBERT JONES, who died October 11, 1903, was one of the honored pioneers of the great west, and his identification with the Pacific coast country covers a half century. He was born on the 25th of October, 1830, in Shropshire, England, and the years of his boyhood and youth were passed there. He was a young man of twenty-three years when he made his way to California, crossing the plains from the eastern portion of the country. He walked from Salt Lake City to the Golden state, a distance of five hundred miles, accomplishing the journey in seven and one-half days. Seven young men started together, but Mr. Jones and two of his companions were the only ones who reached California at that time. At the sink of the Humboldt there was a trading post, and they tried to buy food, but found that no supplies could be obtained save whisky, and they gave one dollar a pint for this. Each one of them drank a pint, it being two waters to one whisky. They also succeeded in getting a pint of flour, which Mr. Jones made into "slap-jacks." One of the men took his cakes out when they were baked on only one side, but the others waited to have theirs baked on both sides.

At length Mr. Jones arrived in California and was engaged in mining in Rabbitt creek, where he met with prosperity. Subsequently he returned to the east by way of the water route, thence made his way to England in order to bring his parents to the new world. It was their intention to travel by water from St. Louis to California, but the mother died in St. Louis and was laid to rest in a cemetery there. The father died when only one day off on the Mississippi, and thus fate prostrated the plans of Mr. Jones in providing for his parents in the new world. During his visit in England, however, he had been married in 1857 to Miss Jane Williams, who was born in Shropshire, England, and they came to the Eldorado of the west, journeying across the plains. They brought with them two ox teams and two wagons and six head of cows, and for two years they remained in California, but in 1859 removed to Virginia City, Nevada.

Mr. Jones also took with him a few head of cattle and some oxen to Virginia City. The town had just been established and the habitations of the people were largely tents. Mr. Jones and his wife spent the winter in one of these canvas affairs and experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, although they were more fortunate than some of their neighbors. They had brought with them a ton of flour, a sack of coffee, rice, bacon and a box of candles. At Virginia City they met a man who owned a cow, but had nothing to feed her, and he prevailed upon Mr. Jones to trade him food for the cow. Mr. Jones then obtained all the hay that was brought to Virginia City in order to feed his cow. Supplies of all kinds were limited because the snow lay from five to ten feet deep, and before spring he lost all

of his stock, save one cow and an ox. Prices were very high that spring. Flour sold for fifty dollars per fifty-pound sack, and other provisions brought equally exorbitant prices. Mr. Jones engaged in chopping wood, which he hauled with his cow and ox yoked together. He often stopped in the streets and milked the cow as she stood in the team. At one time he received two hundred and fifty dollars for hay. His wood brought from ten to fifteen dollars per cord, and he worked very hard and long in the west in order to gain a start.

However, he made money, and for twenty-five years engaged in the dairy business at Gold Hill. During the great mining excitement there he made from five hundred to one thousand dollars a month. He bought land at Steamboat from time to time until he was the owner of twenty-two hundred acres, and he and his sons engaged in operating the ranches until his son married. In the year 1889 Mr. Jones removed to Reno and occupied a pleasant home in the city.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jones were born nine children, but six of the number have passed away. The son Frank was the first boy born in Gold Hill, his natal year being 1860. He now resides in California. Emma is the widow of Robert Williams and resides with her mother, and Charles C., the youngest son, is on the ranch. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Jones held membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically was never allied with any party, but voted for the men whom he thought best qualified for office. His life was an extremely busy one, idleness and idleness being utterly foreign to his nature, and his hard work and persistent purpose resulted in bringing to him prosperity. Like other pioneers of the great west, he bore hardships and trials, experiencing all the difficulties of making a start in a new country where there were no improvements and no advantages. It is to this class of citizens, however, that Nevada and other western states owe their development, for such men laid the foundations for the present progress and prosperity of the different western commonwealths.

HON. GEORGE FREDERICK TALBOT, a judge of the supreme court of Nevada, came to the state in 1869. He is a native of Connecticut, where he was born April 16, 1859, coming of English and Irish ancestry. representatives of both sides of the family being early settlers in New England. His father, Henry M. Talbot, was born in Connecticut and married Almira Ayer, of English and Scotch ancestry, who traced her ancestors in Connecticut back to John Ayer, who was one of the progenitors of the family in the United States. John Ayer was born in February, 1688, and died February 20, 1760, aged seventy-two years. Joseph Ayer was born April 3, 1721, and died April 1, 1814, aged ninety-three years. Elisha, the son of Joseph, was born August 16, 1757, married Thankful Drake, a descendant of another old New England family, and he died June 20, 1853, aged ninety-six years. His son, George Ayer, was born February 12, 1796, married Julia Stoddard, and died February 23, 1891, aged ninety-six years. The last two named were the grandparents of Judge Talbot on the maternal



W. L. Talbot

le. The Ayer family is a very long-lived one, and members of it were active in the Revolutionary war. In religious belief they were Congregationalists and Unitarians. The death of the father of Judge Talbot took place in 1901, when he was sixty-five years of age, but his mother survives and is now sixty-three years old, and she makes her home in San Jose, California. Henry M. Talbot, the father of the Judge, crossed the plains to California and became a farmer in that state, but later, enticed by the White Pine excitement, removed to Elko county, Nevada, in 1869, and took up land, and from it improved a fine farm and engaged in raising barley and potatoes.

The only child of these parents was Judge Talbot, and he was only ten years old when the family settled in Nevada, but prior to that he had received instruction in Grass Valley, California. Later he attended school in Nevada, but in 1872 was sent to Connecticut and later went to Dickinson, Pennsylvania, where he finished his education. He then returned to Nevada and continued the law studies he had begun in Pennsylvania, in the office of Judge Biglow in Elko. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced until 1884, when he was elected district attorney, and was re-elected in 1886. In 1890 he was elected district judge, the state being then all in one district. After the new districts were formed he was elected, in 1894, judge of the fourth judicial district, and in 1898 re-elected without opposition. Still greater honors awaited Judge Talbot, for in 1902 he was elected supreme judge and entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1903. Few lawyers in the country are as well read and highly educated as Judge Talbot, and his decisions are marked by their clearness, justice and impartiality.

Judge Talbot is largely interested in sheep and cattle raising, and is a large stockholder in several very valuable mines. He is the owner of several thousands of acres of land, and is a very successful business man, as well as an honor to both bench and bar. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and after casting his first vote was a Republican until the silver question confronted the people, when he felt compelled to give his support to the principles upon the money question he deemed right and just, and is now one of the leading lights of the silver party in Nevada.

J. A. McBRIDE was one of the incorporators and is now the manager of the Elko Lumber Company, and has been a resident of this commonwealth since 1877. He is a native son of the west, his birth having occurred near Auburn, California, in July, 1859, and in the public schools of the Golden state he received his early educational training. After reaching mature years he received the position of telegraph operator with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, remaining therewith for thirteen years, and during the last three years of the time held the important position of train master. Concluding his services with that corporation, he then served as accountant for the W. T. Smith Company for four years, while for the following three years he was manager of that large establishment.

Since reaching legal age Mr. McBride has given a firm support to the

Republican party, and after severing his connection with the W. T. Smith Company he was made the representative of that party for the office of treasurer of Elko county, filling that position with honor to himself and credit to his fellow citizens. For some time past he has given his entire attention to the management of the Elko Lumber Company, at Elko, which was established in 1868 by W. J. Urton; who conducted the business for a number of years and was later succeeded by Wilsey and Earl, who were succeeded by Frank Smith. In time Payne & Fennell became the owners of this establishment, while the name and ownership was later changed to Payne & Miller, and finally, in 1895, the name was again changed, Payne & McBride assuming control of the establishment. In 1901 the business was incorporated by Messrs. John Payne, M. H. Miller and J. A. McBride, its capital stock being fifteen thousand dollars. The lumber for this concern is received from the Sierra Nevada mountains, and they now supply the country north and south of Elko for a distance of many miles, also having a large local trade. The business is conducted upon the most honorable terms, and the members of the company are men of the highest business integrity and responsibility.

In 1883 Mr. McBride was united in marriage to Miss Emily A. Bonnefield, the daughter of ex-Supreme Judge M. S. Bonnefield, of Winnemucca, Nevada. Their home is brightened and blessed with two sons, Allen G. and Bonnefield G., and the family are members of the Episcopal church, in which Mr. McBride holds the office of senior warden. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Masonic order, having received the blue lodge degrees in Winnemucca Lodge No. 19, on the 19th of November, 1883, and is now a member and past master of Elko Lodge No. 15. He is also a member of the "Old Time Telegraphers' Association," whose membership claims many of the most prominent and successful business men of our country. Mr. McBride was the promoter of the law providing for the establishment and maintenance of county high schools in this state. He was one of the first trustees and most zealous supporters of the Elko county high school, now acknowledged to be one of the best educational institutions of its character in the west.

HON. WILLIAM WOODBURN, thrice a member of Congress from Nevada, and now one of the state's most able lawyers, making his home at Carson City, dates his arrival here in 1863. He was born in Ireland, April 14, 1838, and came to the United States when ten years of age. His education was secured at St. Charles College in Maryland, and in 1855 he went to California via the isthmus. After arrival in the state he mined, meeting with the usual success of those days. He had claims which yielded an ounce per day, and these he sold for two hundred dollars and went in search of something better. While mining one of his claims in Sierra county he found a nugget worth over one thousand, one hundred dollars, but while making money easily he also lost it.

Finally he began to read law in Jackson, and from there went to Virginia City, Nevada, and was admitted to practice in 1866. In 1869 he was elected district attorney, and being a very active Republican he was elected

that party to Congress in 1874. His campaign against Colonel A. C. Ellis was so powerful that it brought the young Irishman before the public very prominently, and gave him a majority of nine hundred. At the end of his term he declined a re-nomination, and was succeeded in Congress by Hon. Thomas Wren. Mr. Woodburn practiced law in Virginia City until 1886, when he was again nominated by the Republicans and ran against Hon. George W. Cassady, who had served a term in Congress and was the most popular Democrat in the state. Mr. Woodburn again made a very able canvass and received a majority of eight hundred and fifty, and at the end of his second term was re-elected to succeed himself. During his life in Congress Mr. Woodburn did much for his state, and was regarded as one of the most enterprising and able statesmen from the west.

Once more returning to his law practice, he was again called upon to serve his people, as he was appointed by Governor Sadler attorney general of the state. In 1902 he was again the candidate of his party for Congress, but was defeated by Newlands. He is now the veteran lawyer of his state. Until 1896 he was a stalwart Republican, but when that party adopted a gold standard Mr. Woodburn felt constrained to advocate principles of free silver, and since then has devoted all his efforts toward the advancement of the new party. He was the nominee for district attorney of the first judicial district and lost by only two hundred and fifty majority. His legal career has been marked by success, and his knowledge of his profession is almost unlimited.

In 1877 he was married to Mary Duffy, a native of Carson City. They have had two children, namely: William, who served in the Spanish-American war and is now in Washington, D. C.; Grace, who is also in the same city. General Woodburn is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and very few men stand higher in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

ANDREW J. LOFTUS is one of the proprietors of the extensive mercantile establishment conducted under the firm name of Braun & Loftus at Dayton. He is a man of good business ability, executive force and keen discernment, and is numbered among the prominent, energetic and far-seeing citizens of Dayton. A native son of California, his birth occurred in the Golden state, October 4, 1862, and in 1868 he was brought to Nevada by his father, Andrew Loftus. The family is of Irish lineage, and his father was born on the Emerald Isle, whence he came to the United States as a young man, crossing the Atlantic in the year 1844. He settled in New York and was there united in marriage to Miss Mary Waldron, also a native of Ireland. After several years' residence on the Atlantic coast they made their way to the Pacific ocean, arriving in California in 1852. They had journeyed westward by the isthmus route, and Andrew Loftus engaged in placer mining in Tuolumne and Amador counties. His attention was given to the search for gold for about sixteen years, and then in 1868 he brought his family to Nevada, settling in Dayton. Here he secured employment in the Sulphur Acid Manufacturing establishment, and he afterward worked in Nome. He is now retired from active business life, residing in Dayton at

the age of seventy-six years. His wife, however, departed this life in the sixty-seventh year of her age. He has ever given his political support to the Democracy as it exemplifies his opinions regarding the issues and questions of the day. He is a worthy member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is widely known in this portion of Nevada. To him and his wife were born three children, of whom two are living, one daughter and Andrew J. The former is now the wife of J. E. Gignoux, of Dayton.

Andrew J. Loftus being but six years of age at the time of the removal of the family to Dayton, acquired his early educational training in the public schools of this city, while later he entered Napa College of California being a graduate of that institution. On putting aside his text books and entering a business career, he familiarized himself with the methods of merchandising through a clerkship in different stores of this city. He was at a time with T. J. Flaws, and prior to that was in the employ of J. A. Bonham. On the 12th of November, 1900, the firm of Braun & Loftus was established, and they at once acquired a large and prosperous business, which under their close attention and honorable methods, has continued to grow so that the firm now enjoys a very good trade and has the confidence and the good will of the entire public. Their patronage comes from the best people of Dayton and the surrounding country, and the business is now upon a very profitable basis, owing to the faithful labors, energy and honorable methods of the owners.

Mr. Loftus espoused the cause of the silver party when the money question became the paramount issue before the people of this country, and in that connection he became a candidate of the silver party for county clerk and treasurer. To the dual position he was elected, and faithfully served in that capacity for six years. It was upon his retirement from the office that he entered upon his present business relations. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He belongs to Valley Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M., of which he is senior warden, and at the present time he is also the honored treasurer of Dayton Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F.

On the 14th of October, 1897, Mr. Loftus was united in marriage to Mrs. E. N. Barton. By her first marriage she had a little son, George Chester Barton, whom they are now rearing. Both Mr. and Mrs. Loftus are well known in this city and enjoy the favor and friendship of all with whom they have come into contact. He is extremely popular as a business man in Lyon county, and is recognized as a valued representative of the commercial interests of Dayton.

MICHAEL SHIELDS, a retired farmer of Reno, has been a witness of the development of the western states from the year 1856, and has been a resident of Washoe county, Nevada, since 1871. He was born in county Cavan in the north of Ireland on the 13th of August, 1837, and was educated on the Emerald Isle. However, he attended school to some extent in Connecticut, having when sixteen years of age crossed the Atlantic to the new world and taken up his abode in the Charter Oak state. He came for the

urpose of seeing America, intending to return to his native country, but was well pleased with this land, its opportunities and its prospects that he has ever recrossed the water to the Emerald Isle.

In Connecticut he learned the trade of carriage painting, and in 1856 came to California by way of the isthmus, arriving in San Francisco in what was the golden age of the state. That city was then a comparatively small place and the buildings erected there were crude, having largely been put up merely for temporary use. Mr. Shields made his way to Sacramento and began working in a livery stable, in which he remained for a year. On the expiration of that period he removed to Coloma in Eldorado county, where Marshall first made the discovery of gold. There he was employed in a grocery store from 1857 until 1871, being in the services of Robert Bell, and in the latter year he arrived in Nevada.

In this state Mr. Shields turned his attention to railroading, being first employed as a freight conductor and afterward as a passenger conductor on the Southern Pacific Railroad, running between Truckee and Winnemucca. Two years later, with the money that he had been able to save from his earnings, he purchased a farm in Washoe county five miles from Reno, comprising one hundred and eighty-five acres of rich and arable land. He then turned his attention to the cultivation and development of his property, and remained an enterprising and prosperous agriculturist of the community until 1901, when he sold his property and took up his abode in the city, where he now owns and occupies a nice brick residence located on Second street. He had been married in 1887 to Miss Annie Murphy, who was born in the town in which his own birth occurred. They had been neighbors from childhood, and the friendship of early years was cemented by the ties of marriage. Four children have been born to them: Minnie, now the wife of James F. Hailey, a newspaper publisher in Truckee, Nevada; Bessie, Clara and John, all at home.

Since becoming a citizen of the United States, Mr. Shields has given his political support to the Republican party, and while residing in Eldorado county he served as constable and as deputy sheriff, while in Washoe county he has also filled the position of deputy sheriff. His social relations connect him with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he was made a Mason in Acacia Lodge No. 92, F. & A. M., at Coloma, California. He now affiliates with the Reno Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., and has taken the Royal Arch degrees in the chapter. The family are all members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Shields has had no occasion to regret his determination to remain in the new world, and has profited by the opportunities afforded in this country where effort is not hampered by caste or class. His life has been one of unfaltering diligence, and as the years have passed he has steadily advanced toward the plane of prosperity.

THE WALKER LAKE BULLETIN is a weekly paper published at Hawthorne on each Friday by Alfred J. McCarthy. The sheet is sixteen by thirty-two inches and is a twenty-four column journal. It was established at Hawthorne in 1883 by M. N. Glenn, who sold out to J. M. Campbell, while

in 1899 Mr. McCarthy became its owner and editor. He has since published it with much ability, making of it a paper which is a credit to the town. The paper was Republican in sentiment until the silver movement came before the people, when it became an exponent and adherent of the cause of silver, ably setting forth the principles of that party and doing much effective work along that line.

Mr. McCarthy, the present editor and proprietor, is a native son of California, his birth having occurred in San Francisco on the 3d of April, 1853. His father, Eugene McCarthy was a California pioneer of 1850 and Mr. McCarthy's brothers, Denis E. and J. F., as well as himself, were among the most noted newspaper men of San Francisco and of Virginia City, Nevada. Denis E. McCarthy, having edited the San Francisco *Chronicle* with much ability, became the founder of the *Chronicle* at Virginia City, and was recognized as a journalist of marked talent and power.

Mr. McCarthy learned his trade in the balmy days of Gold Hill as an employe in the office of the *Gold Hill News*, and since that time he has been connected with the *Sacramento Bee*, the *Sacramento Union*, the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the *Post*, and was also in newspaper work in Alta, California. For twelve years he was on the *Chronicle* of Virginia City, after which his health failed him and he spent a year in Honolulu. He then returned to California and was connected with the *Sierra City Tribune* for a year, while later he was foreman of the *Reno Gazette*, but being still in poor health he thought a removal to Hawthorne would prove beneficial. Accordingly he came to Hawthorne in 1888, and has since been the owner, editor and publisher of the *Bulletin*.

In 1882 Mr. McCarthy was married in Reno to Miss Ada Holmes, and they have three children: Margaret D., Mary R. and John Arthur. Mr. McCarthy owns his office and home in Hawthorne. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Typographical Union. As a citizen he is very public-spirited and progressive, and advocates all measures for the general good, giving substantial assistance through the influence of his paper.

HON. THOMAS PORTER HAWLEY. Hon. Thomas Porter Hawley, United States district judge of the district of Nevada, and since 1895 designated by the circuit judges to attend the sessions of the circuit court of appeals at San Francisco, has been a resident of the state since 1868. He is a native of Ripley county, Indiana, having been born near Milan, on July 18, 1830. He comes of English ancestors who settled in Connecticut and Massachusetts at an early day. His father, Ebenezer Sanford Hawley, was born in Connecticut in 1803. He married Eliza Porter Stevenson, a native of Kentucky, and five children were born to them.

Judge Hawley, the second in order of birth in the family, was reared and educated in his native state. In 1852 he crossed the plains to California. He arrived in Upper Hangtown, now Placerville, and remained in Eldorado county until June 1, 1853, in which year he located in Nevada county. From 1852 to 1855 he engaged in mining. He lived in Nevada county from 1853



Thomas P. Hawley

to 1868, and during 1855-56 he served as county clerk. He was admitted to the bar in Nevada county in January, 1857, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar of the supreme court. He was elected district attorney of Nevada county in 1863. In 1868 he settled in White Pine county, Nevada, and practiced his profession until the fall of 1872, when he was elected justice of the supreme court of the state; was re-elected, and served three successive terms, eighteen years in all, lacking three months. In September, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison to his present high judicial office.

November 15, 1858, Judge Hawley was married to Miss Eudora Murrell, a native of Mississippi. Three children were born of this union, namely: Ernest, now residing in San Francisco; Lilian, the wife of Joseph L. Trainor, of Santa Barbara, California; and Jessie, who died at the age of twenty-two years. Mrs. Hawley died in 1891, aged fifty-one years. Her death was deeply felt not only by her own family, but by many friends, who loved her for the Christian, kindly virtues she always displayed.

Judge Hawley is one of the old Masons of the state, and the date of his entrance into the order was in July, 1851, at Milan, Indiana. In 1856 he received the Royal Arch degree, and became a Knight Templar in 1858. He was master of Nevada Lodge, in Nevada City, for three years, and was for three years high priest of Nevada Chapter, and for two years was high priest of the chapter at Hamilton, Nevada. For five years he was prelate of the Nevada Commandery. Nevada has no better representative of the highest elements of learning and ability on both the bench and the bar than in the person of Judge Hawley.

J. F. TRIPLETT, a citizen of the town of Elko, is one of the oldest living pioneers of Nevada. His career has been eventful enough to furnish material for a book, and few men have seen more or been more closely identified with the kaleidoscopic life of the west during the last half century. From boyhood he has been acquainted with the scenes of the Pacific slope, and has traveled pretty much over all that part of the world. He has had experience as a miner in California and in Nevada, has tried the rough life of the cowboy and freighting and teaming among the mountains and plains of Nevada, was in the livery and stock-raising business for some time, and in the public service of his state as an officer of the law and an Indian fighter won many laurels for his courage and rendered more secure both the lives and property of the citizens. It was while in pursuit of horse and cattle thieves that he made his first acquaintance with what is now Nevada, in 1855, and only two years later became a permanent settler near where the town of Genoa now stands, being among the very first to locate there.

Mr. Triplett is of a southern family. His grandfather was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, was one of the pioneers to the state of Kentucky, and afterward fought in the war of 1812. George W. Triplett, the father of J. F. Triplett, was born in Kentucky in 1809, and his wife, Pamela Head, was a native of Scott county, that state, and the daughter of John Head also a Kentucky pioneer. George Triplett was a surveyor and surveyed all the Green river country of Kentucky. He passed all his life in Kentucky, and

lived to be over seventy-five years old, while his wife was eighty-one at her death. They were members of the Baptist church. They were the parents of ten children, and five are living at the present time.

J. F. Triplett, the only representative of the family in Nevada, was born in Kentucky, in 1835. He received some educational advantages up to the time he was fourteen years old, but then began making his own way in the world. When seventeen, in 1852, he went to California by way of the Nicaragua route, and made a living for a time by mining in Eldorado county. He then worked for Dorsey and Pierce, cattlemen of Placerville, and for several years was a cowboy in both California and Nevada. In 1857 he secured a claim to land near Genoa, Nevada, and began raising stock there. He cut the hay for his own use, and the cattle pastured on the hills. He and Sam Buckland built the first house on the big bend of the Carson river, in which he lived for several years. After this he freighted with ox teams from Folsom and Placerville, California, to Carson City and Virginia City, Nevada, and as this was a paying enterprise at the time he continued it until 1863. In that year the mining excitement at Austin brought him to that place, and he mined and prospected, and was also in the livery business there for seven years. At that time he was under-sheriff of Lander county, under Sheriff Spires. Lander county then covered a great part of the state, including Eureka, and he was kept busy chasing criminals and outlaws of all kinds, especially stock thieves, and his successful efforts in this direction helped much to render industry profitable and living safe. Following this period of his life he moved to Lamoille valley, Elko county, and located lands, and had several ranches during the next ten years and was a successful grain and stock raiser. He had three or four hundred head of stock at a time, and prosperity smiled on his efforts so that he retired from the business in 1882 and came to Elko for the purpose of educating his children. He still has four hundred and eighty acres of land in the valley and two good residences.

After coming to Elko to reside Mr. Triplett was appointed deputy sheriff under Ben Fitch, and was also employed by the Nevada Live Stock Association to pursue and arrest cattle thieves. He had charge of Mr. Fitch's office until the latter's term expired. During this time he had one of the most thrilling experiences of his life, and one that shows how courageous and determined Mr. Triplett has always been in the performance of duty. In the course of a long career among desperadoes he was continually in personal danger and almost daily running risks to make an ordinary man shudder, but this particular occasion is deserving of mention in this biography.

Three cattle thieves had been arrested and jailed at Baker City, Oregon, but had broken jail and escaped into Nevada. Mr. Triplett was put on their trail. He started with five men, but after nine days' fruitless pursuit they all gave up the chase, and he was left to follow alone. The trail was often lost on the stony ground, but he went on with dogged resolve to find his men. After fifteen days he got a man to accompany him, and on the twenty-ninth day he caught up with the gang. They were all large men, over six feet, and the leader was six feet four, and was armed with a long rifle. Mr. Triplett disguised himself as a farmer—which he certainly resembled,

with his many days' growth of beard and rough looks—and entered their camp inquiring for a lost cow. He went on with them for some distance, all the time looking for a chance to get the man with the rifle by himself, and after capturing him the rest he thought would be easy. Finally, when the dinner hour arrived, they separated to get food, the leader going into one house and the other two further on to another. Mr. Triplett kept with the big man, and, getting the drop on him, had him handcuffed and a prisoner before he could make a show of resistance. He bundled his captive into the wagon, and drove on to the house where the others were awaiting. Mr. Triplett, leaving his man in the wagon, with the admonition that he had better make no move to escape, rushed into the house, caught and handcuffed one of the thieves, but the other started to run out the back door. Mr. Triplett followed him, and, after a brief struggle, succeeded in putting the irons on him also. He had done all this with only slight assistance, and he then ordered the precious trio to sit down to the table, with one hand free, and eat their dinner before their long journey back to Oregon. There was great excitement in Baker City when Mr. Triplett arrived with his three prisoners, and there was strong talk of lynching them before they could reach the jail. On coming to the outskirts of the crowd which packed all approaches to the jail, Mr. Triplett placed a revolver in the hand of each of the prisoners, and told them to defend themselves if an assault was made. He then ordered the crowd to stand back, and clearing a path brought the men without harm through to the prison, delivering them to the sheriff and receiving a receipt for them in due form. So grateful were all the citizens of the town that they gave him the best they had without a cent of remuneration, and he was also given a ticket back to Elko, besides other rewards. The names of the thieves were Steel and two Prescotts, and they were convicted and sent to the Salem penitentiary for ten years.

In 1860, during the Piute Indian outbreak, Mr. Triplett joined a company of cowboys under Captain Sam Wallace. There were forty-seven of them, armed with rifles, but when they came upon the Indians, the latter were so strong that they were obliged to fall back and wait for more men. Being reinforced to one hundred and twenty-nine men, they went against nine hundred Indians, and in a fight lasting all day and until night they killed forty-six of the redskins and lost but two of their own men, and compelled the Indians to retreat. It was a desperate conflict, and every white man earned the title of hero. A short time before the Indians had annihilated Major Ormsby's company, and by this success were emboldened to further violence, which was effectually checked, however, by the brave cowboys.

Mr. Triplett was married in 1867 to Miss Emma T. Sheldon, who was born in Chicago and reared in the state of Illinois, and was the daughter of Philo Sheldon, who brought his family to California when Mrs. Triplett was ten years old. Three children have been born of this marriage, all in Nevada. Phil is editor of the Wells (Nevada) *Herald*; Dora is the wife of George W. Bruce, of Elko; and Emma is at home with her parents.

Mr. Triplett has been a life-long Democrat. He received his Master Mason's degree in 1867, in Austin Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., and for four years was its secretary, and has also served as secretary of Elko Lodge No. 15.

for ten years, and has held the office of junior warden. Mr. Triplett has not entirely given up his old love for mining life, and about once a year goes out on a prospecting trip. He located two claims on Bald mountain for which he was paid one thousand dollars without having done any development work on them. Mr. Triplett is a splendidly preserved specimen of the Nevada pioneer, and his worth as a citizen, a public official and business man marks him as a man of influence and power in his county and state.

HON. T. R. HOFER, ex-superintendent of the United States mint at Carson City, Nevada, and one of the most prominent men of the city, came to the state in 1869 from Washington, D. C., as one of the corps of clerks to open the mint at Carson City. He served first as a clerk, later as chief clerk, and then was made superintendent by President Harrison. Mr. Hofer is a native of Maryland, having been born in Baltimore, May 24, 1853, and comes of German ancestry. His father was a dealer in hardware in Baltimore and became very successful. His family consisted of three sons, namely: Theodore Robert, Charles A. and Albert C.

Theodore R. Hofer was reared and educated in Baltimore, and was only sixteen when he located in Nevada, where for so many years he has pursued a successful business career. After twenty years of faithful service in the mint, Mr. Hofer was for some time cashier of the Bullion Bank of Carson City, and is now one of the largest insurance agents as well as one of the substantial mine-owners of the city. His mining interests are centered at Tonopah, one of the most productive mining districts in the state. His partner, Mr. Harris, attends to his interests in San Francisco under the title of Harris & Hofer, and the firm does a large and constantly increasing business. Since casting his first vote Mr. Hofer has always been a staunch Republican. Fraternally he has been a member of the Masonic order, the order of Elks as well as of the Knights of Pythias for Nevada, of which he is past supreme representative.

On July 23, 1872, he was married to Florence Evelyn Kingsley, a native of Eldorado county, California, and a daughter of Henry Kingsley, one of the prominent pioneers of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Hofer have one son and four daughters, namely: Theodore Robert, Jr., postmaster of Carson City; Ethelyn Dana, Hazel Adele, Gladys and Claire, all at home with their parents. Mrs. Hofer and her daughters are members of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and Mr. Hofer and the entire family are very important factors in the social life of the community. They have a beautiful home in Carson City, where all their friends are cordially welcomed and treated with that hospitality which is a characteristic of all the Hofer family.

JAMES SCOTT, now deceased, was for many years an honored and respected citizen of Dayton, Nevada. He was born on the Isle of Jersey, February 3, 1825, and was the eldest of the five children of William Scott and wife. William Scott was born in the north of Ireland, but his wife was born in England. The only member of the family now living is John

Scott, a brother of James, and is now engaged in the banking business in Sacramento, California.

During the infancy of James Scott his parents moved to Woolwich, county Kent, England, and there he was reared and educated. When but thirteen years of age he went to sea, and followed the life of a seaman until his twenty-fifth year, sailing to various parts of the world. During those years he studied navigation and was granted navigation papers. He spent several years in Australia, and arrived in California in the early fifties. He spent some time in the gold diggings at Murphy's camp in Calaveras county, where he met with moderate success in his search for the yellow metal, his brothers William and John being his partners in the business.

While in Calaveras county, California, Mr. Scott married Miss Mary E. Cooper, a native of New Jersey, born in Franklin, Morris county, that state, on the 14th of October, 1839, and a daughter of David and Anna (Ayers) Cooper. Five children were born of this union but two of the number died in infancy. Those still living are Lillian E., who attended for several terms Bishop Whittaker's Seminary in Reno and is now the wife of William Whitten, a resident of Dayton; Mary A., who was educated in the Dayton high school and is now at home with her mother; and William Henry, who was educated at Heald's Business College in San Francisco and the Nevada State University, and now lives with his mother and is serving as bookkeeper for the Nevada reduction works.

For a little over a year after his marriage Mr. Scott remained at Murphy's camp in Calaveras county, California, engaged in ranching, and in 1873 came to Dayton, Nevada, where he was placed in charge of the Leete and Birdsall toll road in Gold Canyon, between Virginia City and Dayton. At that time there was much excitement over the recently discovered gold and silver mines in this section, and the country was in the midst of great prosperity. Mr. Scott worked for the Birdsall Mill and Mining Company for some time. In 1875, seeing the need for additional water facilities at Dayton, he purchased pipe and supplied the town with its water works, most of the residences in the place being piped. He had charge of the plant until his death, and since then his wife has carried on the business with the assistance of her son and daughter.

Politically Mr. Scott was a strong Republican, and took a deep interest in educational matters in his town, serving on the school board for some time. He was an active and worthy member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, passed all the chairs of the order and was district deputy grand patriarch of the state. He was a citizen of the highest integrity of character and led an honorable life, so that his death, which occurred on the 13th of January, 1896, was widely and deeply mourned. His funeral was very largely attended, and was under the auspices of his brethren of the Odd Fellows society. Mr. Scott was a loving husband and indulgent father, and his memory is a sacred inheritance and is cherished by a multitude of friends. Throughout his career of continued and far-reaching usefulness, his duties were performed with the greatest care, and during his long life his personal honor and integrity were without blemish.

EDWARD E. WINFREY, who is principal of the Reno schools, is acknowledged to be one of the most prominent and capable educators in the state of Nevada. His zeal and devotion to his work inspire and encourage the pupils and teachers who are under his direction, and as the result of his guidance the schools of Reno have made rapid and satisfactory advance.

Edward E. Winfrey was born in Sutter county, California, but has resided in this state since its infancy. He represents an old American family, his ancestry having settled in Virginia in colonial days. Edward E. Winfrey obtained his early education in the schools of Nevada, and afterward continued his studies at Napa Collegiate Institute, California. Throughout his entire business career he has devoted his energies to educational work, and has been very sincere as a follower of this profession. For the past eighteen years he has engaged in teaching in Nevada, spending two years in connection with the schools of Eureka, twelve consecutive years in Winnemucca, and in July, 1903, he was elected principal of the schools of Reno. He is very devoted to his profession and is a most earnest worker in behalf of intellectual advancement. He gives close attention to all the details of school work, and as a successful teacher enjoys a very high reputation in the state in which his life has been passed. His history sets at naught the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for in the midst of the people among whom he was reared he has gained distinction and success in the line of his chosen calling.

Mr. Winfrey is a worthy example of the Masonic fraternity and its principles, and now holds membership with both the lodge and chapter. He was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Reno Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., and received the Royal Arch degrees in Reno Chapter. He is also a past grand chancellor in the Knights of Pythias fraternity. A man of broad learning and scholarly attainments, his influence has been a potent factor in the intellectual development of his state, and it is to be hoped that for years to come his labors will be effective and far-reaching in advancing the educational welfare of Nevada.

CHARLES GULLING, who is the secretary and manager of the Reno Mill & Lumber Company of Reno, is well known in the industrial and commercial circles of this state. In reviewing the history of Mr. Gulling one is reminded of the words of a great New York financier: "If you're not a success, don't blame the times you live in, don't blame the place you occupy, don't blame the circumstances you are surrounded with—lay the blame where it belongs—to yourself. Not in time, place or circumstance, but in the man lies success. If you want success you must pay the price." Realizing the truth of these statements, Mr. Gulling has paid the price of concentrated effort, indomitable energy, of perseverance and well applied business principles, and in the end has won the prosperity for which he has been striving.

Born in California, he first opened his eyes to the light of day in Oak valley on the 14th of October, 1855, his father being Martin Gulling, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. In 1859 the family removed to Chico, and in 1866 came to Washoe county, Nevada. Mr. Charles Gulling

was educated in the public schools of both states, and is a graduate of Heald's Business College of San Francisco, having completed the course there with the class of 1878. Previous to this time he had entered upon his business career as a teacher, and he followed the profession in the schools of Reno from 1875 until 1881. He was also connected with the surveying party that surveyed the road for the Nevada, California & Oregon Railroad, and in 1881 he was employed at Verdi by the Crystal Peak Lumber Company, with which he was associated for seven years, when the business was sold to the Trucker Lumber Company. Mr. Gulling remained with the new firm until 1887, and then became connected with the Reno Mill & Lumber Company. Two years later, when the business was incorporated, he became one of the stockholders and incorporators, and was elected secretary and manager. He has since filled the dual position in a most satisfactory manner, covering a period of sixteen years, and under his guidance the business of the company has attained a most gratifying degree of prosperity. He was also one of the incorporators of the Union Building & Loan Association, of which he is the president, and he has been the secretary of the Orr Water Ditch Company for the past twenty years, being thus connected with the enterprises which have proved of the utmost importance to the state in the development and expansion of its business interests. He is a trustee of the chamber of commerce of Reno, and is taking a most active and helpful part in the up-building of the city and in the progress which has led to the rapid development of Nevada within recent years.

In 1883 Mr. Gulling was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Henry, of Verdi, Nevada. She was born in Canada, and by her marriage has become the mother of three children: Ailene, Harry and Charles. Mr. Gulling is an active supporter of the Democratic party, and is a member of the Democratic state central committee. His influence carries weight in the councils of his party, and his efforts have been a co-operant factor in the success which has attended its measures and secured the adoption of its principles. Mr. Gulling has built a nice residence on Fourth street in Reno, and he and his family have hosts of warm friends in the city.

THE RENO MILL & LUMBER COMPANY at Reno was incorporated on the 12th of March, 1889, the capital stock being then about thirty thousand dollars, but since that time, as the business has grown, the stock has been increased at intervals until the company is now capitalized for two hundred thousand dollars. This has become one of the leading manufacturing interests of the city, having reached mammoth proportions. Employment is furnished to from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty workmen, and the mill is splendidly equipped with the latest improved machinery. The company owns a band sawmill in Plumas county, California, which has a capacity of sixty thousand feet of lumber per day. It is equipped with a steam log-turner and a steam log carriage, and in that same locality the company owns seven thousand acres of timber land. The mill is situated in Loyalton, and was erected at a cost of forty thousand dollars. The company's mill at Reno was built of brick at a cost of thirty thousand dollars,

and the lumber yard in Reno is situated on East Fourth street, covering an area of four hundred and ten by seven hundred and fifty feet. The planing mill is in another block, where the company owns a lot which is three hundred by one hundred and fifty feet. The building fully covers the entire area. The incorporators of the Reno Mill & Lumber Company were P. Henry, W. S. Bender, C. T. Bender, William Henry, C. Cuortois, George H. Taylor, D. A. Bender and Charles Gulling, all well known business men and capitalists of the highest reliability. The mill manufactures a general line of house materials, and all the machinery is of the latest improved kind, so that the work cannot be surpassed by that turned out in any mill in the country.

HON. FRANCIS P. LANGAN. The true measure of success is determined by what one has accomplished, and, as taken in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, there is particular interest attaching to the career of the subject of this review, since he is a native son of the place in which he has passed his active life, and has so directed his ability and efforts as to gain recognition as one of the representative citizens of Virginia City. He is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights. As a capable lawyer Mr. Langan is well known, having practiced at the bar of Virginia City since 1887.

Mr. Langan was born in Gold Hill on the 5th of November, 1865. His father, James Langan, was one of the respected pioneers of the state, having come to Virginia City in 1860. He was, a native of Ireland, born in the county of Waterford, in 1833. He emigrated from his native land to northern Michigan and worked in the Calumet and Hecla mines until his removal to Nevada. He was a well informed miner, having practical knowledge of the best methods of extracting the ore from the earth. He was soon made shift boss, and from 1883 until 1900 was foreman under Superintendent W. E. Sharon, of the Segregated Belcher, the Belcher, Crown Point, Yellow Jacket, Imperial and other mines of that wonderful group of producers. He had much to do with winning the high bullion-producing record of these mines, and he continued his connection therewith as foreman until 1900, when, at the age of seventy years, he retired from business cares after a successful career, having for many years been connected with mining interests, during which time he had steadily worked his way upward. At the time of his retirement he removed to Santa Monica, California, where he died on the 31st of May, 1903.

Having acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, F. P. Langan continued his studies in St. Mary's College, in San Francisco, where he was graduated with the class of 1882. He then prepared for his chosen profession as a student in the law department of the State University of California, Hastings Law College, and was graduated there in 1886, receiving his degree at that time. The following year he opened an office and began practice in the county in which he first saw the light of day, and has



F. D. Langdon

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quired a remunerative business, handling much important litigation, entrusted to him because of his well known ability and his devotion to the interests of his clients.

In 1898 Mr. Langan was joined in wedlock to Miss Louise Merkle, a daughter of Thomas Merkle. At the time of her marriage she was a successful teacher and highly esteemed in educational circles. To Mr. and Mrs. Langan have been born three children, all natives of Virginia City—Frances, Norma and James. Mr. and Mrs. Langan are members of the Catholic church and are rearing their bright, intelligent family in that faith. Fraternally Mr. Langan is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is past grand patriarch of the last named for the state of Nevada. In politics he is a silver Republican, and has been honored with a number of official positions. He has been elected and served his county as district attorney and ex-officio superintendent of schools, and in 1888 was elected a member of the state legislature. He takes an active part in the political work of the state and is influential in its councils and conventions. Having spent his entire life in Virginia City, he is well known to her people, and enjoys the high regard of his associates whom he has met in business and social circles.

LINCOLN GRANT CLARK, who is creditably and efficiently filling the office of sheriff of Elko county, has been a resident of Nevada over ten years, and has been engaged in several lines of enterprise during that time. He is a son of one of the esteemed veterans of the Civil war, and his ancestry on the paternal side is Scotch and on the maternal side Welsh. His parents, both of whom are still spared to him, are Moses and Elizabeth (James) Clark, both of whom were born in Shelbyville, Indiana. Moses Clark followed farming up to the breaking out of the Civil war, and he then enlisted from Iowa, to which state he had removed, in the Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was in the Union Army of the Potomac for four years and six months, and gave his full meed of service on many hard-fought battlefields. After the war he was elected and served eight years as recorder of Warren county, Iowa, and during the greater part of his career has been engaged in the insurance business. He and his wife are still living in Iowa, and are highly respected people. They were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters, and three are residents of Nevada, Lulu being a teacher in the public schools and George residing in Elko.

Lincoln Grant Clark, who was given his cognomen through his father's great admiration for the two conspicuous figures of the Civil war, was born in Warren county, Iowa, November 8, 1867. He was educated in the public schools and reared to the age of twenty-three in his native state, and then came to Nevada. At first he was a cowboy in the employ of the "seventy-one outfit," with headquarters nine miles above Halleck, and after having had a thorough experience in that work conducted a hotel at Wells for some time. He has been a life-long Republican, and his popularity among the people of the county was shown by his election to the office of sheriff of Elko

county in November, 1902, which responsible position he is now filling to the utmost satisfaction of all concerned. He has much talent in dealing with men, and his personal worth and energy insure him a prosperous career in the future.

November 16, 1898, Mr. Clark married Miss Rose McMullen, and they have two children, both born in Elko county, namely: James Moses and Leah Glenn. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Presbyterian church and affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, and is highly respected in the order and in the entire community.

HON. P. M. BOWLER, or "Patsy," as he is familiarly known, who has attained distinction as one of the ablest members of the Nevada bar, is now living in Hawthorne, though he has offices at Tonopah, and his practice extends throughout this state and California. In his profession probably more than any other success depends upon individual merit, upon a thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, a power of keen analysis, and the ability to present clearly, concisely and forcibly the strong points in a cause. Possessing these necessary qualifications, Mr. Bowler is accorded a foremost place in the ranks of the profession in Nevada.

A native of Ohio, he was born in Bellefontaine, Logan county, on the 8th of January, 1855, and is of Irish descent, his father, Patrick Michael Bowler, having been born in county Kerry, Ireland. In 1840 he came to the United States and settled in Ohio, where he married Miss Ellen Shine. For several years he engaged in farming in that state, but is now living on Reese river in Nye county, Nevada, where he owns a nice ranch. In his family were ten children, of whom three daughters and two sons are now living, namely: J. F., who is conducting a stock ranch on Reese river; Mrs. Kate Philips, a resident of Ione, Nye county; Mrs. E. E. Saylor, of Tonopah, Nye county; Mrs. George Keough, residing on Reese river; and P. M. Bowler. The family are all active members of the Roman Catholic church and are people of the highest respectability.

Patrick Michael Bowler, Jr., was educated in the public and Catholic schools of New Orleans. He took up the study of law in the office of Judge Benjamin Curler, whose son, B. F. Curler, afterward studied under the direction of Mr. Bowler and is now serving as district judge. Mr. Bowler was admitted to the bar in April, 1880, and began the practice of his chosen profession at Belmont, Nye county, Nevada, rapidly gaining a large and remunerative patronage, which extends all over this state and into California. He does a general law practice, but makes mines, mining laws and water rights his specialty, and has gained a very enviable reputation as a thoroughly informed and able attorney in that branch of the profession.

On the 14th of August, 1881, Mr. Bowler was united in marriage to Miss Inez Adelaide Curler, a native of Nevada and a daughter of Judge Benjamin Curler. They had a daughter, Emma Inez, who is now a student in the Nevada State University. The wife and mother departed this life September 26, 1887, and in October, 1889, Mr. Bowler was again married, his second union being with Miss Louella Titus, who was born in Cloverdale,

California, and is a daughter of T. J. Titus of that state. This union has been blessed with six children, all born in Hawthorne, namely: Elsie Ellen, Walter Herbert, Harold Maurice, Vera Titus, Alice Hanorah and Catherine Laura. They are rearing their children in the Catholic faith, the parents being members of that church.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Bowler has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party and its principles, taking an active part in its conventions and aiding in its success by his voice and counsel. For two terms he acceptably filled the office of district attorney of Esmeralda county, and in 1902 was the candidate of his party for supreme judge, running against Judge Talbot. He made a very able and creditable campaign, canvassing a number of counties, but that year the Republican ticket was defeated in this state and Judge Talbot, who is a very popular man, was elected by a small majority.

Mr. Bowler has various mining interests of value, and has met with success in his business ventures as well as in his law practice. Holding marked precedence among the members of the bar in Nevada and retaining a clientele of so representative a character as to alone stand in evidence of his professional ability and personal popularity, Mr. Bowler must assuredly be accorded a prominent place in this volume, whose province is the portrayal of the lives of the leading men of the state.

WASHOE COUNTY BANK. The oldest bank in the state of Nevada is the Washoe County Bank of Reno, occupying a fine building in that city. It now has a paid-up capital of five hundred thousand dollars, and seventy-five thousand dollars surplus. Its resources amount to \$1,965,523.75. Its organization dates back to 1871, when D. A. and C. T. Bender opened its doors for business. In 1880 it became the First National Bank with a paid-up capital of fifty thousand dollars. The stockholders and directors were D. A. Bender, C. T. Bender, A. H. Manning, G. W. Mapes, Jacob McKisick and John Johnson. The first named was elected president, George W. Mapes vice president, and C. T. Bender cashier. As the business increased the capital stock was raised from time to time until it reached two hundred thousand dollars, and the institution continued as a national bank until 1896, at which time its directors and stockholders changed it to a state bank, giving it the name of the Washoe County Bank. At that time D. A. Bender retired from the presidency and W. O. H. Martin was elected to the office, while George W. Mapes was continued as vice president, C. T. Bender as cashier and George H. Taylor as assistant cashier. The last two named have been connected with the bank since its organization. In 1902 the capital stock was increased to five hundred thousand dollars, all paid in, and its surplus and undivided profits in April, 1903, were \$82,203.31. In September, 1901, W. O. H. Martin died, and George W. Mapes was elected president, which office he now fills, while M. E. Ward is vice president and F. M. Rowland second vice president. The directors are George W. Mapes, H. M. Martin, D. A. Bender, M. E. Ward, C. T. Bender, A. H. Manning and F. M. Rowland. All are gentlemen of large means, of marked integrity of character and are

widely known in business circles. The bank is doing a large and constantly increasing business, carrying on a general banking business and selling exchange on any part of the world. Recently a savings bank department has been added. The Washoe County Bank owns its own splendid block, and the bank, its officers and directors are a credit to the state of Nevada.

ALVAN W. CROCKER. Before the territory of Nevada was organized Alvan Winslow Crocker located within its borders, and is one of its honored pioneers and representative citizens as well as a lawyer of prominence. He is now practicing in Hawthorne, and his clientage is large and of a distinctively representative character. While engaging in the general practice he makes a specialty of mining law, and in this connection has handled many important cases.

Mr. Crocker was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, May 27, 1830, and is descended from an ancestry that was established in New England at a very early period in the colonization of the new world. He acquired his literary education in his native state and prepared for the bar in California and Nevada, being admitted to practice in the latter state in 1874. It was in the year 1850 that he sailed from Boston, making a safe voyage around the Horn to California, where for ten years he engaged in placer mining in Placerville and other camps. He was also engaged in merchandising and had a store at Monoville and one at Aurora, conducting the last one until 1869, when he removed to Bridgeport, California. While there he was elected clerk and recorder of the county and served for five years. He was then chosen by popular suffrage to the position of district attorney, in which he served for two years, and his residence in Aurora continued until 1873. Having been admitted to the bar he opened a law office there, and soon gained a good clientage, which connected him with very important litigation. In 1883 he removed to Hawthorne, Nevada, where he has since conducted a general law practice, although making a specialty of mining law. In that department of jurisprudence he is particularly well informed, and has made a good record as an honorable and painstaking and conscientious attorney.

Mr. Crocker is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been raised in the lodge at Aurora in 1876. He has since taken an active and helpful part in the work of the craft, and is a past master of his lodge. During his long residence in Nevada he has made many friends and is widely and favorably known throughout the state. He has never married, but has a pleasant residence in Hawthorne and boards at the hotels. His business career has been attended with satisfactory success, and he is recognized as one of the capable lawyers practicing at the Nevada bar.

HENRY MARVIN YERINGTON was born in Colborne, Canada, in 1828. At Port Stanley, Canada, he married Susan B. Hume, a member of the same family as the noted historian Hume. In 1863 H. M. Yerington came to Carson City and became one of its most prosperous business men. Among his earliest work was the construction of the Merrimac mill for the

rushing of Comstock ore, the first mill in the state of that description, and stood on the Carson river. Later he became associated with D. O. Mills, William Sharon and William C. Ralston in the construction of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, and he had the honor of driving the first and last spikes. He was made general manager of the road, which position he holds to this day. Also he was instrumental in bringing about the construction and had charge of the work of the Carson & Colorado Railroad which was completed in 1882 and was sold to the Southern Pacific Company in 1900. He is also heavily interested in the Inyo Development Company, which owns big soda works at Keeler, and is also prominently interested in the Southern Improvement Company at Hawthorne, where the company owns extensive timber and water rights. Mr. H. M. Yerington also owns a large amount of stock in and is president of the Carson water works, and has large interests in California as well as throughout Nevada, being president of sixteen different companies. He also constructed the first flume for sending wood and timber down the mountains; built the Carson yard for the timber and flume companies and the Eldorado Wood and Flume Company, through which they delivered a large portion of wood and timber for the Comstock mining companies, embracing about three hundred and ten miles of drifts.

He is still a man of extraordinary mentality, although his life has been a strenuous one, and as he possesses the gift of making and retaining friends he is personally very popular. Three sons and one daughter were born to his first marriage, namely: E. B., M. H. and J. A., all of Carson City and very prominent business men, and Jennie Avery. Mrs. Yerington died in November, 1873, aged thirty-six years. She was a very beautiful lady, a leader in all charitable work and one who was beloved by a very large circle of friends. In 1876 Mr. Yerington married Clara V. Bender, the niece of Judge E. B. and Mrs. Crocker, and she was reared by them in California. This union resulted in one son, namely: Herbert, now a promising young college man. The entire family are valued members of the Episcopal church. Fraternally Mr. Yerington is a member of the Masonic order, while in politics he has long been a staunch Republican.

HON. JAMES A. YERINGTON, one of Nevada's most prominent sons, was born in Carson City, October 6, 1864, and on both sides of his family comes of English stock.

He was only nine years of age when he lost his dearly beloved mother. His education was secured first in the public schools and later at St. Matthew's Hall, San Mateo, California, and he finished his education at Trinity College, Canada, both of the latter institutions of learning being under the management of the Episcopal church. He was graduated from Trinity in 1882, since which time he has been prominently identified with various mining enterprises, having been placed in charge of the Esmeralda mines when they were first opened, and he is now managing director of the Consolidated Esmeralda mines.

Mr. Yerington has served his state as executive commissioner at the World's Fair, the Paris Exposition and at the Pan-American Exposition in

Buffalo, and has received the appointment from Governor Sparks to fill the same position of honor at the St. Louis Exposition. At the Pan-American Exposition he had the honor of being elected president of the executive commission, there being seventy-eight members representing the western hemisphere. Such was the exhibit he made at the World's Fair that Nevada received thirty-two gold medals. This was all the more creditable in that he had but thirty days in which to make preparation, and within that limit covered two thousand two hundred miles. His exhibit in the mining building was particularly fine. His exhibit was excellent in both agriculture and horticulture. At the Pan-American Exposition Nevada received the only gold medal in the mining building. By careful search, Mr. Yerington had many prehistoric exhibits and his mineral exhibit was one of the best at all the expositions. By virtue of his high office Mr. Yerington was very near President McKinley when he made his last speech at Buffalo, and was representative at his funeral. He also was among the first to congratulate President Roosevelt after he took the oath of office, and he presided over the meeting of the executive commission which passed resolutions relative to the lamentable death of President McKinley. The great work Mr. Yerington has done for Nevada is appreciated by its people, and he has been shown in many ways that he is regarded as a representative man. In 1888 he made a tour of the world. His valuable collection of photographs and curios is a great source of pleasure to him and his many friends.

Of such a man as Mr. Yerington it is difficult to speak enthusiastically enough. Mere words will not express what he has accomplished, not only for his state, but the entire country, in maintaining its prestige and carrying out in every particular the duties of the offices with which he has been honored. No other state has ever had a more courteous, talented and polished representative than Nevada in the person of the gentleman who has formed the subject of this too brief review.

JAMES QUIRK. Storey county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state of Nevada, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve its development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of the section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs in official capacity, and in this connection the subject of this sketch demands representation as one who has served the county faithfully and well in positions of distinct trust and responsibility. He is now serving as sheriff of Storey county, having been elected for six successive terms to that important office. He has resided in Virginia City during the past twenty-six years, and has gained for himself an enviable reputation as a reliable and honorable citizen.

A native of the state of Illinois, Mr. Quirk was born in Lasalle county, on the 11th of June, 1843, and is of Irish ancestry. His parents, John and Johanna (Courtney) Quirk, were both natives of county Kerry, Ireland, and in 1830, soon after their marriage, they bade adieu to the Emerald Isle, sailing for Boston, Massachusetts. For a number of years they remained



Gas Quirk

the old Bay state, and in 1837 removed to the west, taking up their abode in the young city of Chicago, which only a few months before had been incorporated as a city. Mr. Quirk purchased lots there that are now worth a large fortune. Later, however, he traded his town property for a farm near Galena, Illinois, where he reared his family of eleven children, nine of whom reached years of maturity, while five are still living. The father died in 1853 at the age of fifty years, and his wife survived him for a long time and departed this life on the 19th of January, 1898, at the very advanced age of ninety-eight years.

James Quirk was reared upon the old family homestead in Illinois and pursued his education in the district schools near by. In 1863 he left his native state and went to Montana, being one of the early miners in the noted Alder Gulch, where Virginia City, Montana, now stands. Placer mining has been carried on now in that gulch for a distance of fifteen miles and millions of dollars have been taken out, and still the work of mining is carried on there very successfully. Mr. Quirk made money, but like many other mining men lost it in other mining speculations. In 1876 he went to the Black Hills and engaged in prospecting in the Wind River valley. He was on the Custer battlefield before the soldiers were buried, and saw the terrible effects of the desperate engagement in which the gallant General Custer and his men met death. There were fifty men in Mr. Quirk's party, and their horses were stampeded and they had several skirmishes with the Indians, but none of the white men of the party were killed.

Mr. Quirk returned from his prospecting trip to Virginia City, and for sixteen years worked in the Yellow Jacket mine under his brother, Thomas Quirk, who was foreman, and during a period of that time James was shift boss. In 1892 he was called to public office, being elected sheriff of Storey county and, as before stated, he has been elected to that position continuously since and at the close of his present term will have filled the office for twelve years. No more worthy official has ever been known in Storey county than this gentleman, who is fearless and faithful in the discharge of his duties and most loyal to the trust reposed in him. In connection with the office of sheriff he is ex-officio county assessor. During the earlier part of his services as sheriff it became his duty to capture a number of criminals, which he always succeeded in doing without taking life, and he has taken as many as five prisoners to the state penitentiary at one time. He now has in his custody the United States prisoners who are in jail for the violation of the federal law. Under his regime crime has greatly diminished in this section of the state, for he is a constant menace to the evil-doers, while the law-abiding citizens have great faith in him as a protector of their rights and interests.

Mr. Quirk was happily married to Mrs. Ann Burk, and their union was blessed with one son, Franklin, who was born at Gold Hill. Mrs. Quirk departed this life in 1891, and her remains were interred at Gold Hill. In his political affiliations Mr. Quirk has been a life-long Democrat, and is a stanch believer and advocate of the principles of bimetallism. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has spent over a quarter of a

century in this locality, and is an affable gentleman, of cordial, genial manner, and has many friends, and at the same time has made a splendid reputation as an officer, whose course has ever been above reproach.

HON. GEORGE E. PECKHAM. Perhaps every state in the Union as well as many foreign lands have contributed to the citizenship of Nevada and from all sections of the world have come men of firm purpose, of unfaltering energy and of strong determination. They have made valuable citizens of this commonwealth and have largely promoted its interests along every line leading to the improvement of the state. Mr. Peckham is a worthy son of Massachusetts, his birth having occurred in Fall River on the 8th of March, 1851.

The family is of English origin and was established in New England at an early period in the colonization of this country. The grandfather of George E. Peckham was a Baptist minister, devoting much of his life to that holy calling. J. C. Peckham, the father, was born in Rhode Island and was united in marriage to Miss C. B. Sherman, a descendant of the noted Roger Sherman, who was also the ancestor of General William Sherman and of Hon. John Sherman, so long secretary of the United States treasury. Mr. J. C. Peckham became a merchant and was active in business life in the east. He adhered to the faith of the church in which he was reared and lived a life in harmony with his professions. In 1854 there was a cholera epidemic in the town of Fall River, and Mr. Peckham, his wife's mother and one of his daughters all fell victims to that dread disease, dying within a few hours. The widow and her two children survived, and in 1860 they started for California, making the trip by way of the isthmus route. George E. Peckham was then about nine years of age. After a time spent in the Golden state they removed to Galena, Nevada, where the brave pioneer mother engaged in cooking for a lumber camp in order to provide for herself and her children.

George E. Peckham, then a youth of thirteen years, carried the mail from Washoe city to the camp near Galena, the trip being about thirty miles. He covered that distance on foot six days a week, carrying from five to twenty-five pounds of mail upon his back. While in California he had been engaged in driving stock from the range to Oakland, and he was such a good pedestrian that he preferred to walk rather than ride horseback. After living in Galena for a time the family removed to the vicinity of a sawmill two miles from Reno. The mother was again married in Virginia City, becoming the wife of T. W. Norcross on Christmas day of 1865. By her second marriage she also had two sons: Frank and Charles Norcross, who are now prominent citizens of Nevada. Mrs. Norcross passed away in 1897 at the age of sixty-seven years, but Mr. Norcross is still living and is now a resident of Oregon.

Almost continually since his arrival in California when a boy of nine years, George E. Peckham has made his own way in the world and in his youth he also assisted his mother. After her second marriage he remained with her and his stepfather until he attained his majority. He was educated in San Francisco, and when he became of age Mr. Norcross deeded to him

thly acres of land, upon which he now resides and to which he afterward added an additional tract of eighty acres. Since then he has sold a small portion of the farm, but still retains possession of one hundred and forty acres of this property. He has developed one of the fine farms of Truckee Meadows, and upon it has erected one of the nice residences, a large barn and other substantial buildings for the shelter of grain and stock. The home is in a delightful location, and the entire place is characterized by neatness and thrift. Mr. Peckham makes a specialty of the raising of hay and potatoes, although he also produces other crops and utilizes a part of his land for pasturage purposes, which pays him as well as to plant it to grains. He built his residence in 1875 and has planted all of the trees upon the place, which add greatly to its value and attractive appearance.

On the 10th of February, 1876, Mr. Peckham was united in marriage to Miss Emma Jane Shepherd, a native of Ontario, Canada, and six children have come to bless their home, namely: Ethel May, who is now an accomplished school teacher; George Arthur, who is upon the home farm with his father; Hattie A., also a teacher; James Garfield, who is married and works in the quartz mill at Dayton; Alfred Rufus, of Reno; and William, at home. The sons Arthur and James are noted bicycle riders, and were on the team that won the championship for Nevada in the fifty-mile relay race.

Mr. Peckham was an active Republican until 1892, but, becoming dissatisfied with the principles contained in the party platform, he joined the ranks of the Populist party and was its candidate for governor of Nevada in 1894. In 1896 he was a candidate for elector on the Bryan ticket and in 1898 was candidate for regent of the university, while in 1900 he was elected on the fusion ticket to the state assembly. He proved a most capable representative and was the author of the apportionment bill which raised the membership of Washoe county from four to seven members in the assembly. As a legislator his career was marked by unfaltering loyalty to the general welfare, for he ever placed the good of the state before partisanship and the advancement of public interests before personal aggrandizement. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout Nevada, and has inscribed his name high upon the roll of honored citizens because of his splendid career, in which, depending upon his own efforts from early boyhood, he has steadily worked his way upward to a leading position in financial, political and social circles.

JOHN T. WRIGHT, who is connected with one of the large stock companies of Nevada, and is a leading citizen of Elko, is one of the men who came to this state with little or no capital and by their industry and thrifty habits worked themselves into a place of prominence in the stock-raising industry. Nevada abounds in opportunities for such men, and Mr. Wright took advantage of them with excellent results. When he came to the state about thirty years ago he worked for wages, and only by careful saving did he get his start.

Mr. Wright is of Scotch ancestry and of a Virginia family. His

parents, Joel M. and Martha (Nance) Wright, were natives of Virginia and in 1860 moved to the state of Missouri, where the former was engaged in merchandising and stock-raising for the remainder of his life. He died in 1899, at the age of sixty-six, and his wife some time previously. They were members of the Methodist church, and much respected people in their home community. They had eight children, of whom Gordon K. Wright is now a resident of Nevada, being a stockman in Ruby valley.

John T. Wright was born in Bedford county, Virginia, July 30, 1856, but nearly all of his younger days were spent in Missouri, where he received his education in the public schools. He had considerable farming experience on his father's place, and when he came to Nevada in 1876, at the age of twenty, he began life on his own account as a cowboy in Ruby valley. He worked for Frank Moony for four years at fifty dollars a month and board, and with his accumulated earnings embarked in the stock business on his own hook. He bought a few head of cattle, which he ran in Ruby valley, and since then has been on the up road all the time. He later began raising the standard of his stock by thoroughbred breeding, and in this way commands higher prices. He organized the J. T. Wright Cattle Company, in which he owns most of the stock, and this company has ranged as many as two thousand head of cattle at one time. The company has thirty-five hundred acres of land, and most of the water in Ruby valley, so that it has a definite basis for continued prosperity.

Mr. Wright has a nice residence in Elko; and he and his family have many friends in this part of the county. In 1883 he married Miss Jane Gedney, a native of the state of Missouri, and they have one son, Cleveland Rows, who is at home. Mr. Wright has cast a Democratic vote for over twenty years, and has attended the party conventions and done what he could to promote the interests of the party, but has never been a candidate for any office. He is a member in good standing of the Knights of Pythias, and has enjoyed the esteem of his fellow men in whatever relation he has met them.

G. S. GARCIA, who is the proprietor of one of the most important of the industries at Elko, Nevada, and who by his skill and business ability has built up an enterprise which is an honor to the town and the state, has been a resident of the city for only about ten years and has made almost his entire success in that time. His principal business is the manufacture of saddles and leather goods, in which he employs constantly from fifteen to twenty men. He has taken up a special branch of this industry and developed it to a high state of perfection. He turns out some of the finest examples of leather carving to be found anywhere in the world, especially in the Mexican carving of pocketbooks and purses. The large product of his factory is now sent to all parts of the United States, and the trade is growing rapidly. He is now making for exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition a superb saddle and bridle, at a cost of one thousand dollars. The carved work on this is magnificent, and it is to be mounted with pure gold and silver, and everything in connection with the saddle is of the most

tistic workmanship and of his own exclusive design. He confidently expects it to take first prize in competition with all the world. Mr. Garcia is a wonderful talent in this direction, and few artists are more devoted and successful in their work than he has been.

Mr. Garcia was born in San Luis Obispo, California, in 1864, and is of Mexican ancestry. His father, G. G. Garcia, was born in Mexico, where he married Miss Marie Silva and they were early settlers in the state of California. Mr. Garcia was reared and educated in San Luis Obispo, and learned his trade there. He was thirty years old and a thorough artist in his trade when he came to Elko, on June 1, 1894. He brought with him his entire capital, about three hundred dollars, and from that as a beginning he has built up his present prosperous business in the short time that has since elapsed. Mr. Garcia is all energy and business, and these qualities, combined with his remarkable skill, have placed him to the front with the business men of Elko. In addition to his other interests he has a ranch of two thousand acres, and in partnership with J. S. Jones, is engaged in raising cattle and sheep on an extensive scale.

In 1889 Mr. Garcia was married to Miss Saturnina Floris, who is a native of his own town. They are the parents of three children, Margarita, Guadalupe and Lazaro. Mr. Garcia is a Republican, and he and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church. They have a nice home in Elko, and they are all a most happy and highly esteemed family.

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THE LYON COUNTY TIMES, a weekly, five-column, four-page paper is published on Saturday morning by I. W. Fairbanks, editor and proprietor. It was established in 1872 in Silver City, Nevada, when that city was one of the booming gold and silver producing towns of the state. Frank Kenyon was the first proprietor, but a little later Frank Pecotte became its owner and for two years it was published daily.

In 1880 it was removed to Dayton by Mr. J. M. Campbell, who edited it for two years, and he was joined by Mr. Fairbanks, who a little later purchased the entire plant and continued to publish it at Dayton until August, 1901, when he removed it to Yerington and placed it in a new office which he had built for it, and which is one of the most complete and artistic in the state. He has large presses and a complete plant for newspaper and all kinds of job work, and enjoys an excellent patronage.

Until the silver question came before the public the paper was Republican, but for several years it was the organ of bimetallism. However, realizing that perhaps the country is not yet ready to decide upon the matter, Mr. Fairbanks now conducts his paper upon the old methods and makes it a Republican organ.

Mr. Fairbanks is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was born January 8, 1860. He was educated in the public schools and Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin. After this he learned the trade of a printer in Milwaukee, and his life has since been devoted to newspaper work of some kind or the other. For the past twenty-three years he has been in Nevada, and is closely identified with its best interests. Fraternally he

is a member of the Knights of Pythias and also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Yerington. Both he and his wife are important factors in the social life of the city in which they have made their home for so many years.

HON. SAMUEL P. DAVIS, controller of Nevada, came to the state some thirty years ago under engagement to write on the *Virginia Chronicle*, then owned by Dennis McCarthy. He was born in Branford, Connecticut, April 4, 1850. He comes of Welsh ancestry, but several generations of the family have resided in New England. His father, Rev. Geo. R. Davis, an Episcopal clergyman, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, where he married Sylvia Nichols, a native of Maine. He came to Nevada in 1875 and spent a long and useful career in the ministry, but is now retired and resides in Carson City, a man revered and beloved by all who have the honor of his acquaintance. Four children were born to him: Robert, now on the editorial staff of the *New York World*; William, a writer on the *Stockton Mail*; Mrs. H. G. Shaw, of San Francisco; and the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Davis received his education at Racine College, Wisconsin, and since that time has devoted himself to journalism, having been connected with the *Chicago Times*, *Omaha Herald*, *Marysville Appeal*, *Chronicle*, *Examiner* and *Argonaut*, of San Francisco, *Virginia Chronicle* and *Salt Lake Tribune*. For more than twenty years he has been the editor and publisher of the *Carson Appeal*, the oldest paper to be published continuously in the state, and now one of the leading fusion organs.

Mr. Davis has been in active politics since young manhood, and for a number of years was an ardent Republican. In January, 1890, he startled the politicians of the state by hoisting the flag of revolt against the party and called upon those who did not believe that Nevada was benefited by a high tariff and the demonetization of silver, to join in the formation of a new party. He was derided by his late political associates and read out of the party, but a few years later had the satisfaction of seeing, not only his own state but the whole west, fighting on the same political lines.

In 1889 he was nominated for controller by acclamation by the silver party and elected. Immediately upon assuming the duties of his office, he, in conjunction with Governor Sadler, made a tour of the state in the interests of a reorganization of the revenue system, and opened an aggressive war upon the interests which were escaping a just proportion of taxation. The result of this agitation was the passage of what is known as the Pitt revenue bill, and other revenue legislation tending to raise valuations and lower tax rates. Mr. Davis has made a thorough study of revenue matters not only in Nevada but taxation in other states, and is regarded as authority upon all questions connected with taxation and revenue. During his administration the system of equal taxation, based upon high valuations and low rates, has been featured systematically, and as a result Nevada has added many millions each year to its assessment roll, and outside capital has flowed in to further distribute and equalize the burdens of taxation under which Nevada staggered for a long time. In the administration of his office he



*Sam Davis*



has treated the rich and the poor impartially, the corporation and the cabin-owner being upon the same footing.

He has always been an advocate of state development, and was the first to import thoroughbred Holstein cattle to the state. He still maintains a breeding farm two miles from Carson City.

In 1880 he married Nellie V. Mighels, widow of Harry R. Mighels and sister of Professor Addison Verrill, of Yale College, one of the leading zoologists of America. Two lovely daughters have been born to them, Lucy and Ethel.

For years past Mr. Davis has enjoyed a national reputation as a writer, and contributed to the leading magazines and periodicals of the United States. His best story, one which has been translated into several languages and republished and revamped more than any of his works, is "The First Piano in Camp."

As a public speaker he is regarded as at his best when called upon after the wine and walnuts at a public function. He generally sets the table in a roar, and a contemporaneous writer has said of him that his oratory is governed by the brand of wine on the menu. A stem-winding effort from "Sam," as he is affectionately called by his friends, means the best brand in the market. The best of these efforts and a piece of word painting which will always live, is his glittering oratorical tribute to electricity at the banquet given in honor of the introduction of cheap power on the Comstock.

In political campaigns he delights in being in the thick of the fight, and his off-hand talks to a political audience are noteworthy for their entire absence of any attempt at eloquence and the abundance of hard slugging which characterizes them. He calls a spade a spade, and his talks are regarded as vote-getters for the party.

Only when the entire fire of the opposition can be concentrated upon himself does he consider that he is doing his duty by his associates upon the ticket.

In 1885 he published a book of "Short Stories and Poems" which met with a very cordial reception from the critics of the country.

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JOHN W. BOYNTON, a prominent stock farmer of Truckee meadows, has the distinction of having crossed the plains to California in 1855. He is a native of Connecticut, having been born in Tolland county on the 1st of March, 1837. In both the paternal and maternal lines he comes of old English families, and the ancestry in the mother country can be traced back to 1000, a castle having been built at that early date by representatives of the Boynton name. The members of the family belonged to the nobility of England and possessed a coat of arms. Mr. Boynton has a picture of the old castle and a facsimile of the coat of arms. Two of the Boynton brothers, John and William, leaving their native land in 1638, braved the dangers incident to an ocean voyage at that period and established homes in Connecticut, thus becoming the progenitors of the family in the new world. Their descendants now number several thousands in America, and annual meetings of the relatives are held in Connecticut, at

which usually several thousand representatives of the name and their kindred gather.

George Boynton, the father of John W. Boynton, was born in Connecticut in 1803, and there wedded Miss Cynthia Whitman, also a native of that state. Under the parental roof John W. Boynton spent the days of his childhood, and in 1855, when eighteen years of age, he bade adieu to friends and family and started westward, his destination being the state of Missouri. He then joined a freight train that was going to Salt Lake City, and on reaching that place, in connection with fourteen others, he purchased three yoke of cattle and a wagon, after which the journey was resumed with Hangtown, California, now Placerville, as their destination. When about nine miles from Hangtown, however, Mr. Boynton secured a situation and worked for two weeks ere continuing his journey to Placerville. At a later date he went to Sacramento, where he spent about three days, proceeding thence to the American river, where he secured a position at placer mining, receiving two dollars per day. He was also paid one dollar a day for his board. His next removal took him to Folsom, Sacramento county, where with others he worked in a hydraulic mine. He and his partner got one-third of what they made. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Boynton came to Truckee meadows in Washoe county, and that fall located a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he has since resided. His labors have wrought a great change in its appearance, for he has placed many improvements on the land, and has also added to it from time to time until he now owns eight hundred acres of choice grass land. On this ranch he raises hay and cattle, feeding all of his hay to his cattle. His is one of the rich farms of the valley, and it is splendidly equipped with good buildings, including a nice residence. He keeps as high as three hundred head of cattle at a time. In 1872 he went to Oregon and purchased seven hundred head of cattle which he wintered at Lost river in that state, being associated in the enterprise with a partner by the name of Pete Young. That was just prior to the Modoc war, and they were fortunate in managing to leave that country alive.

Mr. Boynton has been an interested witness of the political progress of the country, and for many years supported the Republican party, in fact, still endorses its principles on many subjects, although he is a bimetallist. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for over thirty years, and has passed all of the chairs in the subordinate lodge. The neat appearance of his farm indicates him to be a man of industry and business enterprises, and is the visible evidence of his active and useful career.

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J. H. MILLER. It would be difficult to name a citizen of Nevada more popular with his fellow men or enjoying to a greater degree the confidence and trust of those with whom he is associated, than J. H. Miller, who is now serving for the fourth term as clerk and treasurer of Esmeralda county. Elected the first time by a majority of only two, at the last election he received no opposition at all, because his capability in office and his prompt-



ness and fidelity had so won the approval and trust of the public. He is equally prominent as a merchant here, and in social circles the number of his friends almost equals the number of his acquaintances.

John Harvey Miller is a native son of Nevada, his birth having occurred in this state, April 16, 1871. He is descended from an old Virginia family. His father, Nicholas Miller, was born in the Old Dominion and crossed the plains with an ox team to California in 1858. He mined for some time in the different California diggings, but only with partial success, and in 1868 removed to Austin, Nevada, attracted by the mining excitement at that place. He then engaged in contracting and in quartz mining at Austin and at Belmont until 1880, when his business career was terminated in death in the fiftieth year of his age. He had married Miss Maria T. Burns, also a native of Virginia, and they were the parents of seven children, of whom four are living: Alva, an engineer on the Carson & Colorado Railroad; Lilly, now the wife of J. E. Adams, the partner of our subject; and M. C., the wife of Frank Sloan, of Tonopah, Nevada.

J. H. Miller was principally educated in the public schools of Nevada, and when twelve years of age he entered upon his business career. He was very young to face the battles of life, but he has come off conqueror in the strife. He was first employed as a clerk in the store of F. A. Angel & Company, of Hawthorne, at a salary of ten dollars per month, and during the three years he remained with that firm his wages were increased to thirty dollars per month. Subsequently he spent two years in the employ of Mr. Summerfield, the pioneer merchant of the town, and afterward was with Knapp & Laws for seven years, receiving one hundred and ten dollars per month. Joining Mr. Adams in business, the present firm of Adams & Miller was formed, and since that time its business has grown rapidly. Theirs is one of the successful mercantile houses of the city, and they are now doing a very large wholesale and retail business, handling all kinds of merchandise including hay, grain, lumber and builders' supplies, in addition to dry-goods and other commodities demanded in the household. Their trade extends over an area of two hundred miles. Their close attention to business and liberal, progressive methods have brought to them well earned success, and the house of Adams & Miller is now one of the leading mercantile establishments of this part of the country. They carry a very large stock and also have a number of warehouses well filled.

In 1896 Mr. Miller was chosen as the candidate of the silver party for clerk and treasurer of the county of Esmeralda, and has now been elected for four successive terms. At the first election he received a majority of only two, but discharged his duties with such fidelity and capability that at the second election he received a majority of three hundred and ninety-five, and at the next election had no opposition at all, while at the fourth election he polled a larger vote than had as yet been given him. No higher encomium could be pronounced on his official service.

In 1890 occurred the marriage of Mr. Miller and Miss Sadie Louise George, of Carson, Nevada, a daughter of Augustus George, of that city. She is a native daughter of the state, born in Virginia City. This union has been blessed with three children, all born in Hawthorne, namely: Rubie

E., Harvey A. and Florence E. In religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Miller are Episcopalians. They have a nice home in Hawthorne and the high esteem of a large circle of friends. Mr. Miller is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs and the Degree of Honor. His genial nature, his sterling worth and his trustworthiness have made him a popular citizen.

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✓ E. B. YERINGTON, general freight and passenger agent of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, is the son of the Hon. H. M. Yerington, who was the projector and builder of the road, driving the first and the last spike in it, and has been its general superintendent since its inception. Edward B. Yerington was born in Port Stanley, Canada, August 6, 1859, and was four years old when in 1863 he was brought by his father to Carson City, where for the past forty years he has resided, and since attaining to manhood has been a very prominent business man. He attended the Carson City public schools until 1872, when he was sent to the Rev. Dr. Brewer's school in San Mateo, California, and he remained at that school until 1877, when he was sent east to the Galt Commercial College in Canada. After two years he returned home and engaged in mining at Bodie and Aurora for three years. In 1881 he went to Virginia City and became secretary of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, holding that office until 1896, when the office was removed to Carson City, and the following year he was appointed general freight and passenger agent. Since then he has discharged the duties of this important position in a manner which reflects credit upon himself and his distinguished father, and has proved himself a worthy son of an excellent man.

In 1886 Mr. Yerington was married to Miss Ella Cogswell, of Madison, Wisconsin, who was reared in Virginia City. She is a daughter of C. H. Cogswell, a mining engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Yerington have three children, namely: Russell, Eleanor and Clara. The family are members of the Episcopal church, of which Mr. Yerington is a member of the vestry. Fraternally he is a member of the order of Elks, and in politics has been a life-long Republican. Honored and respected by all who know him, Mr. Yerington holds a position of prominence among the substantial men of the community, and has well borne his part in the upbuilding of Carson City.

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JOHN G. ATCHISON. The west has always been the home of John Graham Atchison, and he has witnessed much of its marvelous development. He has seen the pioneer claim the riches of the country and develop its resources, thus carrying forward the work of improvement and progress until now the west has all the conveniences and opportunities of the older east. Mr. Atchison, who is now serving as recorder and auditor of Esmeralda county and makes his home in Hawthorne, was born in Forest City, California, coming of Scotch and Irish ancestry who settled in the colonies long previous to the Revolutionary war. His paternal great-grand-

father fought for the independence of the nation all through the long struggle. His grandfather became a pioneer settler of Ohio.

His father, Samuel Scott Atchison, was born in the Buckeye state. Having arrived at years of maturity he married Miss Elizabeth Graham, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. With oxen he crossed the plains to California in 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold, and located near Sacramento on the Sacramento river. He mined at Forest City with success and in 1852 he returned east with several thousand dollars that he had accumulated. Then he was married and brought his wife to California, making the journey by way of the isthmus route. They settled in Garden valley, Eldorado county, and in 1863 removed to Washoe city, Nevada, where his brothers, John and Silas, were living. Samuel S. Atchison became engaged in the building of mills. He built the mill at Empire and the Atchison mill in Washoe city, and also had charge of the toll road between Cantonville and Marysville, meeting with good success in his varied undertakings. He later removed to Ventura county, California, and was engaged in farming when both he and his wife were killed in a runaway accident. Mr. S. S. Atchison was a Republican, and while residing in Washoe was a member of the convention which met to frame the state constitution of Nevada. In matters of citizenship he was always practical and progressive, and was a valued resident of every community in which he made his home for any length of time. To him and his wife were born two children, the daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Griffin, a widow, now living with Mr. Atchison in Hawthorne.

John Graham Atchison was educated in the public schools of Virginia City and in Santa Clara College, of California, after which he followed civil engineering, and was in the employ of the Carson & Colorado Railroad Company for a number of years, continuing his connection therewith from the time of the building of the road until 1890. In that year he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of recorder and auditor of Esmeralda county, and has filled the position ever since with the exception of a period of two years. He has been again and again elected, and his popularity is shown by the fact that at the last election he had no opposition, a fact which is also indicative of the unqualified confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. He also served as clerk of the state legislature in 1877.

In 1889 Mr. Atchison was united in marriage to Miss Mary Striker, a native daughter of California. They are members of the Roman Catholic church, and Mr. Atchison is an active member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has done much to sustain the order and has been its master workman for six years. In Hawthorne he has been a co-operant factor in much pertaining to the welfare and upbuilding of the city, and, indeed, was one of the engineers that platted the town. He is spoken of by his fellow citizens as a man of excellent judgment and the highest probity of character, and he and his wife, occupying a nice home in Hawthorne, enjoy the respect of all who know them.

HON. JOHN S. MAYHUGH, who died at his residence in Elko, Nevada, June 3, 1902, in the seventy-second year of his life, was one of the most accomplished and most public-spirited men his home city and state possessed. He had the honor of being a pioneer not only of Nevada but also of California, and many western communities knew and honored him throughout his useful life. His striking talents and versatility led him to engage in many lines of activity, and he graced them all with his conspicuous ability. He held numerous offices under the general and local government, was one of the active workers of the Republican party, was an editor and publisher, at various times and places engaged in business enterprises, which were nearly always successful to a high degree, and wherever and in whatever relation he touched the community or state, in public or private capacity, was upright, honorable and efficient.

Mr. Mayhugh was of English and German ancestry, who were early settlers in the state of Maryland, and he was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1830. His education was received in Dickinson and Carlisle townships of that state, and was completed at one of the eastern colleges, so that he started out in life with an excellent mental equipment in addition to his inherited talent. In 1850 he went to California, and for a time mined with Judge Dibble, of Grass Valley, meeting with good success. He was then collector of internal revenue, and in 1859 went to Virginia City, Nevada, where he followed mining, as also in Esmeralda county. He was one of the pioneers to this state, and was identified in many ways with its public life. During the Civil war he was a staunch upholder of the Union cause, not only in his daily intercourse with men but as a spirited writer for the press. He was the correspondent for the *Sacramento Daily Union*, and also wrote for a number of other papers of the country. In this way he was able to accomplish much for the progress of Nevada by setting forth to the outside world the unlimited resources of the state.

Mr. Mayhugh came to Elko to reside, in 1868, and was register of the United States land office for five years. He was elected to the legislature from Elko county, and was a leader in the work of that body. He was twice Indian agent, and had much experience in the selection of state lands and the proving of titles to the same. He was editor and publisher of the *Nevada Tidings* at Elko, and was thoroughly informed on all public affairs. He was a splendid parliamentarian, and an acknowledged leader in debate and public speaking. He was one of the first regents of the State University of Nevada, and took much interest in all departments of public education. He was a life-long Republican, but favored silver when that question was a campaign issue. He served as chairman of the county central committee, and was the United States government disbursing and allotment agent for the Indian agencies in Arizona and Oregon.

On June 1, 1869, Mr. Mayhugh was married to Miss Julia A. Cavanaugh, a native of New York city and the daughter of Peter and Ellen Cavanaugh. Three children were born to this marriage. John S. is a graduate of the Nevada State University, and is now a civil engineer in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Ogden. Stella, a

graduate of Stanford University, is a music and school teacher. Sylvania is now in the Elko high school.

Mr. Mayhugh was a member of the Presbyterian church, and had been connected with the Masonic fraternity for over forty years, being buried with the rites of that order. He was especially beloved in the home circle, where he was extremely generous and kind-hearted, and his character and example have borne good fruit in the worthy children who are ready to take foremost positions in life's activities. He was very successful in business, and erected for his home a beautiful brick residence in Elko. He also possessed real estate and other buildings in the town, and two thousand acres of land in Ruby valley. Mrs. Mayhugh still resides in the family home, and shows her business ability by ably managing the extensive interests which her husband has left. She is a lady of much refinement and culture, and her life has been spent in the praiseworthy effort to rear her children to noble men and women and in assisting her husband in the performance of the heavy tasks which life laid on him.

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ANDREW LITCH is a representative self-made man of Reno, and since 1862 he resided in Nevada, having come here when a young man, hoping that the natural resources of the west and the business development would give him opportunity for the acquirement of a comfortable competence. In this hope he has not been disappointed, and he is now a substantial citizen of Reno. He was born in Germany on the 16th of November, 1833 his parents being Michael and Lena (Longhurst) Litch, who were also natives of the fatherland, in which country they were reared and married. After the birth of four of their children they emigrated to the new world, crossing the Atlantic to New Orleans. Thence they made their way north to Indiana, where Mr. Litch purchased two hundred acres of land near Louisville. This he improved, continuing its cultivation until his death, which occurred in 1889, when he was eighty-four years of age. His wife had passed away in 1879.

Andrew Litch is now the only survivor of the family. He was but a boy when brought to the United States, and in 1850 he made a trip to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, being then a youth of seventeen years. He engaged in mining at Bidwell's Bar, receiving two dollars and a half per day and his board for his services, but not much gold was taken out there, and he afterward went to the Sacramento valley nine miles below the city of Chico, where he purchased a squatter's claim of six hundred acres of land. There he engaged in raising hay and grain, continuing in that business for six years, but his ranch proved to be a Mexican grant, and, after being paid for the improvements which he placed upon it, he gave it up. Mr. Litch then returned to Honey Lake valley in Lassen county, making the journey with an ox team, and afterward went to Humboldt county in the year 1862. In the latter county he engaged in teaming with oxen, hauling fruit from Oroville and Marysville, California, to Humboldt, Nevada. It required a month to make the trip, and he re-

ceived from five to six hundred dollars for each trip. In 1864 he went to Granite creek, where he established a trading post, and during the two years of his residence there he made considerable money, but the Indians caused him annoyance, stealing his goods, and they also killed his partner, Lucius Archelaus. Others were also killed in the settlement, and the Indians burned the trading post. Mr. Litch undoubtedly would have been murdered by the red men had not he been away at the time of the massacre. He rebuilt the trading post and remained there an additional two years, but eventually he abandoned his place because of the depredations of the Indians. The Piutes stole everything that he had. He then went to Honey Lake and purchased a ranch, containing between six and eight hundred acres. On this he raised hay and also kept a station. For five years he remained upon that place, at the end of which time he sold the property and removed to the old Erickson ranch only a mile distant from his former farm. Again he met with prosperity while living on the Erickson ranch and in 1882 he bought his present ranch a mile and a half south of Reno, containing ninety acres, upon which stands a good residence. Thereon he carried on general farming until 1900, when he retired from active business life and built a good home in Reno, which he now occupies, while his son-in-law, Ike Jewell, is living upon the farm.

Mr. Litch was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Crass, a native of Kentucky. He returned to the east for his bride, and the wedding was celebrated on the 22nd of February. Five children have been born to them, and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. These are Clara, now the wife of Frank Gibson, who resides on Mr. Litch's ranch at Honey Lake; Fred, a stockman; Thomas, who conducted a barber shop in Reno; Minnie, the wife of Ike Jewell; and George, also a resident of Reno. There are now seven grandchildren. In 1892 Mr. Litch was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who had indeed been a faithful companion to him and a devoted and loving wife and mother, putting forth every effort in her power to advance the interests of her family. Mr. Litch has always been a stalwart Republican, but has never sought or held office. He gives his support, however, to measures for the public good, and in religious faith is a Roman Catholic. His life has been characterized by industry, and because of this he well merits the success which has come to him.

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J. W. JOHNSON, at present proprietor of the Bull's Head Hotel at Wells, Nevada, has been a resident of the state for over thirty years. He has had a varied, busy and useful career. From his birthplace on the Atlantic side of the country he came to the Mississippi valley, and while there was in the service of his country for over four years, battling for the cause of human freedom. And the latter half of his life has been spent in various occupations on the Pacific slope—in freighting, stock-raising and running a hotel. The outcome of this activity has been a prosperous business and a secure place in the world of affairs and in the esteem of his fellow men.

Mr. Johnson's Welsh ancestors settled in the east prior to the Revolu-



W. Johnson





tion, and a number of generations performed their part of the world's duties in their respective spheres in that portion of the country. Levi Johnson, his great-grandfather, was a resident of Maryland, the latter's son, Lewis, was a native of Delaware, as was also Joseph Johnson, the father of J. W. Johnson. Joseph Johnson married Miss Louisa Short, a native of his own county, and they resided on a Delaware farm all their lives. The former was seventy years old at his death, and the latter fifty-five. They had seven children, and two of them survive.

Mr. J. W. Johnson, the only representative of the family in Nevada, was born in Essex county, Delaware, near the Maryland state line, on January 11, 1841. When seventeen years old he removed to Illinois, and worked for wages there until the breaking out of the Civil war. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the Army of the Cumberland. After three years of active and arduous service he re-enlisted, and in the fight at Macon, Georgia, was wounded and taken prisoner, being confined in Libby prison for nearly a year. When he was finally exchanged he was reduced to almost a skeleton, but as soon as he recuperated he rejoined his regiment in time to take part in the Atlanta campaign. He was in the thirty days' fighting on the way to Atlanta, was at the capture of Atlanta, and was in Sherman's army on the march to the sea, winding up his army career by participating in that inspiring scene at the grand review in Washington. He received his honorable discharge at Springfield, Illinois. He was twice wounded after he returned to his regiment, but altogether he was in active service almost as long as any other soldier of the Union, and fully earned the honor of being a veteran of one of the greatest wars in the history of the world.

After the war Mr. Johnson settled in Neponset, Illinois, and was engaged in the grocery business for a while. He then went to Nebraska in 1866, and for two years was engaged in freighting on a large government contract, after which he went on further west to Laramie, Wyoming, where he was employed in the making and delivering of ties for railroad construction. From there he went on to South Pass, along the line of railroad, and from there to the Sweet Water country, to Boise City, Idaho, thence to Kelton and Toana, Nevada. He has been engaged in the stock business in Elko county for the past thirty years. He owns twenty-five hundred acres of land twenty-five miles east of Wells, and has had as high as one thousand head of cattle on the ranch. He has been conducting the Bull's Head Hotel for two years. This house has enjoyed the patronage of the traveling men and the residents of Wells for many years, and it has continued to grow in popularity since Mr. Johnson took charge. It has a large dining room, where the service and the things served are first-class, there are twenty-five bedrooms, and the moderate prices and good accommodations attract and retain a large patronage.

Mr. Johnson married, in 1873, Miss Agnes Lewis, a native of the state of Wyoming. Their seven children were all born in Elko county: F. M. is in the sheep business; J. W., Jr., is with his father and also in the sheep business with his older brother; William M. assists his father at the hotel; Sheridan Blaine, Ben Harrison, Effie and Huldah are at home. Mr. John-

son is a member of the Masonic fraternity, receiving the blue lodge degrees in Elko Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M., about 1888; is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics is a Republican. Mrs. Johnson has been a most amiable and excellent helpmate, being his assistant in the management of the hotel.

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HON. R. H. KINNEY, who is one of the leading agriculturists of Washoe county, owning a fine farm a short distance east of the city of Reno, is now serving for the second term as county commissioner, and at one time he represented his district in the state legislature. He is a native of Charlotte, Eaton county, Michigan, born on the 11th of March, 1840.

The family is of Irish origin, and the ancestors in the new world located in America long prior to the Revolutionary war. Amos Kinney, the great-grandfather of Mr. Kinney, was a soldier in the patriot army at the time the colonists attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression and win independence for the nation. He took great delight in the victory which crowned the American arms and lived for some years to enjoy the fruits of his warfare.

Amos Kinney, the father of R. H. Kinney, was born in Oneida county, New York, and became a pioneer settler of the territory of Michigan, having taken up his abode in Kalamazoo in 1832. Five years later he removed to Eaton county, that state, where he acquired a good farm and became one of the well known and prominent agriculturists of his locality. For more than a quarter of a century he resided there, and then in 1859 came to Nevada, settling in Genoa, where he spent five years. On the expiration of that period he returned to the east, but in 1871 again came to Nevada and spent his remaining days in the home of his son, Hon. R. H. Kinney. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party from the time of its organization, and in religious faith he was a Methodist. In early manhood he wedded Miss Mary Roberts, a native of Bennington, Vermont, and they became the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living, two residing in Nevada; Alvin, a resident of Tonopah; and R. H. The father passed away in 1891 and was laid to rest in the cemetery at Reno.

R. H. Kinney obtained his education in the schools of Eaton county, Michigan, but the institution was a pioneer school, the building being constructed of logs and seated with slab benches. For three months during the winter he pursued his studies, and throughout the remainder of the year assisted in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting upon his father's farm. He was thus engaged until nineteen years of age, when he started out in life on his own account by taking charge of his father's farm, which he operated until his removal to Nevada.

While living in the east Mr. Kinney was married in Battle Creek in 1870 to Miss May A. Spencer. They had started on their westward journey from Charlotte, and in Battle Creek the wedding ceremony was performed, and they then continued on their way until they reached Reno, Nevada. After their arrival they purchased a ranch on which they worked for four years. At the end of that time they bought the ranch upon which they have

since resided, a tract of two hundred and twenty acres, which they have transformed into one of the finest farms in the valley. Here they have made their home for twenty-one years, and Mr. Kinney is extensively engaged in the raising of alfalfa hay, which is sold in the field to cattlemen, who bring their cattle to his land for pasture and winter feed. Mr. Kinney cuts his hay twice a year, getting from three to four tons to the acre, and it is sold in the stack at from five to seven dollars per ton.

For many years Mr. Kinney was an ardent Republican. In 1892 he left that party because of its renunciation of the principles of bimetallism and joined the silver movement, to which he still adheres. In 1878 he was elected to the office of county commissioner and after serving for one term was re-elected. In 1891 he was elected to the assembly, and again in 1898.

His legislative history is a commendable one, for he gave to each question which came up for settlement his earnest consideration, and if he believed in the justice of any cause or regarded it as a measure for public progress and improvement he became its stalwart supporter. In 1902 he was again chosen to the office of county commissioner, which he is now acceptably filling. His social relations connect him with the Masonic fraternity. In 1864 he received the sublime degree of Master Mason in Charlotte Lodge No. 120, F. & A. M., in Charlotte, Michigan; and in Eaton Rapids Chapter No. 27, R. A. M., he attained the Royal Arch degrees. He was made a Sir Knight Templar in DeWitt Clinton Commandery at Virginia City, Nevada, and has thus advanced to a high degree in the order.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinney have two daughters, both of whom were born in Nevada: Kate, now the wife of Roy L. Robinson, of Reno; and May A., who is with her parents. Mrs. Kinney is a valued member of the Congregational church and is a most estimable lady. Mr. Kinney has informed himself thoroughly concerning the tenets and obligations of Masonry and shapes his life by them. He is an exemplary representative of the craft, and because of this is an honorable and upright man and a loyal citizen.

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HON. TRENMOR COFFIN, a prominent citizen and leading representative of the bar of Nevada, came to the state in August, 1871. He was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, August 22, 1848, and is a son of Addison Coffin, a native of New Garden, North Carolina, where he was born January 28, 1822. Addison Coffin was a farmer and Quaker. He walked from his home in North Carolina to Hendricks county, Indiana, in 1844. On July 5, 1845, he was married to Emily Hadley in Hendricks county. She was a native of North Carolina. It was on account of his opposition to slavery that Addison Coffin left his native state, and in Indiana he played an important part in the underground railway, assisting many slaves to escape. His most excellent wife died when Trenmor was a child, but he survived until 1897, when he died in his home in Indiana, aged seventy-five years.

Trenmor Coffin was reared upon his father's farm and attended the public schools in winter. Later he was sent to the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he was graduated, and he then began to teach

in Ohio. From that state he moved to Carson City, Nevada, and resumed his teaching. He worked with pick and shovel when it was necessary and did any honest work. After teaching in the grammar school he was placed in charge of the state library, and he then began his law studies under the direction of Ellis & King, being admitted to practice in October, 1874. Immediately thereafter he engaged in the practice of his profession in Carson City and has since made it his home, becoming one of the most successful men in his profession.

He is an active Republican, and in 1876 was nominated by his party for the office of district attorney and elected by a good majority. In 1880, unsolicited by him, his party nominated him for the state assembly, and after a thorough canvass he was elected. After a very honorable career in the lower house, he was re-elected to succeed himself, and he then had the honor of being chairman of the assembly. He has also served as county treasurer for two years; United States district attorney of Nevada for four years, receiving the appointment from President Arthur; served as regent of the State University and has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, serving as school trustee for a number of years. He was also a candidate of his party for supreme judge, but was defeated, and was also chairman of the Republican state central committee and did effective service for his party in that capacity. But when the gold platform was adopted, he resigned and allied himself with the silver party and supported Mr. Bryan, although he has never joined the Democracy, styling himself a silver or bi-metallist Republican. During his long life in Nevada he has become greatly interested in irrigation, and is now connected with a large canal being constructed in Inyo county, California, which when completed will irrigate twenty thousand acres of land. The canal is forty-four miles in length and is proving a great success.

On June 4, 1885, Mr. Coffin was married to Marie Tonisa Benoit, a lady of French extraction. Two children have been born to them, namely: Tremor, Jr., and Emily, both bright young people at school. Mr. and Mrs. Coffin have a pleasant home in Carson City, where their large circle of friends is always warmly welcomed. Mr. Coffin has passed all the degrees in the Masonic fraternity and held all the offices from lowest up, and is now deputy grand master of the state. When the next grand master of the state is selected he will probably be called upon to fill that office if his health permits. He still adheres to the faith of his Quaker ancestry, and is a man highly respected throughout the state for his many excellent traits of character.

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THE CHRONICLE, a seven-column, twenty-three by thirty-two, daily evening paper, published at Virginia City, Nevada, by J. M. Davis, William Harrington and E. D. Blake, in the interests of the Democratic party, was founded in 1872 by John I. Ginn and E. I. Bean. In the early seventies it was purchased by Dennis McCastry, who had been editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, and was one of the ablest newspaper men who ever resided in Nevada. Under his management the paper had as contributors Mark Twain and others equally gifted, and was by far the best newspaper then

published in the state. The present publishers and editors are native sons of Nevada, and very enterprising and gifted gentlemen.

Mr. Edward Blake was born and educated in Virginia City, and learned the printer's trade upon the *Chronicle*, having been connected with it for the past ten years. His entire business career has been given to journalism, and he is a man who thoroughly understands his business and appreciates its great possibilities. He is a son of S. A. Blake, a pioneer of the state, now one of the county commissioners of this county.

The *Chronicle* has a large circulation, not only in the state but throughout the west, and is noted for its adherence to the principles of Democracy, and the strength and virility of its editorials. As a news organ it is also excellent, and the entire get-up of the paper reflects credit upon its publishers and editors, as well as upon Virginia City itself.

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ALEXANDER SUMMERFIELD is the pioneer merchant of Hawthorne, having built the first store building in the town and stocked it with a good line of general merchandise in May, 1881. He is a Nevada pioneer of 1862, and six years before that he became a resident of California, so that his identification with the west covers almost a half century. Born in Poland in 1842, he was but fourteen years of age when he arrived in the Golden state, where he began earning his own living as a clerk in a store in the old town of Shasta, in Shasta county, California. He arrived there in October, 1856, and in 1858 removed to San Francisco, where he conducted several stores, meeting with fair success. He continued in business there until 1862, when he came to Nevada and engaged in mining. In this venture he also prospered. For twenty-three years he has been engaged in business in Hawthorne, during which time he has always paid one hundred cents on the dollar. He has made for himself in mercantile circles a reputation that is indeed enviable, never incurring an obligation that he has not met, nor making an engagement that he has not filled. He therefore has the good will of the people among whom he has been doing business for about a quarter of a century, and receives from them a liberal patronage.

Hawthorne and its development have ever been subjects of deep interest to him, and every object for the welfare of the city has elicited his attention and aid. He has been a member of the school board and was postmaster for nine years. His political support is given the men and measures of the Republican party. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to the grand lodges of the first two organizations, and has received a gold badge in recognition of twenty-five years' membership in the second. He is also connected with the Degree of Honor, as are his wife and daughter.

The lady who now bears the name of Mrs. Summerfield was in her maidenhood Miss Esther Bloomfield, and they were married in June, 1876. She is a native of New York, but was reared in Nevada, her father being Elias Bloomfield, one of the brave pioneer settlers of this state. Six

children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Summerfield: Soll, who was married and resides in Reno, Nevada, was elected a member of the state legislature, at the age of twenty-three, representing Esmeralda county; this young man has a bright future before him and will bring honor to himself and parents. The other children are Abe; Rose, now the wife of J. H. White, a resident of Hawthorne; Hattie, Myrtle and Frances, all at home with their parents. The family residence is one of the finest in Hawthorne, the attractive house being surrounded by fine grounds, and there is an excellent garden and an orchard in the rear. All of the trees have been planted by Mr. Summerfield. He and his wife are worthy pioneer people, and now have a most comfortable place in which to spend the evening of life amid peace and plenty.

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WILLIAM THOMAS, now deceased, was a resident of Washoe county, making his home a short distance east of Reno, and in the city and throughout the surrounding country was widely and favorably known. A native of England, he was born in 1836, and there was reared and educated, spending the days of his boyhood and youth. He was about twenty-four years of age when he left his native country and crossed the Atlantic to America. The year 1860 witnessed his arrival in the United States, but ere he had sailed for the new world he was married in England to Miss Caroline Westlake, and one daughter was born to them there, to whom they gave the name of Polly. She is the only daughter that graced this marriage, and is now the wife of W. A. Martin.

With their little child Mr. and Mrs. Thomas started for the United States, in 1860, and after landing on the Atlantic coast they made their way to the interior of the country, settling first in the Lake Superior country, where Mr. Thomas was engaged in mining. There he resided until 1870, when he came with his family to Reno, Nevada, and purchased the present homestead, comprising eighty acres of land. At once he began to cultivate and improve his property, and made of it a very desirable home and farm. There he continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred July 29, 1876. He had been a thoroughly upright citizen, a loving husband and an indulgent father, and his wife and daughter felt their loss very deeply. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party, and his religious views were those of the Methodist church, to the teachings of which he was ever loyal.

Mrs. Thomas is a member of the Baptist church and is an earnest Christian woman. For the past twenty-seven years, or since her husband's death, she has with the assistance of her daughter capably managed the property. Later, however, they have sold the farm to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for twelve thousand five hundred dollars, but still maintain their residence in the home, in which they have long lived, the dwelling being surrounded by four acres of grounds splendidly kept. The railroad company has built upon the farm one of the best roundhouses along the entire line of this road. The shops are all to be located on it and the city of Reno is rapidly growing out in that direction.

In 1884 Miss Polly Thomas became the wife of W. A. Martin, who is a native of Ohio and is now in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order. Mr. and Mrs. Martin reside with Mrs. Thomas, and all have a wide acquaintance in Reno and the surrounding district and are held in high esteem by many friends.

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HENRY J. JONES, who has been the popular and efficient postmaster of the city of Elko for six years, under appointment of President McKinley, has the honor of being Nevada's first white son, and also the son of one of the first settlers to the state. At that early day Nevada was only a portion of the vast territory of Idaho, so that Mr. Jones and the state grew up together, and he is a witness of all its political unfolding and progress and development from a mining community to a great, prosperous commonwealth.

Mr. Jones' ancestry on both sides is Welsh. He is the son of Evan J. Jones, who was born in Wales, August 8, 1834, and of Anna (Johns) Jones, also a native of Wales. Evan Jones crossed the plains with oxen in 1850, and for two or three years met with only moderate success in mining near Placerville, California. He came to what is now Nevada, in 1853, when this now fertile region was a sage brush desert or mountains fit only for the miner's pick. He engaged in driving a pack train from Placerville, California, to Carson City and other mining camps, and also mined in Gold Canyon before the discovery of the Comstock. He took up four hundred acres of public land in the Carson valley, and, clearing off the growth of sage brush, began ranching, which he continued for ten years, when he sold his land at good advantage. He went to White Pine in 1869, and was engaged in the teaming business, employing a number of men, and he also took a ranch in Elko county twenty miles south of the town of that name. He improved the property, and his ranch of two thousand acres was one of the finest in Elko county. It is now owned by Major Miller. Mr. Evan Jones now resides in Colorado, retired from active life at the age of sixty-nine. He has been very successful, and has deserved it all by his hard labor and excellent business management. He has been a life-long Republican, but has never held or desired to hold office. His wife died in 1869, leaving four children, who are all living.

Henry J. Jones is the only one of the family now in Nevada. He was born in Carson City, October 18, 1858, and was educated and reared to manhood in Elko county. His youth was passed on his father's ranch, and for some time he was a clerk in a store. The greater part of his active career has been devoted to ranching and stock-raising, and he now has two thousand acres of land in Elko county. He and Mr. G. S. Garcia, another well known citizen of Elko, have, in partnership, about six thousand head of sheep and some twenty-five horses.

Mr. Jones is active in Republican politics, and, at the request of the citizens of Elko, President McKinley appointed him postmaster of the town in 1897, which office he has since administered. He owns the building in which the office is located and in which he has his residence, and also the

building in which the *Free Press* is located. He is a fraternal member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in the Knights of Pythias has passed all the chairs and is a member of the state grand lodge. Mr. Jones was married in 1885 to Miss Hattie Cullen, who was born in Austin, Nevada, the daughter of Robert Cullen. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have three children, Eva Vernie, Henry Lawrence and Leslie Bryant Cullen. They are popular residents of Elko, and Mr. Jones has continued to hold the place of esteem in which his father preceded him while so long an honored resident of the county and state.

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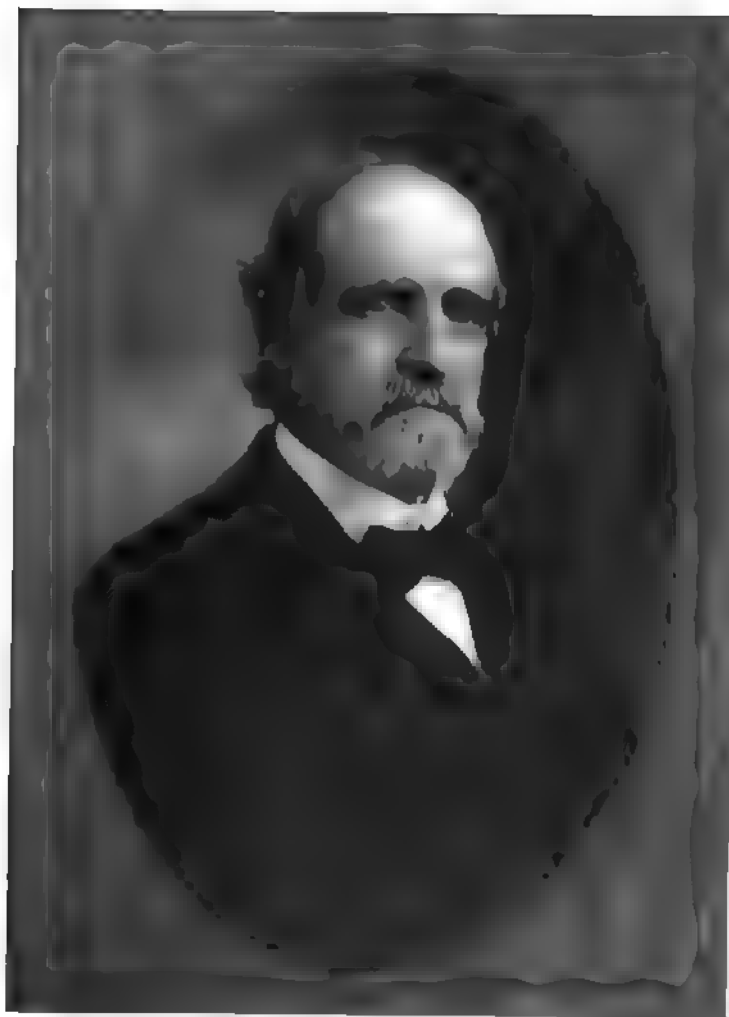
**CAPTAIN J. B. OVERTON.** One of the well and favorably known citizens of Virginia City, Nevada, is Captain J. B. Overton, who has been identified with the interests of this place for the past thirty-one years. He was born in Allegany county, New York, April 13, 1824. The family is of English extraction, and was founded in America by three brothers of the name, one of whom settled in New York, one in Connecticut, and the third in South Carolina.

The progenitor of Captain Overton settled in the Empire state, and his grandfather, Stephen Overton, was born on Long Island. He became a Congregational minister and served one congregation for a period of forty-one years, in Chester township, Essex county, New Jersey, where his son, Nathan Overton, the father of Captain Overton, was born. Nathan Overton married Jane Outcalt, of German extraction, a daughter of a prominent citizen of Essex county, a justice of the peace and for more than forty years a successful farmer. After marriage the Captain's parents settled in Allegany county, New York, and there the father cleared up a farm. Later he returned to New Jersey and became a conductor on the New Jersey Railroad, which is now included in the Pennsylvania system, and while on duty was accidentally killed.

As his mother had died previously, Captain Overton, who was then but eleven years of age, was left an orphan, one of a family of five children, of whom he is now the only survivor. At the age of nine years he was bound out to a neighboring farmer, with whom he lived two and a half years, during this time suffering treatment which, in our modern days, would not be given to a faithful beast. That his complaints were just may be inferred when it is stated that the neighbors were so incensed that they encouraged him in running away. He found employment as a horse-driver along the towpath of the Morris and Essex canal, and here he was found by his father, who then took him to Newark and placed him in school. After the death of his father he went to work in the Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor locomotive works at Paterson, and a year later was employed by the New Jersey Railway Company, with which corporation he remained five years.

In 1849 he joined the argonauts bound for California, making the trip around Cape Horn, his voyage being taken on the bark Griffin from New York to San Francisco. He reached the Golden state safely and went immediately to the gold diggings at Weaverville, made plenty of money, and, in the free-hearted and free-handed manner of the time, spent it, but had





*J. B. Overton*

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become well enough established by 1853 to start a store at Rich Bar, on the middle fork of the Feather river. He was very successful in this venture, and in 1866 built a sawmill in Onion valley. By 1868 he was looked upon with so much public esteem that he was elected county clerk of Plumas county, and filled that office for four years, returning then to San Francisco, where he lived three years, doing a brokerage business with a partner. In 1871 he came to Virginia City to take charge of the construction of the Virginia City and Gold Hill water works, and ever since has had charge of this company's affairs.

The water works system of this company is what is known as a gravity system, and crosses Washoe valley in three twelve-inch pipes. The water is noted for its purity. The original company contained such capitalists as Mackey, Fair and others, and the plant has never changed hands, a rather remarkable circumstance.

Prior to leaving his native state, Captain Overton served as a captain of militia, and thus the title is rightfully his. In his youthful days he was a Democrat, but the first gun fired on Fort Sumter broke his allegiance, and since then he has been a Republican. In 1856 he was made a Mason in Hiram Lodge No. 14, Jersey City, and is past master of his lodge and has also passed all the chairs in both branches of the Odd Fellows. Captain Overton belongs to the Society of California Pioneers and the Pacific Coast Pioneers, and is a valued member of both organizations. The Captain is a man of more than usual intelligence and a most interesting conversationalist.

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JOHN KLEPPE, one of the well known and highly respected pioneers of Nevada, who has now passed from the scene of earthly activities, was born in Germany in 1832, and when a young man bade adieu to friends and fatherland and sailed for America. He made his way to Illinois, where he remained for some time, but subsequently returned to Germany. After visiting his friends and kindred in that country he started for California, making the voyage around Cape Horn. This was early in the sixties, and he had only thirty cents remaining when he reached his destination in the Golden state. The mining industry was then at its height, and he engaged in placer mining at Marysville and afterward at Grass Valley, but was not successful in his search for the precious metal. He then obtained a position on a ranch, and in 1864 made his way to Churchill county, Nevada, driving with him a herd of cattle. He was cook of the party, for he traveled with a number of others. Later he went to Virginia City, where he worked at teaming by the day, and finally he purchased a team and wagon and began freighting on his own account. In this business he prospered and after a time purchased other teams and continued to haul goods from Washoe City to Virginia City. As the freight rates were very high at that time his labors were attended with very gratifying success. At length he disposed of his freighting outfit and purchased a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on Truckee meadows, east of Reno. This property he greatly improved, built upon it a good residence and other substantial build-

ings and continued to engage in farming with a richly merited degree of prosperity up to the time of his demise. He led an industrious and honorable life, and his record proved conclusively that success is not a matter of genius but is the result of earnest labor and capable management.

Mr. Kleppe was united in marriage to Miss Susan Becker, a native of his own country, and they became the parents of two children. Mary Kleppe, the elder, was born in Washoe and died at the age of twenty-two years, leaving behind her many friends, for she was a young lady who possessed excellent traits of character. The son is J. F. Kleppe, who was about eight months of age at the time of his mother's death, in 1872. He was born at the family home on Truckee meadows on the 11th of March, 1872, was educated in the public schools at Glendale and in the Nevada State University, and was thus well equipped to meet the practical and responsible duties of life. John Kleppe continued to engage in farming until called to his final rest in the year 1894, when in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a Republican in his political views, and fraternally was connected with the Knights of Pythias lodge and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a man of genial disposition, kind-hearted and cordial, and he gained a host of warm friends throughout Washoe county.

J. F. Kleppe inherited his father's property and is conducting the farm with much ability, making a specialty of the raising of potatoes and hay and also raising onions on an extensive scale, selling each year from sixty to ninety tons. His farming operations are therefore proving of profit. He was happily married in 1897 to Miss Pearl M. Morton, a native of Iowa and a daughter of C. C. Morton. They have three children. Both boys were born in the same room in which their father first saw the light of day, and the girl was born in Reno. These are Fred, Neva and Ernest, interesting little ones, who add life and light to the household. Mr. Kleppe is following in the footsteps of his honored father both in business life and in a political way, being a stanch Republican. He is one of Nevada's highly respected citizens, active in business, a citizen of intelligence and of broad general information, and a successful farmer.

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SIDNEY BERT COHEN, the leading dry-goods merchant of Carson City, Nevada, was born in England, October 28, 1865, and was educated in that country and Australia. He laid the foundations of his present prosperity after his health failed from overstudy. His original aim was to become an artist, and he devoted four years to careful preparation for that life, but after his health broke down he clerked in Modesto and Fresno, California, for five years, and thoroughly learned the details of the dry-goods business. After he felt prepared, he removed to Carson City, Nevada, and he now has a floor space of forty-four by seventy-five feet, covered with a fine line of dry-goods, and has a large dressmaking establishment in connection. From the beginning he has made a success of his enterprise, and he has firmly established himself in the confidence of the entire community, where he is so prominently identified with its best interests.

In July, 1891, he was married to Miss Bert Cohn, a native of Carson

City and a daughter of the well known M. Cohn, of that city and a pioneer of the state. One daughter, Alice Majorie, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cohen. In politics he is a Republican, but aside from doing his duty as an American citizen he does not take any part in local affairs. Enterprising, an excellent manager and good business man, Mr. Cohen has been unusually successful, and has many friends not only in the city, but throughout the surrounding country.

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BENJAMIN ROSENTHAL, the proprietor of the Lake View Hotel at Hawthorne, has always resided in the west and is imbued with the progressive spirit which has been the dominant factor in the wonderful growth and development of this portion of the country. Still a young man, he has already attained a creditable position and gratifying success in the business world.

A native of California, Mr. Rosenthal was born in Mariposa county, on the 1st of August, 1871. His father, Davis Rosenthal, was born in Russia and in 1851 went to California, engaging in merchandising for twenty-five years at Hornitos. He was also in Bodie for a time, and in 1882 came to Hawthorne, the town having been platted only the year before. He then purchased the Lake View Hotel and successfully conducted it until 1901, when his death occurred, when he was in the seventy-third year of his age. He was a citizen of excellent business habits and qualifications, and always met with fair success in his undertakings. He married Miss Augusta Golden, a native of his own country. She now survives her husband and resides in Reno, in the sixty-fifth year of her age. This worthy couple were the parents of four children: Aaron, now a merchant of Portland, Oregon; Samuel, who is engaged in merchandising in Reno; Kate; the wife of W. J. Henly, an attorney of Hawthorne; and Benjamin.

The last named is the youngest of the family. He was educated in the public schools of Hawthorne, being only about ten years of age at the time of his parents' removal to this place. From his youth he has been connected with the hotel business, assisting his father in the conduct of the Lake View Hotel, of which he is now the proprietor. He has the faculty of making his guests feel at home, and does everything in his power for their comfort. The hotel is fifty by ninety feet, two stories in height and contains twenty-five sleeping apartments. It is an excellent hotel for a town of the size of Hawthorne, and Mr. Rosenthal is doing a good business. He sets a good table, and his efforts to make his hostelry an attractive place of entertainment have resulted in winning him prosperity.

Mr. Rosenthal is a man of robust health, of fine physique and takes great delight in athletics. He is one of the best players of the excellent ball team of Hawthorne and has also made a good record in running races. In matters of citizenship he is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the city and state, and he votes with the silver party, believing firmly in its principles. Prominent in the Knights of Pythias fraternity, he is now grand vice chancellor of the grand lodge of the state, and is also

connected with the subordinate lodge and the Rebekah degree of the Odd Fellows society.

Mr. Rosenthal was married July 19, 1891, the lady of his choice being Miss Vesta M. Rice, a native of California. She is of the Episcopalian faith and is a graduate of Bishop Whitaker's College for Young Ladies. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal are prominent members of society in Hawthorne, and he is also recognized as one of the most energetic business men of the town.

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**HON. GEORGE ALT.** While several years have passed since the Hon. George Alt was an active promoter in the affairs of Nevada, the influence and benefit of his labors are yet felt upon the commercial and political history of the state, where he long figured prominently as a leading citizen. He was the first to engage in the raising of vegetables in Nevada, thus demonstrating the productiveness of the soil for that purpose; he was the first to introduce Durham cattle here; and in political circles his efforts were far reaching and beneficial as he served in county and in state offices. A half century has passed since he came to the state, the date of his arrival being 1854, and the territory of Nevada had not been organized at that time.

A native of Pennsylvania, he was born on the 3d of January, 1832, was educated in the east and then went to California, becoming one of the pioneers of Downieville, where he engaged in mining. His health failed him here, and he then went to Glendale, Nevada, where he purchased the Alexander place, but resided upon it for only a brief period. He then purchased two hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, which was then entirely uncultivated, but was capable of becoming a very rich tract. He developed it from the sage brush and made it one of the best farms in the valley. When he took up his abode thereon the city of Reno had not been founded, and he had to go first to Washoe city and afterward to Virginia City for supplies. With untiring energy and keen foresight he devoted his efforts to the improvement of his property and was the pioneer in the valley in the raising of onions and other vegetables, thus giving evidence of the productiveness of the soil in that direction and introducing a business which has since added greatly to the wealth of the state, many others having since turned their attention to this industry. He also engaged in cattle-raising and imported thoroughbred Durhams from Kentucky. In this way he was a prominent pioneer in the improvement of stock, and he had as high as five hundred head of cattle. An intelligent, progressive and successful farmer, he contributed largely to the agricultural development of the state and was one of the organizers of the Nevada State Agricultural Society, acting as one of its directors for many years and taking an active part in promoting its welfare. He was one of its life members.

In Virginia City, in 1865, Mr. Alt was united in marriage to Miss Susan Carroll, who was born in county Cavan, Ireland, in 1841, a daughter of James Carroll, a prominent linen draper, doing a large business in that line in Belfast. To Mr. and Mrs. Alt were born three children: James, who

is on the farm with his mother; Mary Veronica, who died at the age of two and a half years; and Susan Veronica, now the wife of Julius Carr. Mrs. Alt also adopted and reared two little girls, who are now young ladies and reside with her.

During the Civil war Mr. Alt was a strong Union man, and was an active and influential member of the Republican party, but after General Grant's second term of office he ceased to be in harmony with certain methods of the party and no longer gave it his support. He was twice elected and served as a member of the state assembly, and put forth his strongest efforts to secure just laws and to adopt measures that would promote the welfare of the majority and enhance the interests of the state. His legislative career is one which reflects credit and honor upon the district which honored him with election to that high office. Mr. Alt was also chosen a member of the board of county commissioners of Washoe county, and in that capacity served with marked ability, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity, his integrity and loyalty as a public official being ever above question. Of a very liberal and generous nature, he desired to have his home a most hospitable one, and in this as in many other interests in life he and his wife were in full accord in their opinions. He advocated all measures for the material, social, intellectual and moral benefit of the community, and when he was called from this life Reno and the entire state felt that he was a citizen whom they could ill afford to lose. Mrs. Alt has, since her husband's death, managed the estate in a most competent manner. She is a lady of intelligence and innate refinement, and is a valued communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

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JOHN M. MORROW, the freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Elko, Nevada, has been in the railroad business most of his life, as was his father before him. He started into the work in a minor capacity, and by steady application and hard study was advanced from one position to another until the present. He has the entire confidence of the company, and has advanced the company's interests in Elko and the surrounding country, where he has made himself popular by ready attention to the wants of patrons of the road.

Mr. Morrow is of Irish ancestry, his paternal grandfather being the one who came from Ireland and founded the family in this country. Andrew Morrow, his father, was born in Long Island, New York, and married Miss Ellen McCurdy. He was a railroad man in the employ of the New York Central, and lived in New York state all his life. He died in 1864, at the age of forty-two, and his wife in 1868. They were members of the Presbyterian church.

John M. Morrow is the only one of their five children in the west. He was born in New York city, September 10, 1858, and was educated in the public schools. He was a poor youth of seventeen when he made his start for the west, and after remaining in Kansas and dealing in lands for a time, he went on to California. Here he began his connection with railroading, being employed in a freight house in Delano, California. He was

also night operator in Delano, and was afterward agent at Halleck and Carlin, and was promoted to the position at Elko in November, 1890, where he has since done most efficient service for the company. He represents the road in the freight and passenger departments, and in his business relations has made many friends.

Mr. Morrow takes much interest in public affairs and in the welfare of the state. In 1892 Mr. Morrow was married to Miss Abbie Sheehan, a native of the state of New York. They have two children, both born in Elko county, Chester Gerald and Nellie Catherine. They reside in one of the beautiful homes of Elko, and Mr. and Mrs. Morrow have many friends in the best social circles.

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JOHN LYONS CONSIDINE, the warden of the Nevada State Prison at Carson City, is a native son of the state, his birth having occurred at Gold Hill on the 25th of September, 1871. He comes of Irish ancestry, his parents, Joseph and Susan (Lyons) Considine, having been natives of Ireland. His father came to the United States in 1856, and the mother arrived in this country in 1861. They were married in Pennsylvania in 1870, and came to Nevada, in which state Mr. Considine had made his home since 1865. Here he turned his attention to mining, which he followed for a number of years. They had two children, Mary E. and John L.

John L. Considine, the elder child, was educated in public and private schools. He has always had a liking for journalism and possessed considerable talent in that direction, winning for himself a creditable record because of his newspaper. He was editor and manager of the *Virginia Report* for four years, and was afterwards editor of the *Virginia Chronicle* for two years. In his early life he was for five years engaged in the railway mail service. He was chosen to his present position of honor and trust in January, 1903, by the board of prison commissioners, consisting of the governor, the secretary of state and the attorney general. He is a bright, intelligent and well-informed young man, of unflinching courtesy and polite address and is well qualified for the office which he is now filling.

He has shown an enterprising and progressive spirit in his conduct of the institution, being the first Nevada official to introduce the Bertillon system into the state. Within the first six months of his incumbency he inaugurated a number of improvements, such as the installation of an electrical alarm system and an electrical pumping plant, and is now engaged in the construction of a state boulevard from the prison to Carson City. The Nevada State prison has the reputation of being one of the most humane institutions of the sort in the United States, but at the same time the strictest discipline is maintained by Warden Considine.

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HON. MICHAEL A. MURPHY, judge of the district court of Nevada, and one of the leading residents of Carson City, was born in New York, September 29, 1837, and came to the state of Nevada, April 16, 1863, locating in Aurora. His father, Edward Murphy, was born in Ireland and





*J. L. Conidine,*

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emigrated to the United States when a young man, and for a short time made his home in New York, but later removed to McHenry county, Illinois. He married Elizabeth A. Healy, a native of Ireland. Upon locating in Illinois he became a substantial farmer. He died in 1884, aged nearly eighty years, and his wife passed away aged sixty-four years. He had taken an active part in the affairs of his county; was one of the county commissioners and trustees, and was a man in whom the most implicit trust was placed.

Judge Murphy was but an infant when his parents moved to Illinois, and he was reared upon the farm, in the winter attending the country schools, as was the custom in those days, and since leaving school has added to his knowledge by reading and experience. In 1853 he sailed to California by the Nicaragua route and joined a brother who had preceded him to Trinity county, California. For some time he and his brother engaged in placer mining and succeeded very well. At one time a nugget of gold was found weighing one ounce and which bore a resemblance to an eagle, and this his brother took back to Illinois. Judge Murphy remained in California and farmed as well as freighted from Red Bluff, then the head of the Sacramento river, to the old mining town of Shasta and to other points. In 1863 the mining excitement at Aurora, Nevada, caused him to remove to that locality, and for some time he mined, meeting with moderate success.

As early as 1859 he had begun to study law, and he continued his reading until in 1867 he was admitted to the bar by the district judge of Esmeralda county, who at that time had the power to act. Immediately thereafter Judge Murphy began practicing and met with great encouragement. During all this time he was making himself felt in political circles, and in 1868 was elected assessor of Esmeralda county, an office he filled to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. In 1872 he was further honored by election to the office of district attorney of that county, and for six years held the position, trying many very important cases and vindicating the honor of the commonwealth. In 1878 his party (Republican) gave him the nomination for the office of attorney general of the state, and although he ran against a very strong man, Hon. John R. Kittrell, Judge Murphy was elected by a large majority, and for four years was the efficient representative of the people in that position. In 1882 he was nominated for district judge, and, being elected, served in that capacity for four years. For two years thereafter Judge Murphy carried on a large practice, his services being eagerly sought by some of the most prominent people of the state. He was then elected judge of the supreme court of the state and continued in office for six years. In 1902 he was elected district judge of the first judicial district, which embraces the counties of Douglas, Esmeralda, Lyon, Ormsby and Storey. The fact that in this last election he was the only one of his ticket to be elected demonstrates his personal popularity and that the people of his district have unlimited confidence in his ability, judgment and fairness of action. Since coming to Nevada so many years ago, Judge Murphy has always taken a deep interest in every measure calculated to prove beneficial to his adopted state and has been instrumental in forwarding many of the most important improvements. Judge Murphy

owns much realty at Aurora, Hawthorne and Carson City, his home being one of the most beautiful residences in the latter city.

On September 22, 1859, he was married to Martha J. Myers, and five children have been born to this union, namely: William Edward, who died when twenty-six years of age, after having received a good education had entered the employ of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad; John G. died at the age of three years, in 1864; Lizzie died at the age of twenty-four; Franklin E. is now in the employ of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, and, like his father, is an attorney, having been admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state; Martha A. is residing with her father in Carson City. Mrs. Murphy died in December, 1892. She was a lady very much beloved not only by her home circle, but also by many friends.

Judge Murphy has been an active and useful member of the Masonic fraternity for the past forty years. He is now connected with the De Witt Clinton Commandery. He has filled every office, and is now past grand master of the grand lodge of the state. For many years he has been an honored member and official of the Episcopal church, being now senior warden of St. Peter's church at Carson City. A man of sterling integrity, possessed of a high order of ability and a keen, discriminating judgment. Judge Murphy is eminently fitted for his office, and is not only a leading representative of the best elements of both bar and bench, but also of the mighty state towards whose advancement he has given the best years of his life, his energy and his heartfelt interest.

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MRS. GERTRUDE GARRECHT, one of the most successful and enterprising business women in the state of Nevada, is proprietor of the White Sulphur Spring at Elko. This is one of the most popular resorts in the state for those afflicted with rheumatism or skin diseases, and Mrs. Garrecht has been entirely responsible for its deserved reputation. The spring was first made use of in 1879, when Mrs. Garrecht became its owner. The small adobe house situated by it burned, and she then erected a one-story frame structure, which she employed for a hotel until it, too, was burned, and she then built a modern two-story brick hotel.

The hotel has a number of bath rooms, and also a central plunge and swimming tank. The water is exceedingly beneficial to all who use it, and is strongly impregnated with sulphur, iron, magnesia and other valuable medicinal properties, and is very soft and quite warm when it first comes from the ground, but the temperature is changed to suit the patrons. The hotel occupies a very beautiful and salubrious location on the mountain side, from which a splendid view of the valley is to be obtained. The spring is so high above the hotel that the water needs no force to be carried to the second floor. The swimming tank is twenty-five by seventy-five feet, and water is running through it all the time. It is four feet deep at one end and six at the other, so that fine opportunities for swimming are offered. Many people from various states are habitual or temporary resorters to this healthful place, and are all benefited or cured by its waters. Mrs. Garrecht has shown much business ability in the conduct of this resort, and it is all the

time growing in favor as her excellent means of entertainment and cuisine become better known. She raises at the hotel potatoes and other vegetables, as well as turkeys and chickens for the table. In addition to this enterprise, she, in partnership with her sister-in-law, Mrs. B. Lang, has a millinery establishment in Elko, and this is also being carried on with good success.

Mrs. Garrecht is deserving of especial praise for her success in her business ventures because she has made it almost entirely by her own efforts, and since she was left a widow over twenty years ago. Mrs. Gertrude Garrecht was born in Switzerland in 1844, a daughter of Joseph and Marie (Mayers) Lang, who came to the United States in 1849 and settled in Missouri, and thence went to California in 1854. Joseph Lang was a miner in the latter place, meeting with good success, and came to Nevada in 1872. He lost his life in 1889, when eighty-two years old. He was quite deaf, so that he did not hear the approach of a train which ran over him. His wife had died in New Orleans soon after they came to America.

Mrs. Garrecht was married in Idaho City, Idaho, in 1864, to Jacob Garrecht, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1842. Four of the seven children of this union are living. Lena married John Hilton, who is a prominent stockman of Elko county; Rose is the wife of James J. Rogers, a lawyer of Boise, Idaho, who died October 28, 1903; John J. is married and lives in Elko; Adeline T. is at home with her mother.

Mr. Garrecht died in 1880. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Since then Mrs. Garrecht has supported her children until they were ready to take useful places in life, and she has accumulated all her property by the energy and resourcefulness she has displayed since she was deprived of her husband. She is a noble and much respected woman, and in her executive ability is the peer of any business man in the county.

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HENRY ALBERT LEMMON and HERBERT C. DUNN, editors and publishers of the *Carson City News*, a daily, six-column, four-page paper, the organ of the Republican party at the capital, are enterprising newspaper men of this great state of the west.

Mr. Lemmon is a native of California, having been born in the Sacramento valley, December 28, 1873, and is descended from an old American family. He is a son of Benjamin I. and Mary L. (Battelle) Lemmon, natives respectively of New York and Ohio. The former went to California in 1849, and has spent his life in mining, although now retired from active life, being aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Lemmon was the only child, and he entered a printing office at the age of sixteen years in San Francisco, working for the Dewery Publishing Company and learning the printer's trade. Later he established the *Mountain Mirror* in Sierra county, but moved his plant to several places, and is now associated with Mr. Dunn, as before stated.

Herbert C. Dunn was born in Portland, Maine, in 1857, and is of Scotch ancestry, although several generations have lived in America. Mr. Dunn was educated in the public schools of his native state, and came to the Pacific coast in 1872. He has been interested in mining and is now inter-

ested in the Carson City *News*. In 1880 he was married to Miss Eva Graham, a native of his own state.

The young men are well spoken of, and their paper is a power among the Republicans of their locality. They are enterprising and live men, and they play an important part in state politics.

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O. F. TAYLOR. The name of O. F. Taylor is an honored one in the business circles of Hawthorne, where for many years he has been engaged in merchandising. Naught can be said against his business record, and in all relations of life he has been found true to high principles, the probity of his character and his kindly nature well entitling him to the respect and confidence so uniformly tendered him in Hawthorne and throughout the state.

His residence in Nevada dates from 1866, at which time he took up his abode in Austin. He was born in the town of Mexico, Maine, on the 19th of May, 1832, and is of English ancestry, the family having been founded in New England at a very early epoch in its development. His paternal grandfather was a colonial patriot in the war for independence, and passed through all the sufferings of the memorable winter of Valley Forge, where the troops were so near starvation that the soldiers considered horse meat the best food they had ever tasted.

George W. Taylor, the father of O. F. Taylor, was born in Belfast, Maine, married Miss Abigail Becon, and they became the parents of six children. He attained the advanced age of seventy-five years, and his wife's death occurred at the age of seventy-three years. O. F. Taylor is the only member of the family in Nevada. He had one brother, John L. Taylor, who enlisted as a private in the Eighth Maine Volunteer Infantry and was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor; he served throughout the entire struggle to preserve the Union and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in recognition of his valor. Another brother, Alonzo M. Taylor, served on the schoolship Sabine throughout the Civil war.

In the schools of Bangor, Maine, O. F. Taylor was educated, spending his youth in that city. In 1851 he removed westward to Iowa, and in 1852 went to California, crossing the plains with oxen. He spent the winter at Salt Lake City and then continued on his way to California in the spring, settling at Grizzly Flats, Eldorado county, where he engaged in placer mining, but was never very successful in mining. He continued, however, in that work until 1861, after which he engaged in teaching school at Grizzly Flats and at Oak Grove for five years, giving good satisfaction as a teacher. In 1866 he went to Austin, Nevada, where he was engaged in mining for two years, and then returned to his native state to visit his aged parents and other relatives. He had been absent for fifteen years, and the reunion was a most happy one.

On returning to Nevada Mr. Taylor engaged in teaching school in Lander and Nye counties, continuing there and in Eureka for some time. He also opened a store in Ione, Nye county, but afterward removed his stock to Grantsville, where he engaged in selling goods until the town

became depopulated, when, in 1883, he removed to Hawthorne. For the past twenty years he has carried on a good business here, dealing principally in dry-goods and notions.

There are many elements in his character that are most worthy of emulation. He is a citizen of high moral worth and holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1901 he took the Chautauqua course and was graduated, showing the strength of his intellect even at an advanced age. A lover of pictures and flowers, his taste in this direction is shown by the beautiful plants which grow in his windows and the bouquet which is usually seen in his store. He is a strict temperance man, and in politics is a Republican, but has never desired office. In educational matters he has ever taken a deep and helpful interest, has served on the school board and has been a member of the board of school examiners during his residence in Hawthorne. He has also served as Sunday-school superintendent, and thus promoted the moral development and growth of the young. He has taken pleasure in literary work, and has written considerable poetry, mostly of a humorous character, which has been published in some of the best periodicals of the west. It has often been his purpose to teach a good lesson through a humorous writing. His own sense of humor is highly developed and makes his a nature that throws around it much of the sunshine of life. He is unmarried.

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ROBERT STEELE, who is successfully engaged in general farming near Glendale, is numbered among the brave pioneer citizens that the Emerald Isle has furnished to Nevada. He was born in Ireland, on the 26th of May, 1826, a son of Alexander and Sophia (McKee) Steele. In 1847 the parents left their native country and sailed over the briny deep to the new world, establishing their home in Cleveland, Ohio, where Robert and his brother worked in the copper mines. They were also engaged in farming, and found that a profitable source of income, their labors resulting in the production of good crops. Subsequently they went together to California and were engaged in mining and prospecting in Plumas county. In 1860 they came to Nevada and spent a short time in Virginia City, working in the mines.

In the same year, however, Robert Steele purchased land on which he has since resided. It had not been surveyed at that time, but he secured for himself and brother about eight hundred acres altogether. It was all wild and unimproved, and Mr. Steele at once began the work of development, placing it under a high state of cultivation. The land was plowed and crops were planted, and as the years have gone by Mr. Steele has wrought a wonderful transformation in the improvement of his property. It is now adorned with a commodious and attractive residence, surrounded by tall trees of his own planting. He has also built a large barn, and, indeed, has one of the finest farms of the valley. Through his own capable and well directed efforts his perseverance, and the energy which has enabled him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path, he has steadily worked him-

self upward and has become one of the wealthy agriculturists of this part of the state.

In 1868 Mr. Steele was united in marriage to Miss Harriet D. Weeks, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and to them have been born four children: Sarah Sophia, now the wife of Fred White, who is a journalist of ability and makes his home on a ranch; James Alexander, who was married September 1, 1901, to Miss Mae Hammersmith, of Reno; Pearl Rachel, at home; and Elizabeth, now the wife of Charles Nash. Mr. and Mrs. Steele were reared in the faith of the Episcopal church, to which they still adhere, and in his political belief he is a Republican, having never faltered in his allegiance to the party. He has, however, never been an aspirant for public office, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests, in which he is meeting with gratifying success. Although now seventy-seven years of age he still gives active supervision to his farming interests. His life has been characterized by unflagging industry, and now in the evening of life he can look back over the past without regret. He receives the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded those who have reached his age, and as a worthy pioneer citizen of Nevada he deserves mention in this volume.

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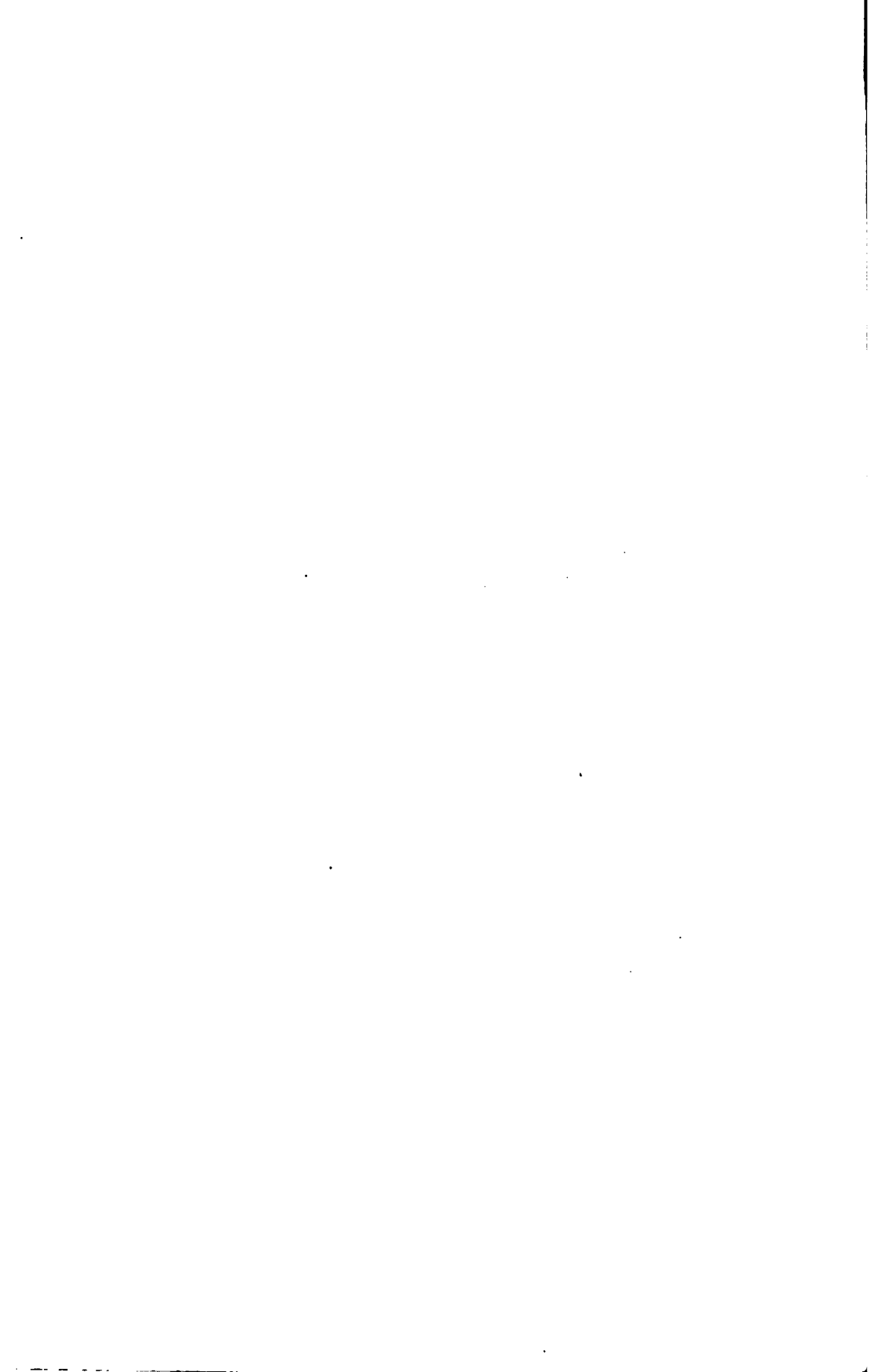
HERMAN E. FREUDENTHAL, who has been connected with many of the most important interests of the city of Pioche and of Lincoln county, Nevada, for twenty years, is a true westerner by birth, education and character, endowed with all the indomitable spirit and enterprise of the race. He has spent his life since childhood in Nevada, and his record as a business man, in journalism, as a public official and in the halls of legislation is highly creditable both to himself and the state and county. He is genial and whole-souled, with the happy faculty of winning friends, and his popularity is shown by the fact that he has again and again held office in a community whose political complexion is the opposite of his own. Furthermore, he is a self-made man, and has been winning his own way since he was a boy of thirteen.

Mr. Freudenthal was born in North San Juan, California, February 28, 1862, a son of Henry and Louisa Freudenthal, the former a baker by trade, who was a pioneer to Nevada of 1864, and who died in Pioche, October 1, 1891. Mr. Freudenthal was taken to Virginia City in 1864, two years later the family moved to Meadow Lake, in 1868 moved to Reno, and in the latter part of the same year to White Pine county, and thence in 1871 to Pioche, Lincoln county. He attended the public schools of these various places until he was thirteen years old, and then began assisting his father in the bakery and restaurant. In 1881 he went to Silver Reef, Utah, and worked with an aunt in the same line of business for a time. After that for a year he was leveler on the construction work of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, and in 1883 returned to Pioche, which he has since made the scene of his most noteworthy endeavors. He went into the *Record* office and learned the art of printing, and has ever since been more or less connected with printing and newspaper work. He was manager of the Lincoln County





H. C. Freudenthal



*Record* from June, 1900, to September, 1903, when he resigned to take up other interests. He is now right-of-way agent for the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad in Nevada, having occupied this position since 1901.

Mr. Freudenthal is a Republican in politics. In 1890 he was elected county assessor of Lincoln county, and held the office for ten years, resigning in 1900, with two more years to fill, because of his election as state senator in that year. For four years he also held the office of sheriff, that office being combined with that of assessor. He affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is a charter member of Pioche Lodge, and is a member of De Lamar Lodge, K. P. He has been appointed by the Nevada commission to take charge of the Nevada mineral exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. December 31, 1896, Mr. Freudenthal was married to Mrs. Annie E. Jolly, a daughter of Harry Harville, a prominent man of Sacramento, California, and for a number of years assessor of Elko county, Nevada.

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CHARLES E. MAYER, who has been a resident of the state of Nevada for thirty years, and during the latter half of that period has been the popular proprietor of the Depot Hotel at Elko, belongs to a family whose members have been noted in various communities and states of the Union. The family is German and English in descent, and was founded in this country by grandfather Henry Frederick Mayer, who was born in Hamburg, Germany, and settled in Maryland, near Annapolis. Little is known of his career except that he stood high in the Masonic order, and one of his books on Masonry, which was published in 1802, is now in the possession of Charles Mayer.

His son, Henry Frederick Mayer, Jr., was born at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1817. He married Miss Fanny Bradshaw, a native of England, and in 1837 they removed to St. Louis, Missouri. He was one of Missouri's representatives to Washington, and he made the entire journey on horseback. His life occupation was merchandising, and he was successful in business as well as in public and social life. He and his wife removed to Sheridan, Oregon, in 1876, and he died there in 1889, at the age of seventy-two. He was known by all as a man of honor and integrity, and his upright and worthy life made him a conspicuous character in every community where he lived. His wife died in 1897, and they are both interred at Sheridan, Yamhill county, Oregon. They had four children, and two are living. Laramie was born at Fort Laramie at the time of the Indian massacre in 1856, and is now a merchant in the Klondike.

Charles E. Mayer, the other living son, was born in the state of Illinois, January 29, 1849. He was educated in Washington College, Virginia, being a student there while the great Confederate General Robert E. Lee was president. Shortly afterward he was married, and after residing in Bunker Hill, Illinois, for three years, came to Nevada in 1873. He was post trader at Fort Hallack for fifteen years, and then settled in Elko and took up the hotel business. The Depot Hotel is a first-class house, and is a very popular

resort for the traveling public who visit Elko. His wide and favorable acquaintance with people all over the state has brought him a large patronage and he has been very successful.

Mr. Mayer was married in 1868, at Northville, Virginia, to Miss Maria B. Crocket, and they have been the parents of eight children; Fannie, now the wife of D. J. Bangs, resides in Butte, Montana; Erskine is telegraph operator at Elko; W. R. is a merchant at Deeth; Bessie is the wife of J. Taber, a druggist of Elko; Charles G. is a civil engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad; Harry is a graduate of the Elko high school, and is now assisting his father; Halleck is also assisting his father; Stewart is a printer of Elko. He is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having held the office of treasurer in the former and financier in the latter.

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WILLIAM WRIGHT, now deceased, was a native of Ireland, born in the county of Wexford on the 25th of March, 1837. He came direct from the Emerald Isle to Nevada in 1864, and bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the new world. The journey was made by the Isthmus of Panama to the California coast, and thence he proceeded into the interior of the country until he had reached this state. At first he worked with his brother, John Wright, who had preceded him to America. and, when he had gained a start in a financial way, in 1866 purchased the ranch upon which he afterward resided until called to his final rest. This tract of land comprised two hundred and eighty acres, which at the time when it came into his possession was largely unimproved. With his own hands he planted the fruit and shade trees that now adorn and benefit the farm, and in 1888 he built a nice frame residence. He was largely engaged in raising hay and cattle, and also bred and raised a number of English shire horses. He not only took great interest in the improvement of his own horses, but did much for the improvement of the grade of stock raised throughout this part of the country. The first English shire stallion which he ever owned and brought into Nevada cost him two thousand dollars. Another branch of the business of Mr. Wright was that of dairying, and he owned thirty-five head of graded Durham and Holstein cows. He was an industrious, progressive and honorable agriculturist, and put forth every effort in his power to gain a good position in financial circles, and in all his dealings was strictly straightforward and trustworthy.

On the 22d of February, 1872, Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Warren, who was born in his own native town, and through their childhood days they were schoolmates. After becoming well established in business in Nevada Mr. Wright returned to the Emerald Isle and there wedded the lady of his choice. She then accompanied him to Nevada, and as the years passed their union was blessed with seven children, of whom three are now living, namely: John William, who is operating the home farm for the benefit of his mother; Elizabeth Johnston and William George. Since the death of the husband and father Mrs. Wright and her son have managed the home property. They now have three hundred and

twenty acres of choice productive land, and are meeting with very gratifying success in the various lines of agricultural work to which they direct their attention. Both the mother and son are members of the Methodist church and the family is one of prominence in the community.

In his political views Mr. Wright was an earnest and unfaltering Republican, but always declined to hold office, feeling that it would interfere with his business duties. In his native country before coming to America he had been made a Mason, and in Nevada he affiliated with the Reno Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., exemplifying in his life its beneficent spirit. He died on the 3d of July, 1902, respected by all who knew him. He was ever honorable in all relations, and was a worthy exemplar of the class of citizenship that the Emerald Isle has furnished to the new world. His hope of bettering his financial condition in this country was realized, and he not only won a competence, but also secured a good home and gained many warm friends here.

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THE DAILY EVENING REPORT, published at Virginia City, Nevada, a six-column, four-page paper, the organ of the silver Democrats, was founded in 1888 by Major D. L. Brown and Alfred Chartz. The *Foot Light* was established in 1872 by J. P. Plant, John A. Mahanny & Company, and in 1888 it merged with the *Daily Evening Report*. On March 23, 1891, the following company was incorporated with D. L. Brown, president; Frank S. Cox, treasurer, and John L. Considine, secretary and treasurer, and they form the board of directors.

Major Brown has been a resident of Nevada since 1873, and is a native of St. Louis, Missouri. His education was secured in the public schools of San Francisco, he having located in California in 1849, when but seven years of age, and on his way passed through what was then designated as the territory of Utah, now Nevada. He served in the First California National Guards, and has the honor of having been major of the first regiment of Nevada State Guards. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and now strongly advocates the cause of silver, both personally and in his paper. His strong sentiments in this direction, combined with his thorough comprehension of the vital questions of the day, makes him a very prominent factor in the politics of the state, and a man universally respected and honored.

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CHARLES J. HOOD, M. D., the leading practitioner of medicine and surgery in Elko, Nevada, is one of four brothers who are prominent professional men in the state. His partner in practice is his brother, A. J. Hood. W. H. Hood is a physician in Reno, and Bert L. Hood is an attorney-at-law.

The ancestry of these professional brothers is English and Scotch, and members of the family were early settlers of the New England colonies.

A. J. Hood, the father of Dr. Hood, was born in New York. He moved west to Adrian, Michigan, in 1850, and in 1855 was married to Miss Mary

S. Knight. His occupation was farming. He was a staunch Republican, and a highly respected citizen of the community where he made his home for over fifty years. He died in 1902, at the age of seventy-six, but his wife still survives, at the age of sixty-seven. They were the parents of six children, and it is rather an unusual record that four of these took up the professional life, although reared on a farm, and are all residing in a state far removed from their birthplace.

Dr. C. J. Hood was born in Adrian, Michigan, February 23, 1860, and his higher education was obtained at Adrian College after which, in 1884, he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated with the class of 1887. He gained practical experience by six months' interne work in the hospital at Elizabeth, New Jersey. His first location as a practitioner was in Spokane, Washington, where he remained for six years. During that time he was an active member of Spokane County and Washington State Medical Societies; also a member of the staff at Sacred Heart Hospital. In 1894 he established his office in Elko, where he has built up a large and constantly growing practice, taking foremost rank in his profession in the nine years he has been there. He is the local physician and surgeon of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; also examiner for numerous life insurance companies; a member of the American Medical Association and, during its existence, of the Nevada State Medical Association.

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DAN HUFFAKER is one of the representative farmers of the Truckee Meadows. He was born in Kentucky, first opening his eyes to the light of day in Wayne county, that state, on the 13th of August, 1846. He represents an old Virginia family, of German origin, that was founded in America at an early period in the development of the new world. His father, Thomas Huffaker, was, however, a native of Wayne county, Kentucky, and after arriving at years of maturity was married there to Miss Polly Shearer, also a native of that county. They spent their entire lives there, becoming well known throughout its borders and both attained to an advanced age, the father passing away at the age of seventy-five years, while the mother is still living at the age of eighty-five years. Their home was blessed with seven sons, six of whom are yet living, two being residents of Kentucky, two of California and two of Nevada. F. M. Huffaker, one of the sons, is now living in Virginia City and is one of the prominent members of the bar of this state.

Dan Huffaker was educated in the public schools of his native place and was there reared to manhood. On reaching adult age he started out in life on his own account, and with a young man's desire to see something of the world he went to Iowa, where he remained for twenty-two months, and in 1870 removed to California. He began working upon a farm in Sutter county, and in 1871 he came to Nevada, where he was employed for wages for sixteen years. When his earnest labor had brought to him capital sufficient to enable him to purchase land, he bought his present ranch, becoming its owner in 1888. He and his cousin, Granville Washington Huffaker, se-

cured three hundred and twelve acres of land from the government, and they lived and worked together as brothers, the relationship between them being maintained with mutual pleasure and profit until 1892, when the cousin died. He was an industrious, kind-hearted and honorable man, and won the respect and good will of all who knew him. He left his share of the estate to Mr. Huffaker. They had greatly improved the property and made it of marked value, and upon the ranch Mr. Huffaker is now annually raising about five hundred tons of hay. He has built a fine stone residence on the place, together with large barns and substantial outbuildings for the shelter of hay and stock. The home is surrounded by well kept grounds, and a beautiful lawn extends from the house to the road in front. Everything about the place is attractive, showing the owner to be a man of good taste and of progressive spirit.

In 1876 occurred the marriage of Mr. Huffaker and Miss Lizzie Arnel, a native daughter of Nevada, born in the beautiful Truckee Meadows, on which they now reside. Mr. Huffaker exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, and in matters of citizenship has performed an active and helpful part toward advancing the general welfare. Through his industry and perseverance he has acquired a merited success, and is now one of the leading agriculturists of his community.

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SIMEON M. BOOKER, a well informed, alert and enterprising business man, now dealing in general merchandise in Hawthorne, was born in the far-off state of Maine, his birthplace being the town of Bowdoinham and his natal day the 24th of April, 1832. He is descended from English ancestors who were early settlers of New England. His grandfather, William Booker, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, fighting for the independence of the nation, and William Booker, Jr., the father of Mr. Booker, was a captain in the war of 1812, doing valiant service to defend the rights which the colonial patriots had won. The latter married Miss Rachel Blake, a native of his own state, and to provide for his family followed merchandising. He died at the comparatively early age of forty-two years, and his wife passed away at the age of forty-three years. They were the parents of eight children, but Simeon M. Booker is the only surviving member of the family.

Mr. Booker was but four weeks old at the time of his father's death, and was but eight years of age when he lost his mother. He was sent to school in his native town, where he pursued his studies until fifteen years of age, when he began to cultivate the home farm, and soon afterward he accepted a clerkship in a store, being thus engaged until 1856, when, attracted by the business opportunities of the west, so recently opened to the civilization of other sections of the country, he made his way to California, by the isthmus route. He was in the terrible accident of that year in which two hundred and fifty emigrants lost their lives. Mr. Booker, however escaped, and, proceeding to the mining regions of California, he engaged in searching for the precious metal at Oroville and Cherokee Flat.

For seven years he engaged in mining, but did not find his efforts in that direction profitable.

The month of May, 1863, witnessed the arrival of Mr. Booker in Nevada. He went to Aurora, and for thirteen years was engaged in freighting, hauling goods from Reno to Carson, Aurora, Bodie and other parts of the state. He often slept out of doors, and he never carried a weapon, his fearlessness seeming to shield him from all danger. He met with fair success in that business and later engaged in mining at Bodie. He was the discoverer of the Booker mine and also the Spaulding mine and had a third interest in each. Selling out he made considerable money in this way. He next turned his attention to merchandising in Aurora, where he continued until 1884, when he disposed of his store there and removed to San Francisco, where he conducted a store for five years. Again he sold out, and returning to Nevada settled at Sweetwater. There he was appointed to settle up the Henry Williams estate, and later was the executor of Mrs. Williams' will. He remained there for five years and on the expiration of that period he purchased a store at Sodaville. In 1900 he sold this and bought his present store in Hawthorne. Here he is dealing in dry-goods, groceries, hats, caps, shoes and notions. Already he has built up a good business, which is constantly growing, his reliable business methods having gained for him the confidence of the public and, therefore, its patronage.

Mr. Booker was married in 1853 to Miss Mary C. Cobb, also a native of Bowdoinham, Maine, and their union was blessed with three children, but two have passed away. The son, John G. Booker, is married and has a family. He is a civil engineer. Mrs. Booker died in Aurora in 1868, and Mr. Booker was married in San Francisco to Mrs. Catherine E. Dulin, who by her former marriage had a daughter, Dora, now the wife of J. C. Benton, of San Francisco. Mrs. Catherine Booker passed away February 18, 1902.

Mr. Booker is a veteran member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been a life-long Republican. In 1872 he was elected and served as county assessor of Esmeralda county, and has always taken an active part in the conventions of his party and done everything to further its success. He has always exerted a strong influence in behalf of the selection of good men for office. Viewed from a financial standpoint his life record has also been creditable and gratifying, and now in addition to the store he is associated with his son in the ownership of valuable mining and water rights at Tonopah.

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HON. EDWARD PIAT HARDESTY, a retired stockman of Wells, Elko county, has been a resident of the state of Nevada for over thirty years, but has been identified with western life since pioneer times. He passed his younger days in the Mississippi valley, and got his first taste of the west during the Mexican war, after which he followed various occupations in the different territories in the Rocky mountain region until he began stock-raising. He has been one of the successful stockmen of the western prairies, whose operations are conducted on a magnificent





*E. P. Hardesty*



scale, and, where a few hundred acres are employed for the business in the east, thousands are grazed over by the stock of the westerner. Mr. Hardesty has had the ups and downs of the business, but now enjoys a prosperous retirement, with many friends to gladden his later years and with a happy home and a good record of public and private achievement.

Mr. Hardesty's ancestry is Scotch-Irish, and his grandfather, Wallace Hardesty, born in the north of Ireland, came to America before the Revolution, and participated in that struggle for independence. His son, Jacob Hardesty, fought in the war of 1812, so that three successive generations of the family have been represented in the three most important foreign conflicts of the nation.

Edward P. Hardesty was born in Newport, Kentucky, in September, 1824, and was educated in Boone county of that state. In youth he moved to Illinois, and thence to Colorado, and was in Denver when only a few houses composed that now large city. From there he went to Montana, and was engaged in freighting from Salt Lake City to different points in Montana during the sixties. He came to Nevada in the fall of 1872 and bought a large herd of cattle. For a number of years he was engaged in this business, and was one of the cattle kings of the state. He had large herds in White Pine and Elko counties, and also in Idaho. He lost heavily during the hard winters, but always managed to come out ahead. He had good grades of Polled Angus, Herefords, Durham and Devonshire cattle, and his high-class breeding not only improved his own stock but did much in the same line for the cattle of the entire state.

Mr. Hardesty has been a life-long Democrat, and favored the cause of silver when that was an issue. He served in the state assembly and in the senate, being elected in 1884 and 1886, and was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions held in Chicago in 1884 and 1896. He has attended most of the state conventions, and has taken an active interest in promoting the success of his party.

Mr. Hardesty was married January 6, 1880, to Mrs. Adeline Smith, a native of Chicago and a daughter of Edward Owen Haymond. One son was born to Mrs. Hardesty by her former marriage, and he is now in Idaho. Mrs. Hardesty is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is president of the ladies' aid society. Their union has been a very happy one, and they have many friends who delight to visit their hospitable home in Wells. The governor of the state, the former governors and many of the state officials are guests of this abode of hospitality, and many others delight in the refinement, good sense and solid comfort of this home. Mr. Hardesty is a kind and generous character, although he is sometimes brusque and reserved, and his long and useful life gives him a place of esteem and high regard in the community and state. He has disposed of his ranches, and is now content to pass his remaining years in the joys and peace of a happy home.

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WILL U. MACKEY, deputy state printer of Nevada and mayor of Carson City, came to the Comstock in 1866. He is a native of Hannibal, Missouri, where he was born in 1861, and comes of Scotch ancestry, al-

though several generations of the family have lived in the United States. On the paternal side they are related to the noted Sam Houston of Texas, and on the maternal side to the famous Stowe family. Uriah Mackey, the father of Mr. Mackey, was a prominent man in Missouri, but died when the latter was only ten months old. At the time of his death he was city marshal of Hannibal, Missouri. He married Miss Martha Thompson, of Illinois, and a daughter of John Thompson, of the same state. After the death of her husband Mrs. Mackey came to Nevada, bringing her son, Will, then five years of age, and she now resides in Carson City, being sixty-nine years of age.

Mr. Mackey was reared and educated in the public schools of Virginia City, also attending the business college of E. C. Atkinson in Sacramento, California. He learned the trade of printer in the offices of the *Virginia Chronicle* and the old *Gold Hill News*, also working as foreman of the *Austin Reveille* and the *Nevada Tribune*, and for a short time, in 1883, was foreman of the *Commercial Advertiser* in Honolulu. For the past twenty years he has worked intermittently in the state printing office, and continuously for the past nine years. He is a thorough printer, understanding every detail of the business, and his office is a model. From boyhood he has been a Democrat, and as the present mayor of Carson City he is proving himself a good business man and upright statesman, and is giving the people a clean, honorable administration. He received President Roosevelt on the occasion of the presidential visit to Carson City in May, 1903.

In 1894 Mr. Mackey was married to Miss Eva L. Chapman, a native of California, and one daughter, Dorothy, has been born of this union. Fraternally Mr. Mackey is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star and of the Rathbone Sisters. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Typographical Union. Mr. Mackey is admitted to be one of the state's best known and most highly respected citizens, and one whose future looks very bright, to judge by the past.

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GEORGE SUMNER GREEN, who is district attorney and ex-officio assessor of Esmeralda county, Nevada, is one of the native sons of this state, his birth having occurred at Sweetwater on the 9th of March, 1874. He is a representative of an old American family, and his great-grandfather and one of his great-granduncles fought with General Ethan Allen in the Revolutionary war, aiding valiantly in the struggle for independence.

Amos Green, his grandfather, was born in Berlin, New Hampshire, and made the voyage around Cape Horn to California in 1849. There he engaged in mining with such success that in 1851 he returned to his home in the east and brought his family to California the following year. George A. Green, the father of Mr. Green, was one of the party. They settled at Oroville, and there the grandfather continued his mining operations. The other son of the household was Everett A. Green, now a resident of Tona-

pah. In his later life the grandfather resided with his son, George A., at Sweetwater, and there died in 1900 at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was one of California's brave pioneers, widely and favorably known, and he took an active part in the early development of the state.

George A. Green is now the owner of the Nine Mile Ranch at Fletcher, Nevada, where he has been located for a number of years. He is a prominent stock-raiser and miner, owning several good mining properties and his meadows have been covered with tailings from the mines. To this he strongly objected at the time they were placed there, but he is now putting these tailings through a cyanide process and is getting gold from them in paying quantities. George A. Green was born in New Hampshire in 1831, and had attained his majority when he arrived in California. He is self-educated and a man of natural talents who keeps thoroughly well informed on all questions of the day. Throughout the years of his residence in Nevada he has been the prominent factor in the affairs of his county and state and ever loyal in his support of what he has believed to be for the best interests of the commonwealth. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the early history of Esmeralda county he served as one of the county commissioners. He now owns twelve hundred and forty acres of agricultural land and twenty-five hundred acres of natural grazing land, and upon the latter he has a large herd of cattle. He married Miss Sarah White of Fulton, Missouri, who crossed the plains in the year of the Mountain Meadow massacre. In the paternal line she comes of German ancestry, although the family was established in America at an early day. In religious faith Mrs. Green is a Methodist and has lived a consistent Christian life. By her marriage she has become the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom are yet living and are respected residents of Nevada.

George Sumner Green, the third child, was educated in the public schools of this state and also spent two years as a student in Stanford University of California. Thus with a good literary knowledge to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning, he took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of the Hon. C. A. Reynolds, then in the Crocker building in San Francisco, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state of California on the 27th of April, 1896. He then returned to his home in Nevada, opened a law office, and in the same year was elected district attorney of Esmeralda county. To this position he has been continually chosen at each succeeding election so that he is now serving for his fourth term. In addition to the duties of this office he engages in the general practice of law and has been most fortunate in his trial of cases. At the time when he was first elected to the office he received a majority of sixty, at the next election had a majority of sixty-four, at the third of sixty-six and at the fourth of fifty-seven, being elected over two candidates who were men of marked ability, all of which goes to show how popular is this native son of Nevada with his fellow citizens.

Mr. Green was married on the 10th of June, 1903, to Miss E. Nevada

Marks, a native daughter of Virginia City. She is a graduate of the Nevada State University, and for three years prior to her marriage was the principal of the Hawthorne schools, her capability in that direction ranking her with the best educators of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Green now have a nice home in Hawthorne and enjoy the warm regard of many friends, occupying a leading position in social circles, where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society.

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ALVIN MILO LAMB, who is widely and favorably known as a leading farmer of Truckee Meadows and as a pioneer of Nevada, has witnessed the progress and transformation of the state since 1859. When on his way to California he crossed Nevada, to which he returned as a permanent resident in 1863. He is one of the native sons of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in New York on the 14th of September, 1833. The Lamb family is of Scotch-Irish lineage and was founded in America by the paternal grandfather of Mr. Lamb, who emigrated from Ireland, his native country, to New York. He became one of the early settlers of that state, and it was in New York that Hannibal Lamb, the father of A. M. Lamb, was born in 1808. When the years had passed and brought him to adult age he was united in marriage to Miss Malinda Inches, a native of Scotland, born in 1815. In 1842 this worthy couple removed to Wisconsin, settling upon a tract of land which was then wild and uncultivated. With characteristic energy he began its development and improvement, and spent his remaining days upon the excellent farm which he there made from the once raw prairie. He lived to be seventy-six years of age, while his wife departed this life on the 10th of December, 1863, at the age of forty-eight years. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom nine are living.

Alvin M. Lamb, the only member of the family in Nevada, was reared under the parental roof upon the old homestead farm in Wisconsin, and there attended school in a little log building, pursuing his studies for about three months in the winter seasons. At the time of early spring planting he took his place in the fields to assist in sowing the seed that would later bring forth good harvests. Much of the knowledge that he has obtained has been secured in the dear school of experience. When twenty-six years of age he started across the plains for California. Five young men of the neighborhood had decided to make the trip, but all remained at home when the time for starting came, so Mr. Lamb joined another company and continued to carry out his resolution to secure a fortune on the Pacific coast. He left Wisconsin on the 4th of April, 1859, and arrived in Placerville on the 14th of September following. He then tried his luck at placer mining, but that work did not agree with him and also did not yield to him the profit that he had anticipated, so he began driving a logging team, for which he was paid one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

He continued to reside at Placerville until April, 1863, when he went to Virginia City, Nevada. He then worked for sixteen days in the Savage mine, at the end of which time he rang the bell, which was the signal to hoist him out of the mine. He found the occupation uncongenial, and

wisely sought a work that would prove more pleasant. For twenty days thereafter he engaged in sawing timber, and then again drove a logging team in the mountains for the same salary, one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month. For five seasons he was employed by T. K. Hymers, and at the end of that time purchased a team of his own, giving two hundred and fifty dollars a yoke for six yoke of cattle. With them he hauled lumber from the mills to Virginia City. In 1869 he had ten yoke of oxen, and with these he hauled the locomotive from Reno to Virginia when the work of railroad construction was to begin there. This locomotive weighed sixty tons, and was the first engine on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad. Although more than a third of a century has since passed, that engine is still in service on the road. It required four days for Mr. Lamb to move it, and he was paid two hundred and eighty dollars for his work. In 1871 Mr. Lamb purchased his present property of two hundred and eighty acres, for which he paid twenty-five hundred dollars, and through his earnest labor and careful management he has developed a nice attractive farm, on which he has erected a comfortable home. In 1877, in connection with others, he engaged in the building of a steamboat ditch, and after they had invested eighty thousand dollars in the work they lost the ditch, Mr. Lamb's loss amounting to thirteen thousand dollars. He felt his loss greatly, for his money had been accumulated through many years of hard labor, and it required many more years of earnest work to meet the indebtedness incurred through this loss.

In 1868 Mr. Lamb was married in Reno to Miss Almira Howard, and their married life was a happy one until 1886, when the wife was called to her final rest. The following year he wedded Mrs. Cornalia Crook, a native of Wisconsin, who by her former marriage had two children, Fred and Minnie Crook. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb now have two children, Pearl and Clara. The family is well known in this portion of Nevada. The hospitality of their home is greatly enjoyed by many friends. In politics he has been a life-long Republican, but has never sought or desired office. He has, however, served as road commissioner for the past twenty-five years, and the good roads of his vicinity are an evidence of the work he has accomplished in this way. He has always made it the rule of life to live honorably and peaceably with his fellow men, and to so exercise his native talents that they would render to him a comfortable living and utilize his time to the best advantage, and he has thus become one of the substantial agriculturists of Nevada.

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MRS. MARGARET THORPE, who for a number of years has had the reputation of being one of the most careful managers and business women in Elko county, has the additional credit of being the first white woman to take up her home in Elko. She came here when the railroad was being built through, and, when the death of her first husband left her to care for a large property in the county, she at once undertook the responsibility, and how well she has succeeded almost anyone in the county could tell. She has by no means been without her share of burdens and

care, and she has shown her great nobility and strength of character by the manner in which she has met every embarrassment and difficulty and has won the esteem and respect of every citizen of Elko.

Mrs. Thorpe's maiden name was Margaret Randel, a daughter of John Randel, a native of Ireland. She was happily married to William Shaw, a native of England, and who was a contractor on the Southern Pacific Railroad when it was built through Nevada. Mrs. Shaw was with him at the time, and she has resided in Elko county ever since. Mr. Shaw was a reliable and successful business man, as well as a kind-hearted husband and father. He died in 1870 of pneumonia, leaving a good property in Elko county. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, as follows: Edward, George and Katie, the last named now the wife of J. B. Hall, of Mountain City, Elko county, while the two sons are in New Zealand.

In 1872 Mrs. Shaw married Mr. John Thorpe, who is now deceased. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1831, and came to Nevada in 1869. He had been a seafaring man, and had sailed around the world and visited nearly every known clime. They settled on her property in Elko county and were engaged in stock-raising for some years at Lamoille. Mr. Thorpe unfortunately became a hard drinker, and finally Mrs. Thorpe was obliged to separate from him. She has throughout had the principal management of her property, and made a success at stock-raising. She has recently sold her ranch and retired from farming, residing at present in her pleasant home in Elko. She is a member of the Episcopal church, and entirely deserving of the esteem of her many friends.

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JAMES CLARK, is numbered among the old and representative pioneers of the "Silver" state, and for many years has made his home in Elko. He arrived in this commonwealth in September, 1862, but is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurring in Greenville on the 17th of October, 1826, and he is of English ancestry. His grandfather, William M. Clark, was born in the east, and his father, Robert Clark, claimed New York as the place of his nativity. Robert Clark married Miss Sally Reed, a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and her family originally came from Ireland. Robert and Sally Clark continued to make their home in Pennsylvania until death, the latter departing this life in 1844, when forty years of age, while the former survived until 1884, dying in his eighty-third year. They were farming people, and were members of the United Presbyterian church. Nine children were born to this worthy old couple, four of whom are still living, but the subject of this sketch is the only representative of the family in Nevada.

James Clark is indebted to the public school system of Pennsylvania for the educational advantages which he was permitted to enjoy in his youth, and when twenty-four years of age, in 1850, he made the long and at that time dangerous journey to California by the isthmus route. After his arrival he mined for one day in Ione valley, Amador county, but this one day in the water proved a sufficient mining experience for the youth, and he then turned his attention to farming, renting land and following that occupation for





*James Clark*



eleven years. He then made his way to Nevada, settling at what afterward became Clark's Station, below Reno, this having taken its name from him. There Mr. Clark acquired six hundred and fifty acres of land, on which he raised hay and potatoes for the Virginia City market, hauling his products to that city, and in this venture he met with success. He, however, invested his money in mining stock, from which he never realized any returns. For eleven years he made his home on his ranch at Clark's Station, and then visited his old home and relatives in the east and in California, returning thence to Nevada. On his return to Nevada he located in Elko, here purchasing a half interest in the Depot Hotel, a year later purchasing the remaining half, and he remained the proprietor of that hotel for about nineteen years. In 1884 he took in as a partner Mr. Henderson Green, and this partnership continued until 1893, at which time he became the proprietor of the Humboldt House. For the following five years Mr. Clark was the proprietor of the Humboldt House, on the expiration of which period he embarked in the meat business in Elko, thus continuing for three years. Since that time he has conducted the Commercial Hotel in this city, covering a period of two years, and under his management this has become the leading hotel in this section of the state.

In 1874 Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Mrs. Fowler, and this union was blessed with one daughter, Hattie A., who is now serving as her father's housekeeper. Mr. Clark gives his political support to Republican principles, and as the representative of that party was elected to the office of treasurer of Elko county, serving therein for a period of two terms, of four years each, and for four years he was also a county commissioner. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Masonic order, having been made a Master Mason in Reno Lodge in 1875, and for twelve years served as treasurer of Elko Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M., being now one of its stewards. He is also a Royal Arch and commandery Mason, receiving the degrees in both these bodies in Eureka.

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JOHN WRIGHT, who is engaged in general farming on the Truckee Meadows, was born in Wexford county, Ireland, on the 9th of June, 1835. He was a young man of twenty-four years when he came to the western portion of the United States, and since 1860 he has resided in Nevada. His parents were John and Margaret (Warren) Wright, both of whom were natives of Ireland, where they continued to reside throughout their entire lives, both passing away when about sixty-nine years of age. They were members of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and were people of excellent character and of the highest respectability. In their family were three sons and two daughters, and three of the number are yet living.

Mr. Wright was reared and educated on the Emerald Isle, and when a young man resolved to test the truth of the reports which he had heard concerning the advantages afforded in the United States to men of energy and enterprise. In 1852, therefore, he crossed the Atlantic and located in Missouri, where he engaged in clerking in a grocery store for a number of years. In 1858 he removed to Iowa, and after a year spent there de-

cided to try his fortune in the Golden West. Accordingly he started for California by way of the water route and arrived in San Francisco in December, 1859. He had at that time a cash capital of about three hundred dollars. Here he obtained employment with a ditch company in Amador county, and for his services was paid three dollars per day and his board. For his first work in Missouri he received only one hundred dollars per year and his board and lodging, so that the wages he earned in California were very satisfactory. In 1860 the discovery of gold near Virginia City, Nevada, caused great excitement, and people from all districts of the country flocked to the new Eldorado. The place became a town of tents and the people were all anxious to win fortunes by discovering rich gold claims there. In California Mr. Wright purchased a burro and a pony, using the former for packing and the other for riding, and thus he made his way through Placerville and Hope valley to Virginia City, but when he arrived at his destination he found that already there were more workmen there than were needed. Therefore he continued his journey for a distance beyond Virginia City and secured a squatter's claim—the farm upon which he has since resided. The country had not then been surveyed, and the district was largely covered with sage brush, but with characteristic energy Mr. Wright began the development of a farm in the valley, being one of the pioneers in the inauguration of this work in this locality. He built a log cabin, and a few years later erected his present attractive residence. He found a good market for his hay in Virginia City, receiving ninety dollars per ton, and freighting cost twenty-five dollars per ton, while cutting and baling amounted to seven or eight dollars more. Later, however, he had as low as thirty dollars per ton paid for his hay. He still engages in raising this crop, and for the past twenty-five years he has fed all his hay to his own stock on the range, keeping from one hundred to one hundred and twenty head of cattle. He has thus utilized all the hay raised, and as a stock-raiser he has enjoyed a profitable business.

In 1864 Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Emily Webster, who was born in Scotland and went with her parents to Iowa, in which state Mr. and Mrs. Wright became acquainted. Their union was blessed with four sons and four daughters, of whom all are yet living, namely: Margaret, the wife of James H. Good, a resident of Reno; Sierra Nevada, now the wife of Thomas Saddler and a resident of Iowa; Amelia, who is acting as her father's housekeeper; Frances, a teacher in Reno; William Walter, who resides in Virginia City; James W., an engineer; John W., who is at home with his father; and Roy, a resident of Reno. The wife and mother departed this life in 1900. She had been most devoted to the welfare of her family, and her loss was deeply felt in the household and by many friends outside of the family circle.

Mr. Wright has been a stanch Republican since becoming an American citizen, but has always declined to hold office. For many years he has been a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in 1858 in Alexander Lodge, No. 29, F. & A. M. He now affiliates with Reno Lodge No. 13, of Reno, and is most loyal to the teachings of the craft. In Missouri he served as secretary of his lodge until he resigned

the office, at the time of his removal from that state. After coming to Nevada he affiliated with Washoe Lodge until it gave up its charter. In this land where opportunity is not hampered by caste or class, Mr. Wright has steadily advanced and now occupies a desirable position upon the plane of affluence. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to become an American citizen, and no native son of this land is more loyal to the stars and stripes.

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THE NEVADA STATE HERALD, one of the oldest and most successful newspapers of Nevada, was set upon its journalistic feet in 1896 by the Herald Publishing Company, which continued its publication for several years. Then George R. Vardey conducted it until July 1, 1901, when the plant became the property of Mr. Phil S. Triplett, who has since been its editor and publisher.

The *Herald* is an eight-page, five-column journal, published every Friday afternoon at Wells, Nevada, and is the official organ of Elko county. It is well managed, and has a circulation much above the average of papers in towns of like population. It is second in circulation only to the papers of Reno, and enjoys a larger patronage, as regards advertising and job work, than any paper in eastern Nevada. For the skillful execution of work in the latter department the plant is especially well fitted.

Mr. Triplett, the genial and enterprising editor of the *Herald*, was born in Austin, Nevada, in 1868, a son of J. F. Triplett, of Elko, one of the state's earliest pioneers. He was educated in the public schools and in the Nevada State University, and got his liking and his knowledge of the printer's trade at Elko. He worked for S. S. Sears on the Elko *Independent*, and continued with the paper for fourteen years, being promoted to general foreman of the establishment.

He has been a life-long Democrat, and makes his paper a power for that party in local elections. Mr. Triplett was married on November 20, 1902, to Miss Frances Moore, who was born in Eureka, Nevada. Mrs. Triplett is also an expert in the printer's art, and is as good if not a better compositor than her husband. The son who has blessed their union has been named Charles Joseph after his two grandfathers. He is the first native son of a native son and daughter engaged in newspaper business in the state. Mr. Triplett is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is highly esteemed in social and business circles in Wells.

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CHARLES E. BRAY, one of the honored early settlers of Carson City, arrived here in October, 1862. He is a native of Maryland, where he was born in 1835, coming of Scotch, English and French ancestry. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Hawkins) Bray. He was only ten years of age when he lost his mother, and when he was fourteen years old his father died. As there were eight children in the family and five of them younger than himself, he was obliged to take care of them. For three years during the winter months he attended school in the log shanty, while

in summer he worked upon the farm. The work of the first year netted him one hundred dollars and by the time he was eighteen years old, in addition to caring for others, he had managed to save two hundred dollars. Later he became a huckster in the Baltimore market, buying and selling fruits and vegetables, but after three years, in 1857, he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, and purchased a farm on which he resided until 1862.

He then crossed the plains to Carson City, whence he made his way to Sacramento. After working upon a farm there, he returned to Carson City and worked first in a livery stable, but soon became engaged in gardening, and raised vegetables for the miners and sold them in Virginia City, and was very successful. In 1868 he went to White Pine, and for two years was engaged in freighting between Francis, Washoe county, and Hamilton, White Pine county. Still later he was in the employ of Trydel and Yerington in the mountains, getting wood and lumber, and he also worked on the construction of the capitol building. In 1871 he engaged in the transfer and baggage business, hauling freight and doing a general transfer business, in which he has been successfully engaged for thirty-two years, the enterprise showing a steady and healthy increase. Like a number of the business men of Carson City, he has prospected for gold, and owns several paying claims within fifty miles of the city, out of each of which he has taken considerable gold.

Since casting his first vote, he has been a Republican, and has served as trustee of the city for six years and is one of the county commissioners, and has always taken an active part in both city and county affairs, being at all times a conscientious and efficient public official.

In Iowa, in 1861, Mr. Bray was married to Miss Nancy Highler, a native of Ohio, born near Cincinnati. Two daughters have been born of this union, namely: Olive, now Mrs. C. H. Adams, of San Francisco; and Mary, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Bray have a pleasant home, where their many friends are made welcome. In religious connections they are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Bray is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is very popular in that organization.

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HON. W. J. HENLEY, who resides in Hawthorne, Esmeralda county, has been prominent in public affairs here, serving formerly as a member of the state legislature and also as county clerk. He is now engaged in the practice of law. He has thoroughly informed himself concerning the principles of jurisprudence, which he applies with accuracy to the points in litigation, so that his work at the bar has been attended with excellent success. He is one of Pennsylvania's native sons, his birth having occurred in the Keystone state on the 8th of November, 1861. He went with his mother and her children to California in 1866 by way of the isthmus route, his father having previously died in St. Louis, Missouri. The widow and her children settled in Reno, Nevada, in 1877, and there Mr. Henley secured a clerkship in a dry-goods store, at first receiving forty dollars per month, but later was paid a salary of seventy-five dollars per month, having demonstrated his ability in business circles.

In 1886 Mr. Henley arrived in Esmeralda county, where he worked at whatever he could get to do until elected to the position of county clerk in the year 1887. In 1899 he was elected to the state legislature. While serving as county clerk he read law and was admitted to the bar, and since that time he has received his full share of the law practice in this portion of the state. He presents his cases with great fairness and precision and presents his arguments so as to make a strong impression on court or jury. His deductions follow in logical sequence, and he is a cogent, forceful reasoner.

In 1887 occurred the marriage of Mr. Henley and Miss Katie Rosenthal, a native of California, born in Mariposa county and a daughter of Davis Rosenthal, who was one of the prominent early settlers of Hawthorne. Six children have been born of this union: Esther, Benjamin, Lloyd, Willie, Dave and Carabella. The family have a good home in Hawthorne, which is a center of a cultured society circle, its hospitality being enjoyed by the leading people of the community. Mr. Henley is a Democrat in his political views and has made an excellent record as a public official. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, in which he has served as keeper of the records and seals. His analytical mind and close application to his work have gained him a very desirable reputation as a member of the legal profession, and in the practice of law he is now enjoying a distinctively representative clientage.

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JAMES BURKE, who is one of the leading agriculturists of the Truckee Meadows and is a pioneer of both California and Nevada, was born on the 12th of July, 1834, on the boundary line between Canada and Vermont. His parents were Richard and Mary (Collins) Burke, both of whom were natives of county Tyrone, Ireland, whence they emigrated to the new world in 1830. After four years spent in New England, they made their way to Illinois, becoming pioneer settlers of the Fox river valley, where Mr. Burke resided up to the time of his death. He passed away in 1875 in the seventieth year of his age. He was an honest, industrious farmer and developed a good property, providing a comfortable living for his family. His wife survived him for only two years, passing away in 1877. They were the parents of ten sons and three daughters, of whom five are living, two being residents of Nevada. Hon. William Burke, a brother of James Burke, is now a prominent member of the dental profession, living at White Pine, and was at one time the candidate for lieutenant governor of the state.

James Burke was educated in the public schools of Illinois, and was there reared to manhood upon his father's farm, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. In company with his brother William he left home in 1849 and went to California, for in the previous year gold had been discovered in that state. The brothers made their way westward by the way of the Isthmus of Panama and proceeded at once to Hangtown. They engaged in mining at Coloma and at Kelsey, and they took out considerable gold, much of which they

sent home to their parents. William Burke became a partner of James W. Marshall and continued to be on intimate terms with him throughout the remainder of his life, and when Mr. James Burke was married he and his bride visited Mr. Marshall, who gave to Mrs. Burke as a wedding present the third nugget of gold that he took from the tail-race of the mill at eight o'clock in the morning of the historic 19th of January, 1848—a day which has largely revolutionized the history of commerce in this country. It was the beginning of the development of the gold industries of the great west, causing many thousands of people to remove to this section of the country, here to become builders of the states which now form so important a part of the Union. Mrs. Burke still has this nugget and cherishes it greatly, because it was the last piece of gold which Mr. Marshall had saved.

In 1868 James Burke came to Reno. The town had just been platted, and the lot on which he built his store was the first purchased in the town. It was at the corner of Virginia and Second streets, just opposite the present Washoe Bank building. Mr. Burke had conducted a store at Truckee in connection with Robert Bell, and after selling goods there for a year and a half he established a store in Reno, erecting the second brick building in the town, in fact, another building was being constructed at the same time. Upon the completion of his store Mr. Burke stocked it with a good line of general merchandise and continued in that business until 1877. In 1871 his brother, William Burke, had brought J. W. Marshall to Reno, and the latter took the management of the work of moving the wooden building that was on Mr. Burke's land to the back of the lot so that the brick structure could be built in front of it. When the dirt for the new building was being shoveled Mr. Marshall took six pans of it to the run, washed it and got thirty cents of gold. He afterwards went east with William Burke and gave to the latter the last piece he had of the head block of the Coloma Mills. Mr. Burke gave it to the Masons, and it was placed in the corner stone in the Masonic Temple at Reno.

During the connection of James Burke with the business interests of Reno he was regarded as the most progressive and leading merchant of the town. In 1877, however, he sold his business and was elected superintendent of the steamboat canal which was being built from the state line for a distance of thirty-one miles to Steamboat Springs. It was constructed so as to carry water to all the Truckee valley. On the completion of this task Mr. Burke was engaged in prospecting and mining in Storey county in connection with B. F. and L. B. Brooks, cousins of General Benjamin F. Butler. Both of these gentlemen, however, died in the same year, and the mining enterprise was then dropped. Mr. Burke was also the superintendent of the Galena Creek and Washoe Lake canal and later he engaged in farming on his present ranch. He at first owned six hundred acres of land ten miles south of the city of Reno in the edge of the Truckee Meadows. In his farming enterprises he prospered, and as his financial resources increased he added to his ranch until he now owns one thousand acres of very rich land. A large portion of this is seeded to alfalfa hay, and he now raises upon his ranch about fifteen hundred tons. He also has a large water supply for the land, and cattlemen bring their stock to his ranch to



be wintered, and his hay fattens them in excellent manner for the market. Mr. Burke cuts two crops of hay each year, and during the haying season employs twenty men. A very gratifying degree of success has attended his farming operations, and he is one of the leading agriculturists of the state who have proved that wealth can be secured through agricultural pursuits in Nevada. Mr. Burke is now about to erect a splendid farm residence upon his fine tract of land, and he has made other excellent improvements there.

In 1871 occurred the marriage of Mr. Burke and Miss Jeannette Downs, a native of Springfield, Ohio, and a daughter of J. L. Downs and Katherine (Sheaff) Downs of that state. This union has been blessed with two sons and a daughter: James Edward, who resides near his father; Dottie, the widow of Charles Ward and now living with her parents; and William T. Sherman, who is on the ranch with his father. In politics Mr. Burke has always been a stanch Republican, save that he cast his first presidential vote for Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. At the next election, however, he supported Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and has voted for each candidate of the party up to the present time. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A very progressive pioneer of the Pacific coast, he has lived to see its wonderful growth and improvement, his mind bearing the impress of its historic annals and forming a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present with its splendid improvement and advancement. In many ways he has been actively connected with the development of business interests which have proved not only of value to himself but have also greatly enhanced the progress and welfare of the state. His wealth has been worthily won, and he is one of the most highly respected and honored pioneers of Nevada.

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GEORGE S. SMITH, the well known and popular postmaster of Washoe city, who is also engaged in merchandising there, is numbered among the earliest settlers of this state. He came in 1858, when Nevada was still a part of Utah territory, and as the years have passed he has witnessed its wonderful growth and improvement. From a sage brush desert it has been developed and through the efforts of man has yielded its splendid mineral resources, while the productiveness of the soil has been proved through extensive agricultural interests. Here and there have sprung up thriving towns and cities, and Nevada now enjoys all of the advantages and opportunities of the older east along educational, social and moral lines.

Mr. Smith was born in England in 1839, and is a son of George Smith, who was also a native of that country. The latter wedded Miss Caroline Harrison, a native of England, and they became the parents of ten children, with whom they emigrated to America. While crossing the plains they lost their cattle, and one of their daughters died of cholera. On reaching Salt Lake City they established their home there and remained for four years, and thence proceeded on their way to Pleasant valley in Washoe county, Nevada, where the father continued to reside until 1893, when his death occurred. His wife and another of the daughters passed away the

following year, and, of the sons, Joseph Smith died in Virginia City, while James G. Smith resides in Washoe city, being a representative of the mining interests of the state, and L. D. Smith now owns and resides upon the ranch which was formerly the family homestead.

George S. Smith pursued his education in the schools of England and was a lad of fourteen years when he came with the family to America. He was reared in the west, and in early manhood became the owner of a ranch in Pleasant valley, which he still has. This comprises two hundred and eighty acres and has been made a valuable tract of land through the cultivation and labor which Mr. Smith has bestowed upon it. In 1883 he opened a general merchandise store in Washoe city and has since continued in the business, now carrying a large and well selected line of goods. He also has a meat market, and supplies the farmers for miles around with meat, groceries and other commodities. He has the only mercantile establishment of the town, and his annual sales reach a large figure. Mr. Smith also has various mining interests, and his ore assays from twenty to fifty dollars per ton. To some extent he is engaged in stock-raising, having upon his own ranch all of the stock that is required for the market.

In 1862 occurred the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Ellen Cook, a native of Scotland. Three of their children are living, but George C. died in the thirteenth year of his age. Ella M. is now at home with her father and is acting as bookkeeper in her father's store, to whom she is giving valuable assistance. David C. is married and resides upon his father's ranch. Vialo M. is the wife of Frank Sauer, of Washoe valley. Mrs. Smith died in the fall of 1889, and since that time the daughter has acted as her father's housekeeper. He owns a good residence, a large brick store, and has become one of the substantial citizens of the community. He and his family have a wide acquaintance and many friends, and he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while in his political views he is connected with the Democratic party.

JOHN A. LEWIS, M. D., has practiced medicine in Reno longer than any other member of the profession now living in the city, and he maintains a foremost place in the ranks of the medical fraternity in this part of the state, having risen to a position of prominence in this calling in which advancement is only secured through merit, diligence and capability.

Dr. Lewis is a native son of the west, his birth having occurred in Plumas county, California, on the 25th of January, 1857. He was but four years of age when, with his parents, he came to Nevada. His father, John C. Lewis, was born in Lowville, Lewis county, New York, in 1820 and was a representative of one of the old and honored pioneer families there, the county having been named in their honor, as was also the town of Lewiston, which was settled by the family. In 1849, when the news of the discovery of gold in California had reached the east, Mr. John C. Lewis resolved to try his fortune in the mines, and sailed from the city of New York for California, being one hundred and fifteen days upon the voyage. Because of the long trip he did not reach San Francisco until early in the year 1850. He



Geo. A. Lewis



was engaged in placer mining on Nelson creek and other places in the state, and met with both success and reverses, as did most of those who went from the east to seek fortunes among the mining districts of California. In 1861 he removed to Carson City, Nevada, taking with him his wife and three children, and in that city he was engaged in journalistic work in connection with the *Silver Age*. Later he was associated with the newspaper called the *Eastern Slope*, published at Washoe, and afterward was on the *Reno Crescent*. He was continuously engaged in newspaper work until his death, which occurred in 1883, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a strong Union man at the time of the Civil war and a stanch Republican, giving an unfaltering support to the party which was the defender of the government at that time. His wife survived him for ten years and departed this life in 1893, when seventy-one years of age. She was in her maidenhood Miss A. E. Minton, and was a native of New Jersey. By her marriage she became the mother of four children, the surviving members of the family being: Mrs. T. K. Stewart, of Nevada; Dr. H. M. Lewis, a practicing physician and surgeon of New York; and John A. Lewis.

In the schools of Nevada Dr. John A. Lewis was educated, and then, wishing to become a member of the medical profession, he began studying with this end in view, matriculating in the Long Island Medical College, in Brooklyn, New York, from which he was graduated with the class of 1877. He then took up hospital practice, gaining thereby broad practical experience to supplement the theoretical knowledge which he had obtained in college. In October, 1878, he opened his office in Reno and is the oldest physician in the city in years of continuous connection with the profession here. He has a very large patronage and while he engages in general practice he yet makes a specialty of surgery.

Dr. Lewis was married in 1896, the lady of his choice being Miss Ione Gould, a native of Maine. He owns one hundred and eighty acres of land, adjoining Reno on the south, and there he resides in a comfortable home. He manages his farm and finds in it needful change and recreation from the onerous duties of his profession. His political support is given the Republican party, and he takes a very active interest in the educational development of this locality and has served as county superintendent of schools. Deeply interested in his party and its success, he frequently attends its conventions and does all in his power for its growth. He was nominated by the Republicans for elector on the McKinley ticket, but in that year the party did not carry the state. In the line of his profession he is connected with the State Medical Society, and he stands very high as a member of the medical fraternity.

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THE FREE PRESS, which has enjoyed a continuously prosperous existence under one ownership for nearly a quarter of a century—an unusual record for newspapers—and is now one of the leading journals of the city of Elko, Nevada, was first issued in Battle Mountain, Nevada, in 1881, and was removed to Elko in 1883, since which time it has been issued regularly for twenty years. It is twenty-eight by forty-two inches in size, four pages.

and has always been one of the staunch defenders of the doctrines and the progress of the Grand Old Republican party.

Mr. C. H. Sproule, who has always been the owner, editor and publisher of this enterprising western journal, was born in California, August 31, 1853, and received his education in his native state. He learned the printer's trade on the Austin (Nevada) *Reveille*. He came to Austin in 1868, and was first a newsboy, but spent the following winter on Treasure Hill in White Pine county, in charge of F. E. Drake's store. In 1871-72-73 he was employed on the government survey, and for two years held the position of chief transcript clerk of the United States land office at Virginia City, under General E. S. Davis. He worked in the Reno *Journal* office in 1878, and in the following year came to Battle Mountain and leased the *Messenger*, which had been established by Jule C. Forbes. From this time on he has been engaged in journalism.

Mr. Sproule was appointed a member of the board of regents of the Nevada State University in 1880. In 1888 he was elected a member of the state senate from Elko county, and served for two sessions. He represented Nevada on the Republican national committee for four years, and has been a member of the Republican state central committee for the past twenty-five years. In 1885 President Arthur appointed him postmaster of Elko, and he served until the Cleveland administration. In addition to his newspaper business, Mr. Sproule has a notion and stationery store and also a cattle ranch. In 1876 he was married to Miss Ann M. Bartlet, who was born in California. They have one son living, Herbert, a graduate of the Elko high school, and who is now in charge of the ranch of his father, on which they raise both cattle and horses.

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A. G. DAWLEY, at present county clerk and treasurer of Elko county, residing in Elko, is one of the best known of the pioneers of the state of Nevada. He has taken part in all the phases of early life in this part of the country. He met with fair success in mining, but he made his greatest stake in ranching, which he carried on until he retired some twenty years ago, and since then has been foremost in the public life of his county. He has been an inhabitant of the great west since he was fifteen years old, and ever since that time has been hard at work and striving for progress either in his own affairs or in the county.

Mr. Dawley is of Scotch and Dutch ancestry, and is the son of J. H. and Augusta (Donaldson) Dawley, both natives of the state of New York, where they were farmers and people of great integrity and respectability. The former died in 1876, at the age of sixty-three, and the latter in 1858.

Of the six children of these parents, A. G. Dawley is the only one living. He was born in Ontario county, New York, November 15, 1844, and was reared and educated in his native state up to the age of fifteen. In 1859, the year in which his mother died, he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He first clerked in a store in Nevada City, California, and in the spring of 1861 came to Virginia City, Nevada, where he worked in a mill at five dollars a day. In the spring of 1862 he

and four others, known as the "Veatch party," went on a prospecting trip to the Reese River mountains. On August 14, 1862, they discovered and located the Comet mine, formed a mining district and elected J. M. Dawley recorder. They loaded their pack animals with ore from the Comet and J. M. Dawley took it to Virginia City and worked it in the Central mill. It worked over four thousand dollars per ton. They made money for a while but the mine played out after a time. Mr. Dawley and partners built the first house in the Reese River mountains, just four miles south of Austin, and it is still standing. The party were the pioneers of mining in this part of Nevada. They remained there until 1864, and Mr. Dawley then went to Ruby valley, now Elko county, and he and two others, the Myers brothers, took up a farm of six hundred acres, being among the first agricultural settlers in that district. They raised barley, oats and potatoes, ditched and brought water on their land, and made a success of the enterprise. Their first crop of grain was cut by hand with a cradle and threshed by tramping the grain out with horses. Mr. Dawley finally sold his interest to his partners, and took up land on his own account. He raised from fifty to one hundred acres of grain, and there was a good market for all his crops at Austin and stations of the overland stage road. In 1869 the large mining population of White Pine consumed readily all the produce that the surrounding country afforded. He sold barley as high as sixteen dollars a sack, potatoes at twenty dollars a sack, and hay for fifty dollars a ton in the stack. He continued his farming with increasing success, and became the owner of five thousand acres of land in the county. He raised a large number of cattle and horses, and in twenty years from the time he came out to the west as a beginner in life and without capital he had met with great prosperity and was well to do. In 1880 he sold his ranch property, and, retiring to Elko, built a residence, where he intends to pass the remainder of his days.

Mr. Dawley has been a life-long Democrat, and, standing on the basic principles of that party, has been prominent in the public affairs of his adopted state. In 1864 he was deputy assessor of Lander county, which included most of the eastern part of the state, and he took the assessment over a large part of this territory. When Elko county was formed he was appointed deputy sheriff, and was also deputy assessor of the county for three or four years. He was elected county clerk in 1880, and held the office for three successive terms. He was under sheriff for two years, 1889-90, and in 1898 was elected county clerk and treasurer, being returned to the office in 1900 and 1902. In all these capacities he has proved a most capable and public-spirited official, and as he has had no private ends to subserve he has made the welfare of his county and state supreme, with the result that his public career has been without blemish and has placed him in the forefront of the county's citizens. He has remained Democratic during all the changes of party allegiance owing to the silver question and other campaign issues.

Mr. Dawley was married in 1873 to Miss Mary E. Williamson, a native of Ohio, and one daughter was born to them, Mary Gertrude, but she died at the age of fourteen. Mrs. Dawley is a member of the Presby-

terian church, and he gives that denomination his support, but the kernel of his religious belief is to do right to the best of his ability. He has earned the right to be looked upon as one of Nevada's leading citizens, for few of the old pioneers have been more thoroughly identified with the entire life and development of the state, and in so many ways connected with its industrial, commercial and political affairs.

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**RAYCRAFT BROTHERS.** Joseph and James Raycraft are prominent, active and well known business men of Carson City. They are owners of valuable mining interests in the state and are proprietors of the Silver State Livery Stable, of the city. Since early pioneer times they have lived in this locality, and Joseph Raycraft, the senior partner of the firm, is now serving as one of the trustees of the city. In 1863 the family crossed the plains to Nevada, and they have since been residents of the west, identified with its rapid development and permanent improvement.

Joseph Raycraft was born in McHenry county, Illinois, on the 16th of April, 1849, and James was born in Hannibal, Marion county, Missouri, in 1861 being, therefore, but two years of age at the time of the emigration to the west. The journey was made in a four-horse wagon driven by their sister Mary, now Mrs. D. W. Virgin, of Genoa, Nevada.

Their parents were Joseph and Ella (Qumlon) Raycraft, both natives of Ireland, whence they came with their respective parents to the United States in childhood. They were reared and married in McHenry county, Illinois, and at one time Mr. Raycraft was offered a tract of land, bordering the present Lake street of Chicago, in payment of a small bill which he held against a man, but he regarded the land as practically valueless and would not receive it, but to-day it is worth millions of dollars. In the year 1852 he went to California overland, and again went to the mines in 1856, taking out about one hundred thousand dollars, but most of this he afterward lost. He mined on the Feather river and in other "diggings" in California, and the history of those early days in California was very familiar to him from personal experience. In 1863, as before stated, he made his second trip to the west, bringing his family with him to Nevada. This time he came to remain, and he located on a farm near Genoa, where he continued to reside until the 10th of November, 1884, when his death occurred. He was then seventy-four years of age. His brave pioneer wife still survives him and is yet living on the old home farm at the age of seventy-four years, enjoying excellent health for one of her age. Like her husband she has always been a faithful communicant of the Catholic church, and the children still adhere to the faith of their honored parents. To Joseph and Ellen Raycraft were born eight sons, the collective height of whom is forty-nine feet and seven inches. They also had three daughters.

Joseph and James Raycraft were reared upon their father's farm and received a limited public school education, owing to the new condition of the country at that time, but they have gained broad practical knowledge, fitting them for the duties of business life and making them successful men. They have always engaged in dealing in stock, handling horses principally, and



they have raised many fine horses. They now have the best equipped livery stable in the state, a large substantial building filled with horses of high breed, together with a large line of fine carriages. They have made a success of this business in which they have been engaged for thirty-three years, conducting their stable in Carson City for twenty-one years. They own nice homes in Carson City and in addition to this property they have several hundred acres of placer mining land, which is rich in gold and will be very valuable when they get water to it. They have already taken out considerable gold, yielding eighteen dollars and forty cents to the ounce. The brothers are partners in their mining interests as well as in their other business affairs, and have been thus associated since 1884. They have a large stage route in Churchill county. They own altogether sixteen hundred and forty acres of land, having paid twelve thousand dollars for ten acres of what they deemed the richest portion. The leading mine from which they have taken the most gold is called the Buckeye. The mining property lies in the Pine mountain range, and they found there one nugget worth one hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

Joseph Raycraft was married in 1892, the lady of his choice being Miss Nellie Jaqua, a native daughter of Nevada, born in Dayton. They have two sons, Frankie and Georgie. In 1886 James Raycraft was married to Miss Madge T. Morris, whose birth occurred in Empire, Nevada, and they have the following children: James Morris, Hubert Hoyer, Francis Joseph, Margaret and Dorothy.

The brothers are Democrats in their political affiliations and are members of the Catholic church. It was in 1902 that Joseph Raycraft was elected a trustee of the city in which he has so long been an active business man and in which he is now proving a capable official. Both brothers are well known here, and their value to the community in business circles and as public-spirited citizens is widely acknowledged by all.

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STEPHEN PEDROLI. Throughout many ages the sons of Switzerland have commanded respect and admiration because of their love of liberty and their fearless allegiance to what they believe to be right. A worthy son of the land of the Alps now living in Franktown, Washoe county, Nevada, is Stephen Pedrol, a successful farmer who has resided in this state for the past thirty years. He was born in Switzerland on the 20th of July, 1854, and is of Swiss ancestry. He was reared and educated in his native country, and as it was necessary for him to earn his own living he desired to use his time and efforts to the best advantage possible. Thus it was that he resolved to seek a home in America, for he believed that better opportunities were here afforded than in the older countries of Europe.

When nineteen years of age he crossed the briny deep, and worked first in Virginia City upon a milk ranch. There he was paid forty dollars per month at the beginning, but later his wages were increased to fifty dollars per month and board. After two years he began working in the mines, and was paid four dollars per day. Saving his money until he had accumulated a sum sufficient to enable him to purchase land on his own account, he

then came to his present ranch, which to-day comprises six hundred and forty acres of choice land. Here he is engaged in the raising of hay, grain and stock. He does an extensive dairy business, keeping one hundred and forty head of cattle for this purpose. He devotes his time and energies to no other pursuit aside from farming in its various departments, and by his close application to his work, his earnest attention and his well directed efforts is meeting with very gratifying success, having already become one of the substantial farmers of the community. Upon his land he has a nice residence and good outbuildings, and everything about his place is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating his careful supervision and his progressive methods.

On the 6th of February, 1895, Mr. Pedroli was united in marriage to Miss C. Mora, also a native of Switzerland. Their union has been blessed with two sons and two daughters, namely: William, Joseph, Evaline and Thelma. Mr. Pedroli is a Republican in his political views, and keeps well informed on the issues and questions of the day, but has never sought or desired public office. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church. His life proves what can be accomplished in Nevada without engaging in mining. Mr. Pedroli came to America when a young man and with no knowledge of the English language or of the ways and customs of the people in this country, but his native intelligence enabled him to quickly understand the situations and to improve his opportunities, and his industry and enterprise have been the means of making him the owner of a valuable farm in Washoe county.

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J. D. O'SULLIVAN. Not far from the city of Reno, on the eastern side, is the farm of J. D. O'Sullivan, whose careful attention to his property and the excellent improvements which he has there made constitute this one of the most desirable places of the locality. Mr. O'Sullivan came to the territory of Nevada in March, 1863, and is one of the worthy citizens that the Emerald Isle has furnished to the new world. He is a native of county Cork, having been born there on the 1st of February, 1835.

His father, Dennis O'Sullivan, was also born in Ireland and remained a resident of that country until 1865, when he sailed for the United States, spending his remaining days in New York. There he died in 1870 at the age of sixty-five years. His wife in her maidenhood was Miss Margaret Cronin, and she, too, was born on the green isle of Erin. While still living in Ireland, they became the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters. The mother died in her native country, and two of the children who were remaining there came over with their father and the others of the household to America. The surviving members of the family are two daughters and J. D. O'Sullivan. The parents were devoted communicants of the Roman Catholic church, and both died in that faith. One of the sons, Dennis O'Sullivan, came to Nevada in 1871. Later he returned to New York, but again made his way to this state in 1875, and died at the home of his brother, J. D. O'Sullivan, in 1877, when forty-two years of age.

In the public schools of Ireland J. D. O'Sullivan began his education,



*J. A. Sullivan*  
AND GRANDCHILDREN.



and when eighteen years of age crossed the Atlantic in order to enjoy the benefit of the better business opportunities afforded in the new world. On New Year's morning of 1857 he sailed from New York to the Pacific coast, making the voyage by the way of the Isthmus of Panama. Having safely arrived in San Francisco, he thence proceeded to Sacramento, and was first in the employ of Kelley, Mott & Company, which was succeeded by Gilley, Mott & Company. Mr. O'Sullivan worked for both firms, and when the latter established a store in Virginia City, Nevada, in 1863, he went to that place to continue in the employ of the company. Here he saw an opportunity for securing a farm, and on the 19th of March, 1864, he located on his present ranch, comprising two hundred and forty acres. The land had not then been surveyed, and was still in possession of the government. He found it virgin soil covered with sage brush, and when he located thereon people had no idea that the tract was of any value for farming purposes. He at first secured water for irrigation from the English mill, and soon demonstrated that he was in possession of a rich farming property. Later he built the O'Sullivan ditch and secured a large supply of water. Subsequently he sold the O'Sullivan ditch, and he now secures an abundance of water from the Orr ditch and also has water under pressure.

On the 22d of August, 1860, Mr. O'Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Mary Cosruff, also a native of Ireland. She came west with him, and when he secured his ranch they lived at the English mill for some time and boarded the mill hands, conducting a large boarding house in which they entertained sixty men. Mr. O'Sullivan with his own hands erected upon the ranch a little board dwelling twenty-two by sixteen feet, containing two rooms and a kitchen, and in that he resided until 1873, when he built a portion of his present fine brick residence. This he completed in 1881, and it is now the best farm residence in the entire valley. In fact, it would be a creditable home in any city, being attractive in appearance, commodious and tastefully furnished. Upon his place Mr. O'Sullivan has a fine fruit orchard of his own planting, and every shade tree on the place has been set out by him. None of the improvements or equipments of the model farm are lacking, and all were made by him. His home and farm are supplied with electric lights, and the accessories and conveniences of the place constitute this a most desirable residence. He has also built upon his property a brick sheep-dip, where most of the sheep of the country are dipped every year. He raises on his farm six hundred tons of hay annually, and he keeps about forty head of high-grade Durham cattle and fourteen head of horses, which are a cross of the Norman and Cleveland Bays.

In 1870 Mr. O'Sullivan was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 29th of December of that year, leaving her husband and four children to mourn her loss. The children are Dennis, who is on the ranch with his father and is married and has two children: Margaret, who died at the age of thirty years; John, a farmer residing at Pyramid lake; and James, who is married and with his two children makes his home in Reno. In March, 1872, Mr. O'Sullivan was again married, his second union being with Miss Bridget Farley, who was born in county Cavan, Ireland. They are faithful members of the Roman Catholic church, and Mr. O'Sulli-

van is a member of the Hibernian Society. He still has a strong and deep love for the Emerald Isle, which will ever have a warm place in his memory. He has had erected in his front yard a large cross modeled after the one upon which his Savior died, and has imported from Ireland a pretty green plant which he has planted in the cross. While still retaining a commendable love for his native country, he is, however, a loyal American citizen, true to the institutions of his country and with great admiration for its republican form of government. He now has a home of which he can be justly proud, and the three hundred and twenty acres of the rich farming land which is in his possession has all been acquired through his own industrious efforts.

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**M. BADT AND COMPANY.** The firm of M. Badt and Company was established in Elko in 1868 by Badt and Cohn, and a branch of this store was located at Wells in 1871. In 1875 Mr. Badt sold his store in Elko to Russell and Bradley, taking in exchange a large cattle ranch, but after running the ranch for eighteen months sold it back to its original owners. In 1876 he sold his interest in the Elko store, but retained the establishment at Wells, and continued successfully in business there until his death, which occurred in January, 1899.

The town of Wells is in large part the result of the enterprise and public-spirited generosity of Morris Badt. He was the builder of the first brick building there in 1868, and the present large brick store block was erected in 1880. It is twenty-five by one hundred and fifty feet in dimensions, and there are also three large warehouses and three large cellars where they keep their immense stock of wholesale and retail goods. The company receive their goods by the carload lot from St. Louis, Chicago, New York and San Francisco, and they carry every article of general merchandise in demand by the farmers and mining population of the surrounding country. There being no bank in Wells, the company does all the banking for the surrounding country in the eastern part of Elko county. This indicates how thoroughly the institution has become a part of the people, and how much confidence the people feel in the integrity and reliability of its owners. All the White Pine mining trade comes to this store, and its business extends as far north as Idaho and as far east as Utah. Elko county is one of the wealthiest counties of the commonwealth, and the volume of its business which is transacted through the M. Badt and Company is amazing and still increasing.

The founder and long-time owner of this great commercial enterprise was Morris Badt, who was born and educated in Germany. He emigrated to New York in 1847, and at that time did not know a word of English, and in addition to this handicap in life's race was a poor young man. He went from New York to New Orleans, where he clerked in a store for a time, but his ability soon caused his promotion to be manager of one of the largest mercantile concerns of that city. In 1851 he went to San Francisco and opened a clothing store on California and Leidsdoff streets, within two blocks of the headquarters of the vigilantes, and during those early days of California history he saw many an outlaw hanged with summary justice.

**He** had to be a good linguist to do business in such a cosmopolitan city as San Francisco, and in order to converse with this polyglot populace he learned Spanish, French and English, which gave him command over the four languages which were most commonly used. This indicates his strong intellectual powers, and it also gave him a great advantage in his dealings. His mercantile success was rapid, for it was not many years after he came to this country friendless and poor that he was in the forefront of the merchants of the west. In 1808 Mr. Badt formed the firm of M. Badt and Company by admitting to partnership his three sons, Mel S., Herbert and J. Selby Badt. They had gained a good education in San Francisco, and then entered their father's business. They have shown themselves to be worthy successors of their honored father since the conduct of the business fell upon their shoulders. Besides the large interests already mentioned, they are interested in ranching and cattle-raising. They have about twenty thousand acres of land and three thousand cattle, and also own many residences and much real estate in Wells.

Mr. Badt was married in 1868 to Miss Lina Posener, a native of his own town in Germany. All the eight children born of this union are living, and fill respected and useful places in society and business. Mr. Badt was one of the pioneers in mercantile ventures in this part of the state, and the large business which he built up before his death will stand as the monument of his judgment, sagacity and honorable dealings, by which he made his life efforts accrue to his own material prosperity and result in benefit to his entire county.

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**HENRY HEIDENREICH.** One of the prosperous representatives of the agricultural interests of Nevada is Henry Heidenreich, who resides in the beautiful Washoe valley, where he owns and operates a rich and arable tract of land which he has transformed into a valuable farming property. He is a native son of the fatherland, his birth having occurred in Germany, on the 5th of May, 1853. His education was acquired in the schools of that country, and he remained in Germany until his nineteenth year. He was there reared to farm life, for his parents were agriculturists. They were members of the Lutheran church. They instilled into the minds of their children lessons of industry and uprightness, and cultivated their ambition to win success and advancement.

Mr. Heidenreich determined to seek his fortune in the new world and to enjoy the opportunities of the land of the free. He had no knowledge of the English language when he arrived, but he readily mastered it and also adapted himself to changed conditions and surroundings. He began learning the carpenter's trade in the new world, but soon afterward turned his attention to mining, for which he received two and a half and three dollars per day. The sum was far in excess of any wage which he could have earned in Germany. In 1875 he arrived in Nevada, locating in Carson City, where he worked at whatever he could get to do. He then went to Esmeralda county and was employed in the mines for a year, after which he returned to Carson City, where he remained for two years. On the ex-

piration of that period he made his way to Idaho, where he engaged in prospecting and mining with very good success, acquiring several thousand dollars. With this capital he then returned to Carson City, and soon afterward purchased his present ranch, comprising four hundred and twenty acres of rich and arable land. The years that have since passed have been a period of earnest labor, in which his efforts have resulted in the development of a splendid farm. He has made excellent improvements upon his place, and now has a commodious and attractive farm residence, large and substantial barns and all the necessary implements for successful farming. He is largely engaged in raising hay and stock, making a specialty of high-grade Durham cattle. He feeds much of his hay to his own stock and finds a ready market for his surplus product in Virginia City. He also annually makes large sales of cattle, and this brings to him a very desirable financial return.

In Washoe city in 1885 occurred the marriage of Mr. Heidenreich and Miss Katie Sauer, a daughter of Andrew Sauer, one of Nevada's best known and most highly respected pioneers. She was born in this state and was trained by her parents both through precept and example so that she was well qualified to assume the duties of the household as the wife of a successful and enterprising farmer. Their marriage has been blessed with seven children, namely: Lillie May, Edwin Earl, Joseph Frederick, Martha Louise, Henry Ernest, Frances Regena and Roy Franklin. Both Mr. and Mrs. Heidenreich were reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, but as there was no church of that denomination in this locality they had their children baptized by the Episcopal minister. Mr. Heidenreich is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his political allegiance is given to the Democracy. He keeps well informed concerning the questions of the day, and is thus able to support his position by intelligent argument, yet he never sought or desired office, preferring to give his attention to the operation of his ranch. He is a man of marked energy, of keen foresight and of business sagacity. He and his family are generous people, their home is celebrated for its hospitality and their circle of friends is very extensive. The record of Mr. Heidenreich is such a one as any farmer might be proud to possess, and his course is a credit alike to the land of his birth and to the land of his adoption.

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W. A. INGALLS, who is sheriff and ex-officio assessor of Esmeralda county, making his home in Hawthorne, was born in Oregon City, Oregon, on the 1st of September, 1854. He is descended from Scotch ancestry, but at a very early epoch in colonial history the family was planted on American soil. His father, Henry Ingalls, emigrated to Oregon in 1849. He had been reared in the state of Illinois, but, attracted by the business possibilities of the Pacific coast country, he made his way to Oregon and is now living in Walla Walla, Washington, a hale and hearty man, although seventy-seven years of age. He married Miss Sarah Brenits. Through his active business career he lived the life of an industrious farmer. He has long been a valued member of the Christian church, and in his upright career has



simplified his religious faith. His wife died when W. A. Ingalls was but nine years of age, leaving two sons, Willis Ingalls being a farmer living near Walla Walla. After the death of his first wife the father married again, and by that union had two children, Ira and Otis.

In taking up the personal history of W. A. Ingalls we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Nevada. He completed his education in Christian College, at Monmouth, Oregon, and afterward engaged in various pursuits in Washington, Idaho and California. He came to Nevada in 1878, and was engaged in merchandising for thirteen years in Candelaria, Nevada. His fitness for office and his activity in political circles led to his selection for positions of public trust. He has always been a firm adherent of Democratic principles, and as the candidate of the silver party was elected sheriff of Esmeralda county. Faithfully has he served his fellow townsmen as the protector of the rights and liberties of the people, and they have given evidence of their appreciation of his trustworthiness and capability by electing him five times to the office, so that he is now serving in his fifth term, and at the last election he received a majority of fifty over two opposing candidates, showing that both as sheriff and assessor of the county he has discharged his duties in a manner to win the fullest confidence and approval of the public. He is prompt and energetic in the discharge of his official duties, and is possessed of excellent good sense and sound judgment in performing the oftentimes delicate and hazardous duties of his position.

In 1896 Mr. Ingalls was united in marriage to Mrs. Jennie Mercer, who was born in Aurora, Nevada, a daughter of J. W. Clawson, a pioneer of this state. By her former marriage she had one son, Willie Mercer, who is now ticket agent on the Carson & Colorado Railroad at Hawthorne. Mr. Ingalls is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and his brethren of the order regard him as one of its valued representatives. He and his wife occupy one of the attractive homes in Hawthorne, and he has valuable mining interests here. Over his private life and his official record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, his course having won for him high encomiums from a discriminating public.

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PHILIP J. McGRATH, superintendent of the Carson and Colorado Railroad, with headquarters at Hawthorne, Nevada, is a native of California, having been born in Weaverville, March 26, 1864. His father, Philip McGrath, was born in Ireland in 1820. He came to this country in 1846, and for four years was in the employ of the Hon. Daniel Webster. In 1850 he came to California and engaged in mining, but later started a store in San Francisco, most of his placer mining having been done in Trinity county. Still later he moved to Virginia City, Nevada, and was a machinist on the Comstock, spending the balance of his life there and dying in 1890, aged seventy years. He married Miss Catherine Burke, a native of Ireland, and she now resides in San Francisco aged sixty-three years. In politics he had been a Democrat, and both he and his wife were

devout members of the Roman Catholic church. They were the parents of six children, of whom five are now living.

Philip J. McGrath, the only one of the children in Nevada, was educated in the public schools of Virginia City, and was only ten years of age when the family located in that place. He learned telegraphy and was first employed by the Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company. For eight years he was in the railroad mail service, after which he acted as agent at Mound House for the Carson and Colorado and the Virginia and Truckee Railroads for eight years. His next change was when he came to Hawthorne as clerk and train dispatcher under Superintendent Laws. Mr. Laws went to the Sacramento division of the road in 1902, and Mr. McGrath succeeded to the position of superintendent, having thus worked his way up from the position of telegraph operator. In politics he is independent. He is a member of the Elks fraternity, and adheres to the faith of the Roman Catholic church.

In 1901 he was married to Mary Roberts, a native of Nevada and a daughter of J. B. Roberts, a pioneer of the state and the builder of the Lake House. Mr. McGrath is a very energetic and capable business man, and the success which has attended his efforts is but the just reward of intelligent work directed along legitimate channels.

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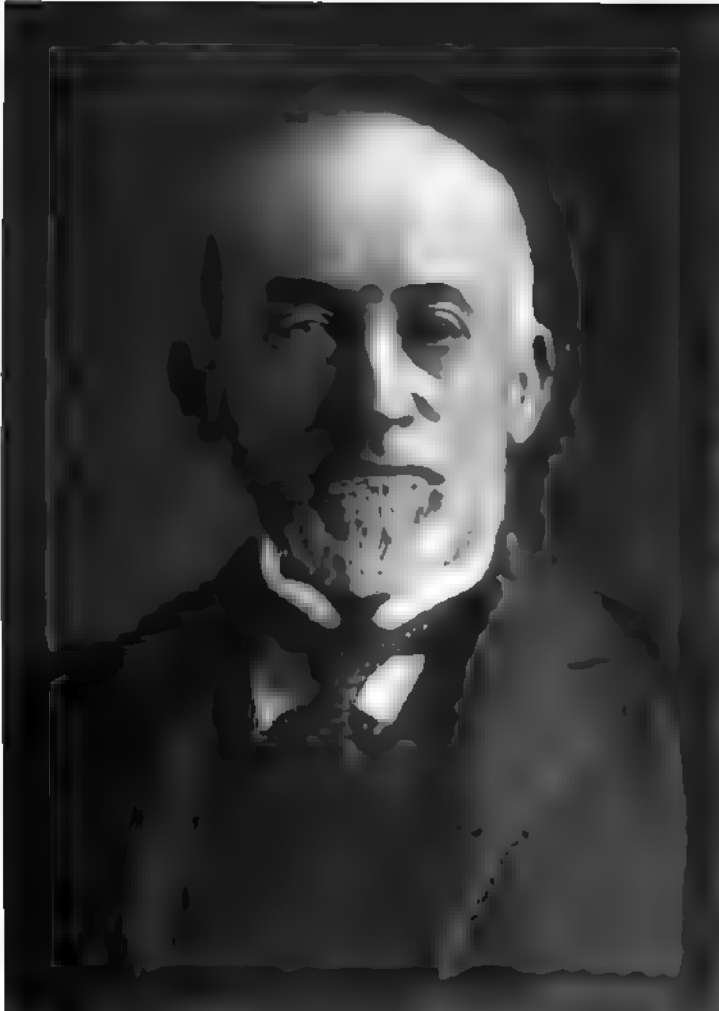
LOUIS DUTERTRE, proprietor of the Golconda Hot Springs Hotel, is a native of France, born on the 30th of September, 1825, and is of French ancestry. He received his education in his native land, and when fifteen years of age emigrated to the United States, locating in New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1851 he made the journey to San Francisco, California, where he was engaged in the real estate business, and also mined in Nevada county, that state, being a part owner of the Derbec mine, in North Bloomfield, Nevada county, which proved to be very rich in its mineral resources. From there he removed to Placer county and continued his mining operations, becoming the president of the Mayflower mine, also a fine producer. Coming thence to Golconda, Mr. Dutertre purchased a large tract of land in the beautiful valley, which at that time was covered with sage brush, but with his usual enterprise and push he soon developed it into a splendid property. He has built lakes south of his property in the mountains, from which he obtains the water to irrigate his large ranch of sixty-seven hundred acres, a large part of which is meadow land and where he is raising immense quantities of alfalfa and natural grass.

A number of years ago Mr. Dutertre erected the large Golconda Hotel, fitted and furnished throughout for the comfort of the traveling public and for those seeking the curative powers of his hot springs. The spring is a very large one and by analysis its water is similar to that of the Arkansas Hot Springs, being one hundred and ninety-eight Fahrenheit, and containing valuable curative properties. When on trial for rheumatism and other blood diseases it has been found to be very valuable. Many have come to this spring entirely drawn out of shape by pain and were rapidly relieved of the malady, and may be likened to the healed man in the scriptures, who went away "leap-





GOLCONDA HOT SPRINGS HOTEL.



*Louis Dutcher*

70 7100  
ABSTRACT

ing and jumping." The hotel building is one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet, built in the form of an L, and contains seventy-five sleeping apartments, two dining rooms, a large parlor, and is modern in all its furnishings and appliances, being at times filled to its utmost capacity. It is a one-story building, the guests thus having no steps to climb, and Mr. Dutertre is entitled to much credit for expending so large a sum of money for the alleviation and cure of the suffering. The springs are used both as mud and plunge baths, and furnish immediate relief to the sufferers.

Mr. Dutertre was married in 1862, and has one son, Eugene, who is also married and has charge of the hotel. He is a well informed business man and takes delight in looking after the comfort of the guests. Mr. Dutertre gives his attention principally to outside matters and to the care of his large estate. He is a gentleman of large business experience and understanding, and, although having reached the age of seventy-eight years, is remarkably active and in the full enjoyment of all his faculties. He is independent in his political views, giving his support to the man whom he thinks best qualified for public office.

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**HON. THEODORE WINTERS.** The valuable farming property of Hon. Theodore Winters is unsurpassed in point of excellence in the Washoe valley, and its splendid improvements and attractive appearance indicate the life of enterprise and activity which he has led. In November, 1857, he arrived in this section of the country, although the territory of Nevada had not then been organized, this district being still a portion of the territory of Utah. He was born in Illinois on the 14th of September, 1823, when that state was little more than a vast prairie and when the populous city of Chicago was a mere hamlet of a few log houses.

The Winters family is of Scotch, English, Irish and German ancestry, and was established in America at an early period in the development of this land. John D. Winters, the father of Theodore Winters, was born in the state of Pennsylvania, and, imbued with the pioneer spirit and desirous of securing a good home for his family, he made his way to the prairies of Illinois, casting in his lot with the frontier settlers there. He was married in that state to Miss Elizabeth Wells, a native of South Carolina, and they remained in Illinois until after the birth of their children, when they crossed the plains to California, in the year 1849. The most far-sighted had never dreamed of the building of a transcontinental railroad, and the journey was made in a covered wagon. At times there was no road save the old Indian trail, and the way led across the hot sandy deserts and over mountain passes difficult to climb. Such a trip was fraught with much hardships, and there was also danger from Indian attacks, but the Winters family at length reached their destination in safety, and the father continued to reside in California until his death, which occurred in Stockton in 1877, when he was seventy-eight years of age. His wife survived him and reached the ripe old age of eighty-one years. Mrs. T. A. Reed, of Reno, and Mr. Winters are the only members of the family in Nevada.

In taking up the personal history of Hon. Theodore Winters we pre-

sent to our readers one who has a very wide acquaintance in this state and who is honored and esteemed by all who knew him, being most highly respected where best known. He attended school in Illinois, but his educational privileges were very limited, as the schools of that period were in a very primitive condition and his labors were also needed in the development, cultivation and improvement of his father's farm. While still living in Illinois he was married, in December, 1847, securing as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Sarah Marshall. With their first born child they crossed the plains in 1849. This son, George D. Winters, now resides in Reno. The destination of the family was California, for the discovery of gold in that state was drawing all western emigrants to the mining region. Mr. Winters engaged in mining in California for three years with the usual experience of most of the California argonauts. He made considerable money, but that which is easily gained is as easily spent, and he sunk considerable of it in other mining ventures. When he arrived at the end of his western trip he had seventeen dollars in money, four yoke of oxen and a wagon. He turned his cattle out to graze in what is now the city of Sacramento, and they strayed away and he never saw them again. This was a considerable loss to the pioneer settler who was attempting to make a home for himself and family in the far west.

In 1857 Mr. Winters removed from Forest City, California, to his present location on the line between Franktown and Washoe. He bought of a Mormon a tract of land a mile wide and two miles long and paid for this fifty dollars in cash and a yoke of oxen. With characteristic energy and firm determination he began to improve his property and has added to it as the years have passed, making judicious investments in real estate until now his landed possessions aggregate six thousand acres, all in one farm. It is located in one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of the west, and upon one side it is bordered by Washoe lake, while the mountains rise upon the other side, so that the Winters farm is located in the midst of grand and attractive scenery. Mr. Winters cuts upon his ranch from fifteen to eighteen hundred tons of hay annually, and he keeps from six to eight hundred head of cattle. He feeds all of his hay to his own stock, and because he raises stock of good grades he finds a ready sale upon the market and receives good prices for his cattle. He also has a dairy upon his ranch, and for this purpose keeps three hundred cows, utilizing the milk in the manufacture of cheese in the summer time and of butter in the winter time. Another line of business to which Mr. Winters directed his attention has been the importing of race horses, and he has brought into the state of Nevada some of the best race horses ever seen within its borders. His valuable horse, Norfolk, which he purchased in St. Louis, won five races in California in 1864. Mr. Winters was greatly attached to this horse, which he kept until it died of old age. At times he has owned a large number of other celebrated horses, and has done much to improve the grade of stock raised in the state. During the haying season he employs on his ranch twenty men in the cutting of the crop, and during the remainder of the year his two sons and a hired man take care of the stock. He has otherwise been very active in promoting the agricultural interests of Nevada, putting forth every effort



in his power that will stimulate activity along this line and will advance the interests of the farming community. He was one of the prominent organizers of the Nevada State Fair Association, became one of its directors and acted in that capacity for a number of years, while for three years he was president of the association. This did much to awaken in the farming class a pride in their achievements because of the competition for prizes which stimulated their efforts and thus proved of direct benefit to the state.

Mr. Winters was called upon to mourn the loss of the wife of his early manhood, who in 1853 was drowned when on a voyage. A collision occurred in Suisun bay and the boat in which she had taken passage was sunk. With her was her little girl, who was also drowned. The only surviving child of this marriage was the little son that accompanied the parents on their travel across the plains to California. In 1860 Mr. Winters was again married, his second union being with Miss Margaret Martin, who was born in Scotland. Ten children graced this union, eight of whom were born in Nevada, and six are living, namely: Nettie, the wife of John M. Gregory, a resident of San Francisco, California; Nellie G., who is the wife of J. M. McCormick, of Sacramento, Nevada, who is at home with her father and who he says is of much assistance to him; Theodora, now the wife of Seth Longobaugh, who is residing near her father; Lewis W. and Archie C., who are still on the home farm. The mother of these children passed away on the 30th of May, 1898. She had been a devoted wife and a loving and tender mother, and her loss was felt deeply by her husband and children.

Mr. Winters exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party. He has always been an advocate of this party, yet he was a staunch supporter of the Union cause during the Civil war. He participated in the war with the Indians in 1860. He has twice been elected to represent his district in the territorial legislature, and gave to all questions which came before the house his earnest consideration, supporting each measure that he believed would prove of general good. He was Democratic nominee for governor in 1888. He is now one of the oldest, if not the oldest, Mason in the state of Nevada, having received the sublime degree of Master Mason in Cavanaugh Lodge, F. & A. M., in Elizabeth, Illinois, in November, 1844. He now affiliates with both the blue lodge and chapter in Reno. He has the honor of being one of the oldest of the living pioneers of the state, and there is little concerning the history of Nevada that is not familiar to him. He has been an eye witness of the growth and progress of the state, and has contributed in large measure to what has been accomplished here. His splendid farm is an indication of his life of industry and enterprise. He has a very attractive home, around which are trees and vines of his own planting—an admirable place for this honored pioneer to spend the evening of a brave and active life.

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THE LOVELOCK ARGUS. The *Argus*, published weekly at Lovelock, Humboldt county, Nevada, has been in existence since May, 1900, when C. W. Patterson gave it its inception in the newspaper world. In

July, 1900, it became the property of Homer Riddle, and in August, 1902, it again changed hands, the Riddle Brothers assuming ownership and control, which they retain to the present. The paper is Democratic in its political views. In August, 1902, it was enlarged from a five column to a six-column folio, and is now very popular and almost an absolute desideratum in many households of the county, to which it brings all the news of local and general interest, and in every way exerts a beneficial influence.

Howard and Frank Riddle, the proprietors of the *Argus*, are natives of Virginia and Kansas respectively, and the former has been in newspaper work for the past fifteen years. The brothers published the *Elko Tidings* for five years, but while thus engaged the war with Spain was declared, and they dropped their work and volunteered in their country's cause. They were assigned to Troop M, under Captain W. L. Cox, and were sent to Florida, where they were kept four months, and, it then appearing that their services were not needed, they received an honorable discharge. On their return to Elko they worked on a number of papers in the state until they purchased the *Argus*, since when they have devoted their capable efforts to building up an influential and successful journal, and it is a pleasure to note that their work is bearing fruit.

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HON. JOE JOSEPHS, the efficient superintendent of the Nevada State Orphans' Home, at Carson City, and one of the pioneers of the state, dates his residence in this portion of the country since 1860. A native of New York, he was born in the beautiful city of Albany, on the 2d of February, 1847. He is pre-eminently a self-made man, having started out in life on his own account when only eight years of age, since which time he has been entirely dependent upon his own resources. He began earning his own living as a bootblack. His educational privileges were necessarily limited, but he has learned many valuable lessons in the dear school of experience. He has also served as his own schoolmaster, getting much information from books which he has read at night and in his leisure hours. He has improved his opportunities as the years have gone by, and is to-day a man of considerable learning, which, added to a kindly nature and broad humanitarian principles, makes him a man worthy of the highest respect and regard.

In 1857, when but ten years of age, he went to California, and was but thirteen years old when he arrived in Virginia City, Nevada. He worked at any employment which he could obtain that would yield him an honest living. He waited on table in hotels, acted as pick boy in the mines, and thus he eventually became interested in mining on his own account. He followed that pursuit for twenty-one years with the varied success which always meets those who search for the mineral deposits of the earth. He has also dealt in stock, sometimes making money and again proving unfortunate in his speculations. He has labored on persistently, however, year after year, always energetic and reliable in whatever relation of life found.

In 1873 Mr. Josephs was appointed and filled the position of engross-

ing clerk in the senate, and for two years he was deputy constable in Virginia City, occupying that position when it required a great deal of courage, because of the large number of the criminal class of that locality. His report of fees received for the two years was twenty-two thousand dollars, and his salary for that time was eighteen dollars. He was nominated and elected clerk of the supreme court of the state, and filled that office for four years, being the last one to occupy the position, which at the end of his term was merged into the office of secretary of state. Mr. Josephs was also deputy county clerk of Storey county, and in 1889 was appointed superintendent of the State Orphans' Home, at Carson City. When he had served for four years he was reappointed, and is now serving for the second term, his faithfulness and capability in the office being most commendable. He has at present sixty-three orphan children in his charge. As soon as good homes can be found in respectable families the children are placed therein that they may enjoy the benefits and privileges of home life. The institution is well kept by Mr. Josephs and his estimable wife, who acts as matron. She has never had any children of her own, and all of the mother love of her nature is lavished upon these motherless little ones, who profit largely by her care and attention.

Mr. Josephs was married in 1875 to Miss Anna Eliza Klink, a native of California. She is a lady of innate refinement and makes an excellent matron, greatly assisting her husband in his work. Each Sunday the children are taken to the different churches of the city, first to one and then another, for the home is entirely unsectarian and the children are not biased in the least in their religious views.

Mr. Josephs is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed all the chairs in both the subordinate lodge and encampment, and is a past grand. Both he and his wife are widely and favorably known throughout the state, and are held in high regard especially by those interested in charitable and philanthropic work.

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ANDREW SAUER. Deeds of valor have been the theme of song and story throughout all ages. There has never been displayed more marked endurance and courage than has been shown by the pioneers of our great west, who have not only faced difficulties and hardships, but have also braved danger in attempting to carry civilization into the wild districts beyond the Rocky Mountains.

One of the first to establish a permanent home within the borders of Nevada was Andrew Sauer, who came in 1859. Almost forty-five years have since been added to the cycle of eternity, and during this long period he has witnessed the wonderful transformation that has been brought about by the pioneers and their successors, who have developed the rich resources of the state and have utilized the means at hand to establish business interests that have been of value to the individual and have also promoted the general prosperity.

Mr. Sauer was born in the village of Deilham, Germany, on the 14th

of January, 1829. In the year 1850 he emigrated to the United States, first locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived for three years, at the end of which period he came to the Pacific coast and spent the succeeding five years partly in the mines and partly in the butcher business, which he successfully followed. A desire to see more of his adopted country led him to Nevada, as one of the early pioneers, in the year 1859, and he located in Washoe valley, where he has since resided.

He was married June 21, 1859, to Miss Catherine Becker, a native of his own country. Eleven children have been born to them, eight of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Mary Kornmeyer, Mrs. Katie Heidenreich, Mrs. Louisa Zurfluh, Mrs. Ida Smith, George M., Frank J., William F. and Louie A. Sauer.

Mr. and Mrs. Sauer have long traveled life's journey together, and have reared a family of whom they have every reason to be proud. They are worthy citizens of the west.

Mr. Sauer has lived a life of earnest purpose and of unremitting toil. Now in the evening of life he has a comfortable competence and he receives the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded those who reach the psalmist's span of three-score years and ten.

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WILLIAM EASTON, proprietor of the International Hotel of Austin, Nevada, and also the county assessor of Lander county, came to this commonwealth in 1875, and is a native of Canada, where he was born on the 1st of January, 1854. His grandfather, William Easton, was a native of Scotland, but emigrated to America in 1800 and took up his abode thirty miles south of the city of Montreal, Canada. His son, Neal Easton, was born on the family homestead there, and married Miss Ann Jamieson, also a native of Scotland, and they became the parents of seven children. The mother passed away in death in 1866, but the father still survives and now makes his home in London, Ontario, being seventy-seven years of age.

William Easton, the only member of his father's family in Nevada, received his early education in Canada, and when fourteen years of age went to London, Ontario, to learn the blacksmith's trade. From there he went to Bismarck, on the Canada Southern Railroad, and thence came to Austin, Nevada, where he was employed as mining engineer by the Manhattan Company, also doing their blacksmithing. In 1890 he was elected sheriff and assessor and held that office for four terms of two years each. Mr. Easton in 1899 purchased the International Hotel, a building one hundred by one hundred feet in dimensions, with twenty-three sleeping apartments, a large hall for theatres and parties, a large dining-room and all modern conveniences to be found in a first-class hotel. He also owns a half interest in a livery stable in Austin, and is one of the city's most active and successful business men.

In politics Mr. Easton was formerly identified with the Republicans, but when his party abandoned its bimetallic principles he became one of the active organizers of the silver party and is now independent in his political affiliations. In 1899 he was sergeant-at-arms in the state legis-



*Wm Easton*



lature. In 1902 he was again elected assessor of Lander county, being now in his tenth year in that important office, and is giving the utmost satisfaction in the performance of its duties.

In January, 1888, Mr. Easton was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Anna Stow, a native daughter of California, where her birth occurred in San Francisco. They have three children: Neil Stow, attending school in California; Della Louise, also attending school; and Melville H. The family are Methodists in their religious faith, and fraternally Mr. Easton is a Freemason, holding the office of senior warden in the blue lodge and is treasurer of the chapter. He has also filled all the offices in the lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and in the social and business circles of the community he holds an enviable place.

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J. E. SMITH, of the firm of Drake and Smith, proprietors of the Wells meat market, and also of the firm of Smith and Davis, ranchers and stockmen, has been a resident of Nevada and the west the greater part of his life. A large part of his active career has been spent as a railroad man, but he has made great success at ranching and the raising of stock. The meat market of which he is part owner is the only one in Wells, and not only supplies the local trade but ships meat to the mining camps and the railroad stores. It does a large and satisfactory business, and its proprietors are thoroughly reliable business men.

Mr. Smith was born in Bangor, Franklin county, New York, June 20, 1857, and was educated in his native state. He came west at an early age, and for a number of years was in the railroad work. He was at first a fireman, and for seventeen years was a locomotive engineer on the Southern Pacific, his run being from Carlin, Nevada, to Ogden, Utah. When he gave up this position he purchased a ranch six miles west of Wells, in Elko county, in Star valley. He and his partner, Mr. Davis, have two hundred and forty acres of land for cultivation, besides a large amount of range, and they raise about one hundred head of cattle. As soon as these are fattened they are killed for the market, and others are bought for the same purpose, so that none of the product of the ranch is sent abroad.

Mr. Smith was married in 1891 to Miss Lizzie Williams, a native of Carlin, Nevada. Five children were born of this union, as follows: Maria O., Emery C., Mildred, Gladys and Talmadge. They reside in one of the pleasant homes of Wells, and many friends find a cordial welcome within the portals of the home. Mr. Smith is a member of the Order of Locomotive Engineers and of the Knights of Pythias, and as a rustling and successful business man has the confidence and esteem of every citizen of Wells.

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JAMES EASTON is filling the position of county commissioner of Ormsby county and is one of Nevada's well known and respected settlers, having come to the state in 1864. He is now living retired after many years of connection with active business affairs, wherein his labor, intelli-

gence and energy proved an excellent foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of success.

A native of Scotland, Mr. Easton was born in October, 1838, and in the land of the hill and heather spent the first sixteen years of his life. He then started out to make his own way in the world, and, thinking that he might do better on the western continent, he crossed the Atlantic to Canada, where he remained for five years. He then left the queen's domain, and in 1859 made his way to California, where he engaged in mining at Columbia, Toulumne county. Later he became connected with the sheep-raising industry in the Sacramento valley, having as high as two thousand sheep at one time. There he resided until his removal to Nevada. Coming to this state, he went into the mountains above Carson City and engaged with the Carson Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company as superintendent of the flume for conveying wood and lumber to the mines in Virginia City. He was thus busied for twenty-seven years, and then retired. He was fortunate in his choice of a business, and his energy, keen foresight and perseverance enabled him to so conduct his affairs that they brought to him a splendid financial return, enabling him now to rest from further labor and to enjoy the fruits of his former toil.

In the fall of 1875 Mr. Easton was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Davidson, who was also a native of Scotland, but was reared in Canada, becoming a resident of Carson City in August, 1874. To them have been born two sons, James Davidson and Thomas Hewitt, both born in Carson City. Their parents have given them good educational privileges, and they are a credit to their native city. The parents and sons are valued members of the Presbyterian church, always attending its services, taking an active part in its work and doing much for its upbuilding and substantial growth.

In his political views Mr. Easton has been a life-long Democrat, and has kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but has never sought or desired office. At local elections he has voted quite independently of party ties, supporting the men whom he thinks best qualified for office. He is now acting as county commissioner in a manner which makes his devotion to the general good and his loyalty to the public welfare above question. In the discharge of his official duties he is both progressive and economical, and looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. He has been a business man of high integrity, and he and his family have the respect of a wide circle of friends in the state in which they have so long been worthy citizens.

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T. R. HOFER, JR., postmaster of Carson City, was appointed by President McKinley, in June, 1900, and has proved most capable in the discharge of his duties, his administration of the affairs of the office giving general satisfaction. Almost his entire life has been passed in Nevada. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of November, 1876, but was only one year old when brought by his parents to Carson City, where he was reared, acquiring his preliminary education in the schools of this city. When he had mastered the branches of learning here taught,



he matriculated in the Leland Stanford University of California, in which he completed his course. He then engaged in teaching school, following that profession for a year in Dayton, Nevada, and for one year at Gardnerville, meeting with excellent success in his work, because of the clearness of his explanations and the readiness with which he imparted to others the knowledge he had acquired. He then had the honor of receiving from President McKinley the appointment to the position of postmaster at Carson City, and returned to take charge of the office, of which he has been the head since June, 1900. Since that time the business of the office has increased until it is now an office of the second class. His capable supervision of the business of the department, his systematic methods of work and his promptness in executing the business of the position have made him a popular official and a worthy representative of the government.

On the 8th of January, 1899, Mr. Hofer was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Stewart Fox, daughter of A. W. Fox and a granddaughter of United States Senator Stewart. They now have a bright little son, to whom they have given the name of Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Hofer are members of the Episcopal church, and they have a nice home in Carson City, and hosts of friends in the city and state. Mr. Hofer belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and to the grand lodge of the order, and he has always been a Republican in his political views. Active in the work of the party, his efforts have been discerningly directed along lines proving of benefit to the organization, while as a citizen he has labored for the welfare of his state in a manner that at once indicates his loyalty and his devotion to the general good. He is a young man, genial, approachable and cordial in manner, and his social qualities have made him popular.

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WARREN M. ANGEL, justice of the peace and school trustee and postmaster of Wells, Elko county, Nevada, under appointment of the late President McKinley, has been a resident of this state for twenty-five years. He is a strictly self-made man, and has done for himself since he was fifteen years old. He has had many phases of fortune during this time, a number of ups and downs, but it is a pleasure to say that he is now on top, and deserves to be considered among the more prosperous and enterprising citizens of his adopted state.

His father, Fernando Cortez Angel, was born in the state of New York in 1829, and he married a native of the state of New Jersey, Miss Mary White, the daughter of Edward White, of New Jersey. Shortly after their marriage they came to the state of Iowa, and in the days before railroads Mr. Angel drove a stage. One cold winter night he was so benumbed that at the end of his drive he could not speak or move, and had to be taken down from his seat. He never recovered from this exposure, and he died in 1862, when only thirty-three years old. His wife, thus bereft, courageously reared her four children, sending them to school and giving them what advantages she could. She afterward married again, when Warren M. Angel was ten years old.

The latter was born January 18, 1856, and at the age of fifteen left

home and went to California. He had received a fair amount of education, and also learned how to work, and on arriving in this western country he did whatever came to hand. He was twenty-two years old when he came to Nevada in 1878, and after following the active life of a cowboy for two years returned to California and took a commercial course in the Garden City Commercial College. He then returned to Nevada and at Wells opened a general merchandise store, where he sold goods for two years. He also opened a store in Sprucemont, Elko county, where he sold supplies to the miners, but when the camp went down he lost all he had made. He then bought a ranch of four hundred and forty acres in the beautiful Clover valley, going in debt for the property and paying two per cent interest. He engaged in raising cattle and hay, and was getting along nicely when he met with a serious accident which almost resulted in crippling him for life. He fell with a derrick which was used for stacking hay, and the bones in both his heels were broken. He had his feet in plaster of paris casts and had to walk on his knees for a number of months. He kept his farm but moved into Wells in order to save his feet and school his children, and is now nearly recovered from the fall.

Mr. Angel continued steadfast in the Republican ranks when all his neighbors espoused the cause of silver, and in 1898 he received the appointment of postmaster of Wells from President McKinley. He has filled the office very efficiently ever since, and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. In the postoffice building he runs a notion and stationery store, and is making a success of all his endeavors. He is still engaged in the management of his farm. He has a number of Merino sheep, Hereford cattle and some Hambletonian horses, and is an up-to-date stockman.

Mr. Angel has been a Mason since 1885, when he was initiated into Elko Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M., and he is also past chancellor and the present master of finance of the Knights of Pythias. In 1885, while a resident of Sprucemont, Mr. Angel married Miss Ruth Helen Wiseman, who was born in Maysville, California, a daughter of Isaac Wiseman, who came to that state in 1869. The following children have been born of this union: Loren C., Gertrude E., Henry W. and Clifton E. Mrs. Angel is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his religion has been to do right and conform to the tenets of his fraternal orders, whose teachings are always uplifting and beneficent.

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HON. JOHN NEWTON EVANS. The life record of Hon. John Newton Evans forms a connecting link between the pioneer past and the progressive present in Nevada. Few of the residents of the state longer resided within its borders, for he came here when this section of the country was yet a part of the territory of Utah, arriving in the year 1859. He was but a boy when he crossed the plains in company with his brothers and settled in the midst of a pioneer country forty miles north of what is now the populous city of Reno. Since that time marked advancement has been made until the traveler of to-day can scarcely realize what was the condition of this district at the time Mr. Evans took up his abode here.



*J. M. Evans*



John Newton Evans, who died November 14, 1903, was born in Defiance, Ohio, on the 13th of May, 1835, of Welsh ancestry. Four brothers of the name of Evans became early settlers of Kentucky, and of one of these, Pierce Evans, his father, was a son. He was reared in Highland county, Ohio, and, removing to Fort Defiance, selected lands there long before any survey had been made. He became the owner of a number of fertile farms there, and during the greater part of his business career also carried on merchandising. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Mary Ann Braucher, a native of Highland county, Ohio, and they became the parents of eleven children, but only two are now living, Alvaro Evans being now an honored pioneer of Nevada, residing in Reno, and Mrs. Mary Arrowsmith, a resident of Long Valley, California.

In the public schools of his native state John Evans was educated, and when he was still quite young he and his brother took a drove of cattle across the plains. When they reached their destination there were only five ranches in this entire country. They became the owners of five thousand acres of land situated in the midst of an attractive district noted for its healthfulness, its excellent climate and for the good pasturage it afforded. They had brought with them about five hundred head of cattle and with these began their stock-raising interests in the west. For ten years, however, the Indians frequently made raids upon their ranches, driving off the stock, sometimes getting as high as four hundred head. They belonged to the Winnemuccas, the Pah-Utes and the Sioux tribes. On each occasion that a raid was made upon the ranch Mr. Evans took command of what few men he could muster and made a brave effort to regain possession of the stock, although on each occasion he was in imminent danger of losing his own life. They made friends with a young Winnemucca, and he often warned them and put them on their guard when the Indians were about to stampede the cattle. On one occasion he came to their place and said there was a camp of Pah-Ute Indians near by, saying also that if they would arm the Indians they would go and help take the Pah-Utes. This was done and nine of the invading red men were killed and the rest hastily made their departure. The following year the Pierson family were massacred, this occurring in the spring of 1867, and Mr. Evans was always of the opinion that it was in retaliation for the punishment which the Indians had received the spring before.

At another time Mr. Evans was captain of a company of nineteen men that went in pursuit of the murderers of the Pierson family. The trail was very plain, for the ground was covered with snow, but as this was in a slushy condition it made traveling very difficult. After following the Indians for a number of days, eight of the party gave out. Mr. Evans pushed on with the remainder, hoping to come upon the Indians the next morning. They camped in the wet snow and did not dare to make a fire. They were compelled, however, to give up the pursuit, but afterward learned that they had come within five miles of the headquarters of the entire band of Indians, and had they gone any farther every one of the white men would have undoubtedly been killed. Later General Kearney inflicted upon the Indians several punishments, and they then remained peaceful until 1864. In that year Mr. Evans returned to Ohio for more stock, and on the plains he met

Rigar and his company going out with about one hundred head of horses, but the Indians on the Sweetwater stampeded all of his horses. Rigar was devoid of fear and went in pursuit, but at a later date he was killed by the Indians.

During that journey across the plains Mr. Evans never allowed his horses to be out of his sight. He again crossed the plains to Texas in 1869, but the Sioux Indians were then upon the warpath and were so troublesome that he drove his two thousand head of cattle one thousand miles out of the way in order to avoid the redskins. At length they arrived safely at Fort Kearney, and from there on a company of cavalry was at every other station for the protection of the emigrants. As they proceeded some Indians made a raid upon Mr. Evans and his party, and succeeded in stampeding forty-nine of his fine horses. There were about eleven Sioux who did this depredation, and Mr. Evans followed them until the following day, when he was joined by a cavalry company and they continued in pursuit, for four days longer, but without success. Through various losses of this kind Mr. Evans had many thousand dollars' worth of claims against the government. After residing for fifteen years in Humboldt county he sold his large landed holdings there, disposing at that time of two thousand head of cattle for one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. About two years before, he and his partners had sold from the ranch ten thousand head of cattle for about twelve dollars per head. Upon leaving the farm Mr. Evans removed to Reno. Until his death he leased the Vale ranch, on which he had about one thousand head of cattle and on which he annually raised large quantities of hay. In 1878 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining Reno on the north, and on this tract built his fine commodious residence. He sub-divided a part of this land into town lots, and the Nevada State University is built upon it. Gradually the town has grown out in that direction, and some fine residences have been built upon the tract, which has become very valuable. He also owned two hundred and fifty acres of land on the west side of the city by the water works.

In 1877 Mr. Evans was married to Miss Elizabeth Metcalf, a native of Lima, Ohio, and a daughter of Judge B. F. Metcalf, one of Ohio's most prominent jurists and statesmen. The union has been blessed with six children: J. N., who is now in charge of a ranch; Ben Allen, who is a senior in the Nevada University; Mary Elizabeth, a graduate of the university; Pierce Rice, at home; Nancy B., who died in 1901; and Rowena, at home. Mr. Evans was a Republican until the silver question came prominently before the people. He never sought or held office, except serving for two terms as regent of the University of Nevada. He was one of the most prominent as well as successful representatives of stock-raising interests in the state, and there were few, if any, residents of Nevada who had been more actively connected with events framing the pioneer history of this locality. He had many encounters with the Indians and many narrow escapes, so that he seemed to possess a charmed life. His history, if written in detail, would constitute a story more thrilling than any romance of fiction, and would present a picture of pioneer experiences of which people of the present day can form no clear conception.

**STEPHEN EDE.** One of the pioneer farmers living in the Truckee meadows is Stephen Ede, who is successfully conducting agricultural interests. He crossed the plains in the year 1859, passing through that portion of the territory of Utah which is now included within the boundary lines of Nevada. He was born in England in 1838 and comes of old English ancestry, his parents being Peter and Sarah (Willett) Ede, also natives of the "merrie isle." In the year 1844, when their little son was a lad of six summers, they crossed the Atlantic to the new world and settled in Wisconsin nineteen miles from Milwaukee. The father was accompanied by his wife and six children, and spent his remaining days in the Badger state, where he lived to the ripe old age of seventy-eight years and was then called to his final rest. His wife departed this life at the age of sixty-six years, and only two of the family are now living, Mr. Ede being the only one in Nevada.

It was under the parental roof in Wisconsin that Stephen Ede spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and in the public schools near by he acquired his education. He gave his father the benefit of his services until he was about twenty-one years of age, when, imbued with a spirit of adventure, a desire to see more of the world and also a laudable ambition to attain business success in the west, he crossed the plains in company with the Evans brothers, driving cattle on the long trip to the far west and settling on the Summit in Sierra county. This was the year of the great mining excitement concerning the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, and Mr. Ede and his companions purchased nearly two hundred head of the oxen that had been driven to Pike's Peak by the emigrants, who, having reached their destination, cared no longer to retain their stock. Mr. Ede and his companions had altogether one hundred and fifteen oxen and fifty cows. During the two years succeeding their arrival they sold their oxen for four hundred dollars a yoke, and the cows brought one hundred dollars each. After remaining in the Golden state for about two years Mr. Ede returned to San Francisco, and thence embarked for the east, but did not remain long in "the states." In 1864 he once more crossed the plains, bringing his family with him. He drove fifty head of horses, and the trip was accomplished in safety.

Mr. Ede was happily married in 1863 to Miss Eleanor Gleason, who was born in Ireland. On reaching the Pacific coast the young couple took up their abode in the Sierra valley, and there Mr. Ede engaged in the raising of stock and in the dairy business, following that pursuit until 1876. On the expiration of that period he removed to Reno and purchased his present ranch of two hundred and seven acres, which was partially improved. He gave eight thousand dollars for this property, which a few years before had sold for sixteen hundred dollars. This indicated the rise in land values in this section and also shows the rapid development of the Washoe valley. Mr. Ede erected all of the substantial buildings which are now upon his farm, planted the orchards and developed a part of his place from the sage brush. Soon after he obtained possession of his ranch, alfalfa was introduced into Nevada, and when it was found that it grew well and yielded two large crops each year, so that the land could be utilized in producing

very paying crops, prices of land again rose, and within recent years Mr. Ede has refused eighteen thousand dollars for his property. He has been a very successful farmer, and since coming to the west has prospered in his business affairs. His success, however, is the result of close and continued effort guided by sound business judgment.

In his work Mr. Ede has always been encouraged and assisted by his estimable wife, a worthy pioneer woman who for many years has been a witness of the development and progress of this portion of the country. They now have a nice home and are highly respected people. To them were born eleven children, but one has passed away. This was Rose, a young lady who died in the twenty-second year of her age. She had graduated from the Napa College, and was pursuing a course in medicine preparatory to becoming a practitioner when her life was ended. The eldest daughter of the family, Alice; who has been a prominent school teacher for a number of years, is now an instructor in the high school at Elko. The others of the family are Jared, who is living at Lake Tahoe; Everett, of Reno; John, of Wadsworth; Estella, the wife of J. T. Brooks of San Jose, California, and prior to her marriage she graduated from the Nevada State University and had been a teacher in that institution for four years; Ellen, the wife of Fred Wales, an engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad; Robert, of Oakland, California; Philip, who is at home with his father; Rubie, the wife of William Lunford, of Reno; and Hattie, who is also under the parental roof and completes the family. Mr. Ede was a staunch Republican for many years, but, being in favor of bimetalism, he does not consider himself bound by party ties now and votes independently. He is a member of the Reno Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M. and by his brethren of the fraternity as well as by all who know him he is held in high regard.

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THE ELKO INDEPENDENT, which has had an uninterrupted existence for over a third of a century, and has been as powerful as any other one factor in promoting the general progress and welfare of the state of Nevada, is now indigenous to the town of Elko, but was first started at Unionville in 1867 as the *Humboldt Register*, its owner being Ed Kelley. the present surveyor general of the state. S. S. Sears conducted it until 1888, when C. W. Grover bought out Mr. Sears, and ran the paper until May 1, 1891, when the concern was leased to Mr. W. W. Booher, who conducted it on lease until January 1, 1892, when he purchased it outright, and has since been its able editor and publisher. The paper has had a daily issue since January 1, 1876. Its long and successful career is a matter of credit and pride to its various proprietors, and as a mold of public opinion toward progressive aims its influence has been incalculable. It was started as a Democratic organ, and, although it espoused the cause of silver and bimetalism during that movement, its trend has been steadily Democratic.

Mr. Booher, who has been so successful in the management of the *Independent* for over twelve years, and has likewise been identified with



many movements in the public interest and has had an interesting career, was born in East Groveland, Livingston county, New York, on October 13, 1849, and is of German-Swiss ancestry, his grandfather having been the progenitor of the family in this country. The parents of the present family were members of the Methodist church and Mr. Booher was also reared in that faith.

He was educated in the home schools, in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, and finished at the State University of Missouri. In 1869 he went to Savannah, Andrew county, Missouri, and was a teacher in the schools of that county for six years. In February, 1875, he started for Nevada, and arrived in Virginia City on St. Valentine's day. At first he did whatever came to hand, was clerk in the law office of Eastman and McQuaid, where he was getting well started when the big fire of 1875 turned him out of employment. In January, 1876, he was appointed clerk of the justice court of township No. 1, and after a year in that position was appointed deputy constable of township No. 2, which office he filled for two years. In 1880 he was employed to teach the Sutro school, which he did for four years, and in the same year was made superintendent of the Storey county schools for two years. In 1884-'85-'86 he taught the Hawthorne school, and in September, 1886, came to Elko, where he was engaged in teaching up to May 30, 1891, since which time he has been occupied in the main by his editorial duties.

Mr. Booher has always been Democratic in political belief. In 1890 he was candidate of the party for clerk of the supreme court of the state. In 1876, 1888 and 1892 he was a candidate for the state assembly, but each time his party ticket was defeated. In 1898, while he was absent in the east, his name was put on the state ticket for regent of the State University and was defeated, and in 1900 he was elected to the short term of that office and re-elected in 1902 for the long term, an office which he still holds. Mr. Booher believes he holds the record for the greatest number of defeats at the hands of political opponents. He has often allowed the use of his name in making up a party ticket, but of late years his candidacy has been more successful.

Mr. Booher was married April 25, 1899, to Miss Mary A. Chapman, of Dansville, Livingston county, New York. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1873, has passed the chairs in all its branches, is a past grand master and past grand patriarch of the grand lodge and grand encampment of the state, and has been representative at the sovereign grand lodge held in Providence, Rhode Island, also in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Springfield, Illinois, and at Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Booher has a fine record as an enthusiastic and successful teacher, which he has duplicated in his journalism, and he is one of the best known and most highly esteemed men of his county and state.

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B. F. BAKER, proprietor of the Nucleus Hotel at Hawthorne, has resided in Nevada for the past thirty-three years. He was born in Missouri in January, 1867, and is of German ancestry. His father, Henry

Baker, was born in Ohio and removed to Virginia City in 1870 and is now a resident of Mason valley, where he has a good farm of two hundred and forty acres, which he has greatly improved. He married Miss Christiana Hernliben, a native of Missouri and of German ancestors. He is now sixty-five years of age, and she is fifty-three, and their children are respected citizens of Nevada.

When B. F. Baker was in his fourth year he was brought to Virginia City, but he was educated in the public schools of Yerington, Lyon county, Nevada, and reared upon his father's ranch. In 1896 he engaged in the hotel business in Yerington, and is still owner of the Commercial Hotel in that city. Just before the discovery of gold at Nome he spent eleven months in the Klondike, but the season is so short and the climate so unfavorable that he returned home.

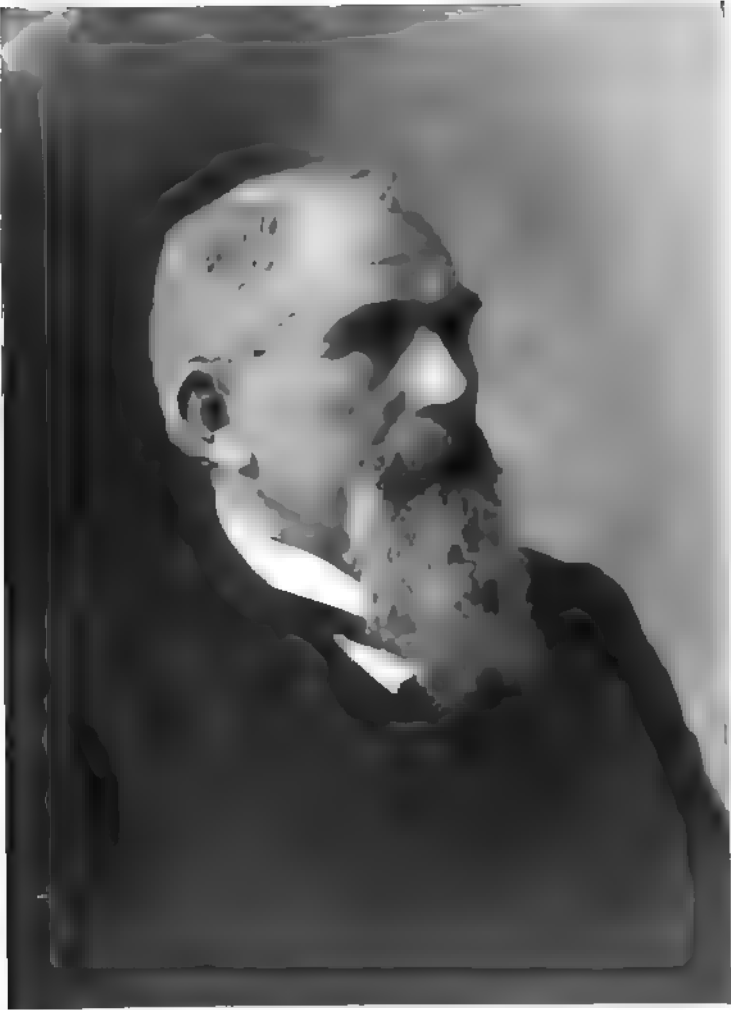
In April, 1903, he went to Hawthorne and rented the Nucleus House, and has put it in fine condition. It has twenty-three large and well furnished bedrooms, the cuisine is excellent and the employes capable and courteous. Mr. Baker himself is an ideal host, careful of the comfort of his guests and anxious to provide them with whatever they may require, so that it is small wonder that the patronage of his house is constantly increasing.

On April 2, 1894, he was married to Maggie Ellis, a native of Missouri, but reared in Nevada. They have a son, Fay L. Baker. Mr. Baker is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has passed all the chairs in the order, and is connected with the order of Foresters. In politics he is a good Democrat, although in local affairs he is inclined to vote for the man best suited for the office. Mr. and Mrs. Baker were reared in the Methodist faith, and they give the church of that denomination in Yerington their generous support. Few people stand any higher in the confidence of the community than do these two most excellent people.

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**AUGUST DESIRE LEMAIRE.** One of Nevada's prominent pioneer citizens and business men, residing at Battle Mountain, is August Desire Lemaire, who has been a resident of this commonwealth since August, 1863. He is, however, a native of France, where his birth occurred on the 6th of February, 1839, and he was there reared to mature years. He subsequently made his way to the new world, and arrived in California in April, 1859, after a journey across the isthmus, being at that time a single man, without any knowledge of the English language and with but very little money. He first engaged in mining at North Bloomfield and at Folsom, but without success, and as a means of livelihood he began work on a farm at twenty-five dollars a month. Returning from Folsom to North Bloomfield, he was given the position of ditch-tender, for which he received ninety dollars a month, this being four times the amount he could have earned had he remained in France.

In July, 1863, Mr. Lemaire made his way to Virginia City, Nevada, and on the 23d of August of that year went to Golconda, whence in 1864 he arrived on the present site of Winnemucca, but at that time a town had not been thought of. In company with his two cousins he bought a ranch now



*A. D. Lemaire*



within the present city limits, the purchase price being seventy dollars. They immediately began the erection of a toll bridge across Humboldt river at that place, which was completed in the winter of 1864-5, and it was given the name of French bridge. They had received the contract to construct the Humboldt Canal, extending from Golconda to Mill City, to supply a quartz mill there, and while building and tending the bridge Mr. Lemaire conducted a small store at Winnemucca. On the 28th of January, 1866, becoming dissatisfied with his interests there, he returned to California, spending two weeks at San Francisco, after which he went to Barbacoas, Colombia, at the time of the mining excitement there, but in this he was also unsuccessful. Returning thence to North Bloomfield, he took a contract to saw blocks for the North Bloomfield Mining Company, the blocks to be sawed by hand. He also worked for a ditch company, and a short time later embarked in business in North Bloomfield, where he conducted a small hotel and saloon with good success for four years, on the expiration of which period he sold his interests there and removed to Golconda, this being in the year 1875, and he was there employed by the Lay brothers.

In the spring of 1876 he came to Battle Mountain, erected a residence and opened a small saloon, which he conducted with success for a number of years. In 1880 he purchased his present large store building of J. W. McWilliams, which is a two-story brick, twenty-five by eighty-three feet, and in this building he has since conducted a large and successful business, dealing in all kinds of general merchandise. He is one of the oldest as well as leading merchants in the city. On the main street he has also erected three other brick business buildings, seven dwelling houses, and has a soda water manufactory, from which he ships his product to different points in the state. In addition to these numerous interests Mr. Lemaire is also the proprietor of a lumber yard, where he carries all kinds of building materials, is engaged in the stock business, both in sheep and cattle, and in all his varied enterprises has met with a gratifying degree of success.

In June, 1869, Mr. Lemaire was married to Miss Marie Louise Lucas, a native of Louisiana, and their union has been blessed with five children, namely: Louis A., August C., Henry R., all born in California, and Ernest H. and Adaline Marie, natives of Battle Mountain. All of the sons are connected with their father in business in this city, and the eldest, Louis A., is also interested in the sheep business with other parties. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, is also past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the state of Nevada, and for five years has served as a county commissioner of Lander county. All of the sons are members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and all are married and have homes of their own. The third son, Henry R., is also a county commissioner of Lander county.

In politics Mr. Lemaire is a Democrat, while fraternally he is a Mason, having become connected with that organization in Battle Mountain in 1883, and for the past twenty years has served as secretary of the local lodge. In 1870 he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in California and was one of its organizers in this city, being a charter member of Battle Mountain Lodge and its first noble grand. He is also a member of the Knights of

Pythias, in which he is now serving as master of exchequer, and has filled all of its offices, and affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The children of Mr. Lemaire are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. After a long and happy married life Mrs. Lemaire was called to the home beyond. She had been a faithful wife and mother, a kind and loving friend, and her loss was deeply felt by the citizens of Battle Mountain.

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PROFESSOR H. H. HOWE. Descended from an illustrious family that has furnished many notable members to the ranks of the educators of the country—gifted and talented men whose fame has become known throughout the length and breadth of the land,—Professor Hayward Howard Howe has for a third of a century honored the name of his distinguished ancestry by his eminent career in connection with the public school system of Nevada, having throughout this entire period stood at the head of the schools of Carson City. His family has long held prominent rank in various states; its eminence due to true nobility of character and the chivalrous defense of whatever was believed to be right, as well as the superiority of mental powers manifest by its representatives. They have devoted their talents to those callings demanding the broadest culture of mind and the strongest intellects, and along the same lines have the labors of Hayward H. Howe been directed, with the result that he now stands among the most noted educators of the west.

A native of Ohio, Professor Howe was born in Lancaster on the 3d of December, 1840, and comes of English ancestry, the family having been established in New England at an early period in its colonization. Its representatives were active participants in many of the events which form the early annals of Massachusetts. The Bancrofts and Hillyers were of the same relationship, and among the number was United States District Judge Hillyer, a very noted jurist. The paternal great-grandfather of Professor Howe was a resident of Granville, Massachusetts, and the grandfather, Curtis Howe, also made his home in that state. The latter devoted many years to school teaching, and when ninety-two years of age went to the Pacific coast, whence he afterward returned to Kansas, where he died at the very advanced age of ninety-nine years. Samuel Luke Howe, the father of Professor Howe, was born in Vermont, in 1808, and following in the professional footsteps of his father became an educator. In 1840 he removed to Iowa, and in 1842 established the Mount Pleasant Academy. He educated his sons in that school, and for many years the family has been actively connected with the development of the public schools system of the country in different states of the Union. Oscar P. Howe, the eldest son, has been engaged in teaching in New York city since 1846, and for many years Edward P. Howe has engaged in teaching in Sacramento, California, where his son is now conducting a business college. Professor Samuel L. Howe published the first anti-slavery paper in Iowa, and as an educator furnished to that state many teachers who prepared for their life work under his able guidance. He edited for his own school the Philo-taxian English Grammar, which was highly commended and was in general

use throughout that part of the country for many years. He was very enthusiastic and zealous in his work, and his influence and labors proved of marked benefit to the state in promoting intellectual development there. He was also a close student of the great questions affecting the welfare of the country, and became active in the organization of the Republican party because of his earnest desire to suppress the extension of slavery in the north. His death occurred at the age of sixty-seven years, and this closed a life of much usefulness. Both he and his wife were laid to rest in the cemetery at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, for her death occurred in that city when she had attained the advanced age of eighty-six years. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom five sons and a daughter are yet living.

Professor Howe was educated under his father's guidance, and was graduated from his academy at Mount Pleasant, after which he engaged in teaching school in Iowa for two years. He then removed to California and followed teaching in the Sacramento valley for some time. Later he was identified with the schools in Auburn, California, and had charge of the Sacramento grammar schools for four and a half years. At the end of that time he accepted a call from the schools of Gold Hill, Nevada, where he remained for three years, and then returned to Sacramento to take charge of the high school of that city. After a year, however, he resigned on account of failing health and was succeeded by his brother, E. P. Howe, who still remains there. Professor H. H. Howe then engaged in the sheep-raising industry, hoping that the outdoor life would prove beneficial to his health. He soon tired of that work, however, and, coming to Carson City in 1870, he has since remained superintendent of the city schools, covering a period of thirty-three consecutive years. Such a record does not need further comment or eulogy. His labor is seen in the splendid condition of the city schools, of which Carson City and her people have every reason to be proud. His work has ever been carried forward along lines that are at once practical and progressive. He is continually seeking out new methods and ideas which will advance the effectiveness of the school work as a preparation for life's responsible duties. Most of the enterprising young men of the city whose careers are a credit to the state, have been graduated under Professor Howe and have then gone forth well equipped to pursue advanced studies. His own zeal in his work inspires both teachers and pupils, and there is to-day no more capable or eminent educator connected with the public schools of Nevada.

Professor Howe was happily married in 1869 to Miss Ida Geraldine Spear, a native of Massachusetts, and their union has been blessed with four children: Edith E., who is a teacher of elocution and for some time was connected with Mills College of California; Sybil L., who is also engaged in teaching; Halbert, who is attending college in Chicago; and Amelia Melville, at home. The family are all valued members of the Presbyterian church, of which the Professor has been a most active worker and one of the elders for many years. Notwithstanding his constant work in the schoolroom during the week he has also served as superintendent of the Sunday-school for many years. He and his family have a hospitable

home, which is the center of a cultured society circle, and upon the social, intellectual and moral life of Carson City they have left a deep impress for good.

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GROVE ROBERT HOLCOMB. Washoe county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state of Nevada, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of the section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs in official capacity, and in this connection the subject of this biography demands representation as one who has served the county faithfully and well in positions of distinct trust and responsibility.

Grove Robert Holcomb is now serving as chairman of the board of county commissioners of Washoe county, and is most loyal to the trust reposed in him, exercising his official prerogatives in support of the measures of greatest benefit to the district. He dates his arrival in the territory from 1861, being at that time a young man ambitious to win success in the west. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 1st of July, 1838, and on the maternal side came of Irish ancestry, while the Holcombs were early settlers of Connecticut.

John F. Holcomb, his father, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and at an early epoch in the development of Ohio removed to that state, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Antoinette Thompson. After residing in the Buckeye state for a number of years they removed to Iowa and afterward to Missouri. While living there Mr. John F. Holcomb learned of the discovery of gold in California in 1848, and the report seemed to indicate that wealth could be rapidly secured there because of the abundance of the precious metal. He resolved to try his fortunes on the Pacific coast. Accordingly, in 1849, he went to the gold diggings of California and followed mining at Shasta, meeting with fair success. He then returned to his home by way of the water route, and brought his family to the west in 1852. On this trip he was accompanied by his wife and children, of whom W. H. is now living in California; Mrs. Emily Howards, a widow residing with her brother; and Florence is the wife of John Rice, a resident of Ventura, California. Another child was added to the family after the arrival of the parents in the Golden state, this being Thaddeus Stephens, who is now living with his brother, Grove R. The father continued to reside in Yuba county, California, up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 21st of July, 1861. His brave pioneer wife survived him for many years and passed away on the 14th of May, 1902, at the ripe old age of ninety-three years. All of the children still survive, and have become prominent and valued members of the various communities in which they live.

Grove Robert Holcomb was thirteen years of age when he arrived in California. He can well remember the long journey as they traveled day after day over the plains, surrounded only by sage brush with the blue sky above; then they came to the mountains and traveled through the passes,



out at length after long weeks spent upon the journey they reached their destination in safety. Mr. Holcomb continued to remain in California until 1861, which year witnessed his arrival in Nevada. He settled at Carson City, where he worked in a sawmill for fifty dollars per month and his board. Later he engaged in the lumber and wood business on his own account until 1869, at which time he resolved to devote his energies to agricultural pursuits, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of his present farm, for which he paid eleven hundred and fifty dollars. As his financial resources have increased he has from time to time bought other lands until his possessions now aggregate one thousand acres of arable land and eight thousand acres of grazing land.

He is one of the most extensive landholders of the state, and he keeps from six to seven hundred head of high-grade Durham cattle. He has introduced thoroughbred bulls, and in this way has improved his herd so that the stock which he raises is valuable, bringing to him a high price upon the market. He also gives some attention to the sheep industry, having from twelve to fifteen hundred head of sheep, and he likewise finds this a profitable source of income. They are largely of a high grade of Shropshire and bring good prices for mutton. Annually he cuts upon his ranch about ten hundred tons of hay, having some splendid alfalfa fields from which he cuts several tons to the acre. There is also a good water supply on his land, and the arable tract is very productive and valuable, while the remainder is well adapted for grazing purposes. His hay is all fed to his own stock, and such are its fattening qualities that his herds are in excellent condition when sent to the markets. In all his business ventures he has prospered, and his business record is a credit to the state in which he makes his home, showing what it is possible to accomplish through intelligence and well direct effort.

In 1864 occurred the marriage of Mr. Holcomb and Miss Sarah A. Lyle, a native of Illinois. They have become the parents of eleven children, of whom the following are yet living: John A., who is married and resides in Reno; W. T., who is associated with his father in business; Lucy, the wife of Charles Burke; Katie and Myrtle, who are at home; Richard, of Reno; Budd and Thad, who are also under the parental roof. The family home is a nice farm residence, near which are good barns and all the equipments for successfully raising stock. Indeed, the farm is one of the best in the state, and is supplied with all modern conditions and constitutes one of the model farm properties of the twentieth century.

Mr. Holcomb gives his political support to the Democracy, and in 1900 was elected a member of the board of commissioners in his county, of which he was chosen chairman. He brings to bear his best judgment and ability upon the duties of the office, and is proving a capable incumbent. His wife was reared in the faith of the Methodist church. Mr. Holcomb strives to do the best he can and to live an honorable upright life. He has closely followed this course, and has therefore won the respect and confidence of his fellow men. The Holcomb household is noted for its hospitality, and the members of the family are widely known and have hosts of warm friends in this portion of the state.

THE BANK OF AUSTIN, the leading financial institution of Lander county, was established in 1863, being one of the pioneer banks of the state. John Paxton and A. Thornburg were its founders, and its capital stock was four hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Paxton and Allen A. Carter became its owners in 1872, and conducted it until 1889, when C. D. Boynton bought it, and was its owner and manager until 1891. On May 17th of that year Mr. J. A. Miller bought the bank, and under his capable management since that time it has continued its prosperous career and increased its large patronage from all parts of Lander county. Its forty years of existence and conservative conduct through all that time have gained for it the unequivocal confidence of the business element of the county, and many of the foremost cattle and sheep men have been its customers for years.

J. A. Miller, the head of this important Lander county institution, has been in Nevada since 1870 and has had a prosperous career as a business man in various enterprises of the state. He comes of a family whose origin is traced back to France, whence it emigrated to southern Germany. Grandfather Joseph Miller was a native of the latter country, and in 1740 emigrated to New York, where John Miller, the father of the Austin banker, was born, and where he married Miss Louisa Dannenfelser. John Miller was a merchant, and also dealt in real estate and did an insurance business. He died in New York City at the age of fifty-six, but his wife is still living in the seventy-ninth year of her life. They were the parents of six children, four girls and two boys, and two of the daughters and the sons survive.

Mr. Miller, who is the only member of the family in Nevada, was born in New York City, February 7, 1846, and was educated in the public schools there. When sixteen years old, on December 12, 1861, he volunteered for service in the Union army, being just old enough to gain entrance to the ranks. He was enrolled in Company E, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, but at Cold Harbor this regiment was consolidated with the Fifth New York. He was in the battle at Hanover Court House, at Gaines Mill, where he received a shot in the groin, but he remained with his regiment; in the second battle of Bull Run a grape shot caused a scalp wound which kept him from service for a while, but he was soon in the ranks again. He participated at Malvern Hill and at Antietam, after which he was at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station; was in the whole of the Wilderness campaign, from May 1 till June 20; was at the battles of Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Yellow Tavern and Hatcher's Run. On December 12, 1864, he received his honorable discharge at Yellow Tavern, and then returned home for a furlough. He intended to re-enlist, but his mother dissuaded him, and while he was at Nashville, Tennessee, the news of Lee's surrender and the close of the war reached him. Although he was in his teens all the time, he rendered his government valiant service, and stood the fatigues and exposures of marches and the strain of battle like a veteran.

Shortly after his return from the war Mr. Miller took passage by steamer for San Francisco, going by way of the isthmus. He was a book-keeper in San Francisco for a time and then, falling in with B. Frank Higgs, came with him to Austin, Nevada, in 1870. They began prospecting, and



*J A Miller*



at Gold Mountain both made and lost money. Mr. Miller was also at the excitement in Inyo county, California, after which he returned east to celebrate the Centennial in 1876 and to visit his home folks. On his return he came to Eureka and to Tuscarora, where he found some claims and got a few thousand dollars from them. He then came once more to Austin and took a position with Wells, Fargo & Company, with whom he remained two years. A year and a half was then spent in prospecting on Lander Hill, after which he was elected county clerk of Lander county. He was re-elected to this position eight times, showing his popularity and the confidence the people had in his ability, and gave faithful service for sixteen years. Before retiring from office he purchased the Bank of Austin, and he has since devoted most of his endeavors to the successful conduct of this enterprise. He also is in the cattle and sheep-raising business, has six large ranches, with several thousand acres of land besides extensive ranges, owns some of the best mines in the county, and stands in the front rank of the business men of his county and state.

Mr. Miller has always been a Democrat, and in 1902 was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, in which he is now serving. He is high up in the Masonic circles of his state, and is likewise a Masonic veteran, having received the degree of Master Mason, March 25, 1869, in Ionic Lodge No. 486, F. & A. M., in New York City. He has received all the York and Scottish Rite degrees, including the thirty-second, and joined Lander Lodge, January 25, 1877. He is thrice past master of it, is grand high priest of the grand chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of the state. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, is past master of the grand lodge of the state, is past chancellor of Toiyabe Lodge, is a member of Hope Lodge No. 11, A. O. U. W., and is grand master workman of the state. He is also a member of Lander Post No. 27, G. A. R., and is past commander and aide-de-camp to General Goben with the rank of colonel.

In January, 1880, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie A. Dawley, a native of Phelps, New York. Their one son graduated from Leland Stanford University in 1903. Mrs. Miller, after a happy married life of over twenty years, passed away in February, 1903, at Oakland, California, and she is buried in Mountain View cemetery. She was a member of the Episcopal church, and a lady of most estimable character. Mr. Miller gives his support to all the churches, and his public spirit and generosity are always manifested for the good of public enterprises and the upbuilding and development of the intellectual and material interests of the town and county with which he has been so conspicuously identified for so many years.

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GEORGE ALLEN, the successful and well known merchant and business man of Wells, Elko county, has been a resident of this state for twenty-five years, almost continuously since he was of age. He has made his prosperity entirely by his own diligence and business ability, for he had nothing when he came to the state except what his hands could earn. He has been engaged in numerous enterprises, and has progressed from one point to another as fast as his means would allow. He deserves the title

of a self-made man, for even his early training was mainly self-acquired, and the esteem of his fellow citizens has been gained by his rugged honesty, industry and sterling character.

Mr. Allen was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, June 3, 1856, of Irish and English ancestry. His father, George Allen, was born in New York state in 1827, and married Miss Susan Greene, who died when George was but six years old; her other son was Merritt Allen, who died at the age of forty-three, leaving a wife and child, Alpha, who is now in Tonopah, Nevada.

Mr. Allen had only limited opportunities for gaining an education during his early days in Wisconsin, and most of the information, both bookish and worldly, which he now possesses was picked up in his mature years. He first came to Nevada in 1877, and earned his living by working on ranches in Clover valley, being paid thirty dollars a month and board. He later began mining at Cherry Creek, in White Pine county, and received four dollars a day for his work. After this, having left the mines on account of his health, he clerked in Taylor and Ely, White Pine county, at sixty dollars a month, and soon showed his ability as a salesman. This experience eventually led him into merchandising, and he has made his principal success in this line. His next enterprise after clerking was of a more independent nature. He purchased a six-horse team, and began hauling salt to the mines and quartz on the return trip. He was quite lucky in this venture, but some time later he sold his outfit and returned to Wisconsin, where he was with his father for three years. He then returned to Nevada and opened a business at Wells, gradually increasing it until in 1902 he built the Allen brick block, twenty-five by sixty-four feet, with two stories and a basement. The upper story is a lodging house, well furnished and well kept by Mrs. Sheriff, a pioneer lady to this country, and with much experience and ability in her line. There are also a good restaurant and a saloon in the building. On the same grounds Mr. Allen has built a substantial livery barn, and is conducting it in connection with his other enterprises. His property is all well kept up, and his investments have all paid well. He is regarded as one of the most substantial and reliable business men in Wells, and his influence will be more widely felt in all circles each succeeding year.

Mr. Allen has always voted the Republican ticket, but has been too busy for further participation in political affairs, either local or state. June 10, 1903, he was married to Miss Elizabeth McKinetty, a native of Austin, Nevada. They are both highly esteemed in their wide circle of friends in Wells, and are conscientious and worthy citizens of their adopted state.

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HON. E. H. WHITACRE, ex-member of the Nevada state legislature, with residence at Yerington, is a native of Marlboro, Stark county, Ohio, where he was born August 23, 1871, coming of English ancestry who emigrated to New England at a very early day and were active participants in colonial history and in the Revolutionary war. They were also early settlers of Marlboro, Ohio. His father, Robert Whitacre, was born there

in 1831, and married Emily Myers, a native of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, who had settled at an early period in that state. His wife died in 1894, aged fifty-four years. Both early connected themselves with the Christian church. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are living, all in Ohio but the subject of our biography, who is the youngest of the family.

He was educated in the public schools of Marlboro and studied in the high school, but in 1888, when seventeen years of age, he went west to Portland, Oregon, where he was engaged as a bookkeeper for a year. He was then in eastern Oregon and in Seattle, Washington, and from the latter place he came to Reno, Nevada, finally locating at Yerington, Nevada, where he has since resided.

When the silver question became so important he espoused its cause, and by his party was elected justice of the peace, which office he filled very efficiently for two terms. In 1901 and 1903 he was elected a member of the state assembly, and was a member of the ways and means committee and of the agricultural committee, and he was one of those who drafted Nevada's irrigation law. In fact he was very active in all the measures before the sessions of which he was a member which were calculated to prove beneficial to the state in general. For several years, and during the time he was justice of the peace, he has studied law, and will probably soon be admitted to the bar, already being well qualified to pass all examinations.

In 1895 Mr. Whitacre was married to Miss Lillian Webster, a native of California, born in Plumas county. They have three children, born in Yerington, namely: Robert Howard, Walter and John. Mr. Whitacre is a member of the Woodmen of the World; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the grand lodge of the state.

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THE LOVELOCKS TRIBUNE, which until very recently was under the ownership and management of Charles M. Sain, made its appearance in the newspaper world the 21st of May, 1898, its proprietors being S. R. Young and George W. Peltier. In October of the same year Mr. Sain, who had been its editor, bought the paper, and conducted it on his own account. It has been the organ of the Republican party since the silver party movement in 1898, when it supported that ticket and the re-election of United States Senator Stewart. The *Tribune* is a six-column sheet, fourteen by twenty, and is issued on Friday of each week, and is an up-to-date and readable paper in every respect.

Mr. Charles M. Sain was born in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, March 11, 1863. He is of English and German ancestry, and some of his forefathers fought in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Sain has been engaged in journalism all his life, and has reported for a number of the coast papers, including the *Rocky Mountain News* of Denver, the *Post-Intelligencer* of Seattle, and the *Tribune* of Salt Lake City. Soon after he came west in 1885 he was for six years city editor of the *Times* at Aspen, Colorado. He was owner of the *Daily Journal* at Walla Walla, Washington. He was the representative of the Boise, Idaho, *Statesman* at the World's Fair in

Chicago, and secretary of the Columbian commission for Idaho. He came to Nevada in 1896, and was editor of the *Gold Creek News* and later of the *Mountain City Times*, Elko county, afterward going to Lovelocks, and, as above related, becoming interested in the *Tribune*.

Mr. Sain is a writer of considerable power and versatility. He has published "An Expectant Heir to Millions" and other novels. He made the *Gold Creek News* noted for its column, "Under the Rose," and his sonnet to "The Sagebrush Girl Calmly Indifferent." He edited the *Carson Appeal* for Senator Stewart in the campaign of 1898, and in the campaign of 1900 had charge of the editorial work for the Republican state central committee.

September 21, 1903, Mr. Sain sold the *Tribune* to Mr. H. C. Sommer in order to take charge of the property of the Oregon Potash Company, a Reno corporation, of which he is president. In 1891 Mr. Sain, in company with the mining engineer, John T. Reid, had taken up Summer and Abert lakes in southern Oregon for their twenty million tons of potash and soda, and is now engaged in promoting a railroad from Coos Bay to Summer Lake. Ralph S. Stubbs, of Reno, is secretary of the Oregon Potash Company.

February 4, 1902, Mr. Sain was commissioned postmaster at Lovelocks by President Roosevelt, but resigned the office in favor of H. C. Sommer, the present owner of the *Tribune*. Mr. Sain's administration of the office was marked, after a prolonged fight in which he was assaulted and injured by one of the merchants of the town, by the establishment of rural free delivery in the Lovelocks valley, the first route in Nevada. Mr. Sain is still among the eligibles in the matrimonial field, and is in every way a most estimable gentleman, with a still brighter career of future prosperity before him.

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HON. JOHN S. CRAIG, proprietor of the Yerington Hotel, is one of Nevada's well and favorably known pioneers, he having come to the state in 1860. He was born in Ireland, near Londonderry, in 1839, and is of Scotch-Irish extraction. He attended school in Ireland until he was twelve years of age, when he took passage with some neighbors for the United States, and came to his Aunt Annie Aken, who was then a resident of Philadelphia. His education was continued in that city, and he also learned the trade of a saddler and harness-maker. In 1860 he sailed for California, going via the isthmus, and after landing in San Francisco went direct to Virginia City, Nevada, that place then having a boom. From there he went to Aurora and mined. He was admitted to the bar in Aurora in 1868. He also mined at Pine Grove, a portion of the time working for wages and again for himself, meeting with a varied success. In 1874 he removed to Mason valley, where he took up government land and for eighteen years conducted a general store, and acted as postmaster for twelve years, throughout the administrations of Presidents Grant, Arthur and Harrison. He has been the agent for Wells Fargo Express Company since the establishment of the office at Yerington. A number of the best buildings in the city have been built by him. He erected the first Yerington House, but in 1893



this was burned at a loss of twenty thousand dollars. However, Mr. Craig immediately rebuilt it and now has one of the most commodious places of entertainment to be found in the county, fully equipped with every convenience and largely patronized by the traveling public as well as by residents of the town. Mr. Craig owns a fine farm of two hundred acres near Yerington, which he devotes to alfalfa, although it is well adapted to other crops.

Mr. Craig has always been a staunch Republican and was elected to the state assembly in 1888. In 1873 he was united in marriage with Kattie McGowan, a native of New York city, and the daughter of John McGowan, who came to Nevada in 1869. Two daughters are the result of this union, namely: Annie E., born in Carson City, married F. E. Carroll and resides in Yerington; Mary L., born in Yerington, married Christopher Johnson and lives in Yerington. Mr. Craig has six grandchildren, all girls.

Always interested in mining ever since coming west, he is now the owner of the St. Elmo gold mine, located eight miles from Yerington, assaying as high as eight dollars per ton. He is also in the Juno group of mines, three miles from Yerington, which yields from fifteen to twenty per cent copper. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Masonic fraternity, and is very popular in both organizations. Mr. Craig has attended the state conventions of his party for the past twenty years, and was elected an alternate delegate to the national convention in Philadelphia, which nominated President McKinley. Strong, public-spirited and enterprising, Mr. Craig is an excellent example of the sturdy pioneers of the earlier days who have made the west what it is to-day, and made the Pacific coast equally great with that of the Atlantic.

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HUGH J. BRADY, deceased, late of Yerington, Nevada, who passed to his reward, December 17, 1903, was one of Nevada's pioneer settlers, having come to Virginia City in 1856. He was born in Ireland in 1824 and was therefore seventy-nine years of age at the time of his demise. For some time he worked in the mines of Virginia City and resided in Georgetown, and in 1879 located in Mason valley, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and worked hard to improve it. Upon it he raised stock and prospered, becoming the owner of property in Yerington and also the stage line between Yerington and Wabuska. At this time he held the mail contract and ran a line of stages to Pine Grove and Smith Valley. He kept a good supply of horses and did a very successful business. In politics he was a Democrat, while in religion he was a Roman Catholic. Having never married, he left his large estate to his nephew, Edward Brady, and the sons of the latter, John, Philip and Hugh.

Edward Brady was born in Georgetown, Nevada, a son of Edward Brady, who came to Nevada, but returned to his native land and died there aged forty-three years. Edward Brady, the heir of Hugh J. Brady, returned with his father to Ireland and was educated at Old Castle, county Meath, but in 1894 returned to Nevada and resided with his uncle for a couple of years, greatly aiding the noble old gentleman. In

1901 he was forced to return to Ireland on business, and only returned to Nevada at the death of his uncle. He has since sold his property and gone back to Ireland to live.

In 1841 Mr. Edward Brady married Maria Welch, and they have five children, namely: Edward I., Patrick J., Philip, Hugh and Anna Ruth. They are all Roman Catholics, and in politics Mr. Brady was a Democrat. The greater portion of his life has been spent in Ireland. He was an excellent farmer and a worthy and public-spirited gentleman, who had many friends throughout the neighborhood where his name is so well and favorably known.

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HON. W. H. A. PIKE. The life record of the Hon. W. H. A. Pike has been an honor to the state which has in turn honored him. In public office he has manifested unfaltering fidelity to the best interests of the state, and his course has been directed by strong mentality and keen foresight, so that his labors have proved most effective in promoting the welfare of the commonwealth. Loyal in citizenship, honorable in business, trustworthy in office, faithful in friendship—such is the history of one of Reno's most influential and representative men. He came to this state in 1874, and is now serving for the second term as district attorney of Washoe county.

His present home is far distant from the place of his birth, which occurred in York county, Maine, on the 24th of January, 1854. The ancestral history of the family in America can be traced back to John Pike, one of the Puritans who landed from the Mayflower on Plymouth Rock, as the little vessel dropped anchor in the harbor after weary weeks spent upon the broad Atlantic. Members of the family were active participants in the colonial history of the country. Bennett Pike, the great-grandfather of Mr. Pike, fought in the war for independence as a valiant defender of the cause of liberty.

Henry Bennett Pike, the father of W. H. A. Pike, was born in the Pine Tree state, and was married to Miss Amanda Stone, also a native of Maine. He was a farmer and stock dealer and also engaged in merchandising during a part of his business career. His early political support was given to the Whig party, while later he aided in the organization of the Republican party in his locality and was one of its ardent advocates. Both he and his wife belonged to the Methodist church, and he died in that faith in the forty-eighth year of his age. His widow still survives him and now, in her seventy-sixth year, is living at the old family home in Maine. In the family were seven children, all of whom are yet living. One of the sons, Leroy F. Pike, is member of the state senate of Maine, while Winfred C. Pike is a physician and surgeon of Boston, Massachusetts.

W. H. A. Pike spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of farmer lads, and in his youth acquired a good academic education, being a graduate of the Oxford Military Academy, at South Paris, Maine, and then entered Bowdoin College, after which he entered the law office of Ayres & Clifford, with whom he pursued his studies for two years, that firm being one of the most prominent in the state of Maine. After continuing his reading for two years Mr. Pike became imbued with a desire to establish his home in the



*W. H. L. H.*



west, and arrived in Nevada in the spring of 1874. He taught school in Washoe county, and while thus engaged continued the study of law under the direction of the Hon. Robert M. Clark, of Carson City. For some time, however, he was identified with educational work in Washoe and Churchill counties, and was the principal of the Churchill Educational Institute.

While living in Churchill county Mr. Pike was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth general assemblies of the state, and became an active working member of the house, his strong mentality and patriotic devotion to the state enabling him to shape its course in no small degree. In 1889 he again took up his residence in Washoe county, and in 1892 was elected to represent his county in the sixteenth session of the state legislature. He was not unknown to the prominent political leaders of the state, and in that session was chosen speaker pro tem of the assembly. That he won the highest esteem and respect of the members of the house is shown by the fact that at the close of the session he was presented with a gold watch, chain and charm by the legislative body in recognition of his valuable service and impartial rulings. In 1900 Mr. Pike was elected district attorney of Washoe county, and removed with his family from Wadsworth to Reno. During his incumbency in the office he had proved himself to be one of the most efficient prosecuting attorneys in the state, and the appreciation of his fellow citizens was indicated by the fact that in the fusion convention he was nominated without opposition for re-election. He was again chosen for the office by a very handsome majority and is now serving for the second term in a most capable manner, highly satisfactory to the general public.

In 1878 occurred the marriage of Hon. W. H. A. Pike and Miss Ida M. Kenyon, a native of California and a daughter of A. L. Kenyon, of Churchill county, Nevada. Seven children have been born to them, and the family circle yet remains unbroken. They are as follows: Pearl, now the wife of Dr. Kistler, of Wadsworth; Leroy F., Cleve and Fannie, who are students in the State University; and Gertrude, Winfield C. and Jack, who are attending the public schools of Reno. Theirs is a beautiful and commodious home in one of the finest residence districts of Reno.

Mr. Pike is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, has been through all the chairs of the order and has been a representative to the grand lodge. He stands to-day as one of the eminent men of the state, having been most active in shaping the legislative history of Nevada during several sessions of the legislature, while in professional circles he has gained distinction as a lawyer of marked ability. He is honored and respected wherever known, but in his home city, where he is best known, he is held in friendly regard by nearly all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

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EBENEZER TWADDLE. The rich agricultural district of Nevada known as the Truckee Meadows has induced many enterprising and progressive agriculturists to locate therein, and Mr. Twaddle is among the number. He is a native son of Nevada, having been born in Franktown, Washoe county, on the 7th of October, 1862. His father, John Twaddle, was born in

Scotland in 1824, and when a young man of twenty-three years bade adieu to friends and native country preparatory to sailing for America. He crossed the Atlantic in 1847 and settled in St. Louis, where he remained for five years. Ere leaving the land of the heather he had wedded Miss Jane Brown, and they had one child in Scotland before they started for the new world, but it only lived for a very short time and was buried in the depths of the Atlantic.

After spending five years in St. Louis, John Twaddle and his family crossed the plains with oxen to Salt Lake. On reaching the Platte river Mr. Twaddle made his way over the stream with the first teams, leaving his wife on the other side. While he was gone the Indians came toward her with loud yells and she thought that her death was certain, but the red men did not molest her. Mr. Twaddle soon returned for her, and they continued on their journey westward, traveling day after day through the mountains and crossing the plains until they at length reached Salt Lake City. For seven years they continued to reside in the Utah city and then came to Nevada, arriving in the Washoe valley on the 4th of July, 1860. In the meantime the number of their children had increased to five, and two others were born in Nevada. Mr. Twaddle engaged in farming in Franktown, but after a time sold his land there to his brother Eben and purchased a ranch from James Sturdevant, situated about a mile north of Franktown. This comprised three hundred and sixty-six acres, which he at once began to improve, and he made of it a fine farm, very productive and valuable. At his death he left this to his two sons, Alexander and Ebenezer. He passed away in 1879, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and the community was thus called upon to mourn the loss of an honored and brave pioneer, who had with stout heart faced the difficulties incident to the establishment of a home in this far western region then distinctly remote from the advantages and improvements of the older east. In politics he was a Republican. His wife survived him until July, 1893, and passed away at the age of seventy-two years, at which time she was laid to rest by her husband's side in the cemetery in Franktown. Alexander Twaddle, the brother of our subject, died on the 24th of March, 1903, and was buried in Reno.

Ebenezer Twaddle was educated in the public schools in Franktown and was reared upon his father's farm. He was early trained to habits of industry, economy and honesty, and when but a boy became familiar with the task of cultivating the fields and caring for the stock. On attaining his majority he did not see any reason for changing his life work, and he now has a fine ranch of four hundred and fifty-four acres pleasantly located only a few miles south of Reno. He also has a farm at Franktown of three hundred and sixty-six acres, and on this he has a good residence and barns. Both of these ranches are among the best in the entire valley. He raises hay, grain and stock, and now has one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle, to which he feeds a small part of the hay which he raises.

On the 14th of November, 1888, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Twaddle and Miss Alice Jones, who was born in California, but was reared in the Washoe valley. Their union has been blessed with four sons: George

Mr. Chester, Ernest and Eben, all of whom were born on the Truckee Meadows. Mr. Twaddle exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias lodge. There have been no exciting chapters in his life history, but at all times he has so lived as to utilize his time to the best advantage and to win from his fellow men the respect which is ever accorded to true worth.

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ALFRED JEAN CHARTZ, a noted journalist and attorney residing at Carson City, is also widely and favorably known as one of the pioneers of the state, having arrived in Nevada in 1863. Since that time he has been connected with many events which find mention in the annals of the commonwealth, and has aided in molding public opinion and shaping public thought and action. He has thus left the impress of his individuality upon the progress of the state, and his name is enduringly inscribed on the pages of its history.

Mr. Chartz is a native of Canada, his birth having occurred in la Baye du Febore, on the 9th of February, 1851. He comes of French ancestry, although for many generations the representatives of the family have been residents of America. His father, John Chartz, was born in the state of New York, in 1818, and became a prominent contractor and builder. Associated with his father in business, they entered bids for the construction of a tunnel under the St. Lawrence river at Montreal and he was accorded the contract for the building of the railroad across the Victoria bridge to that city. He executed many other contracts of importance, and was recognized as one of the leaders in his chosen calling in that section of the country. In 1854 he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He had married Miss Emilie Hamel, a native of Canada, who was of French extraction and who died on the 1st day of January, 1860. Two sons and two daughters were born to them, of whom three are now living. Mrs. S. E. Carlon, who was a noted writer and died at Berkeley, California, in 1896, was of this family.

After remaining for some time in California Mr. John Chartz here took passage on the steamship Golden Gate in order to return to his old home in Canada for the purpose of bringing his children to the Pacific coast. This ship, however, was wrecked off the coast of Mancinello, and three hundred passengers were lost, but Mr. Chartz, who was an expert swimmer, not only managed to reach shore, but also succeeded in rescuing a child. Later he brought his family out across the plains and settled in Oakland, California, where he engaged in contracting and building and in handling real estate. He afterward removed to Berkeley, and in his sixty-sixth year he became blind. He never recovered his eyesight, and died in his seventy-second year. He was a man of excellent business ability, and one whose well-conducted affairs and honorable methods secured to him the respect and admiration of all with whom he came in contact. He was a supporter of Bell and Everett for president and vice-president in 1860, and he delivered many campaign addresses, speaking on local and national issues.

But later, becoming disgusted with the corruption in public office and among party leaders, he ceased his activity in political affairs and even refused to vote.

Alfred J. Chartz attended the public schools in Oakland, California, and afterward pursued a six months' course in Heald's Business College. He learned shorthand, and after coming to Nevada acted as reporter in the courts. Thus becoming interested in law, he read the various text books on the subject and was admitted to practice in October, 1864, since which time he has followed the profession with good success, being connected at different times with various important cases. He began his journalistic career on the *Oakland News*, entering that office on the day on which President Lincoln was assassinated. He was advanced consecutively from "devil" to editor on the *Virginia Enterprise*, and was thus actively associated with newspaper business for thirty-five years. He is the author of the "Quel-quefois" letters, on topics of general interest, which are widely read and awaken deep attention. These are published in the *Gardenville Courier*. He has both talent and love for journalism, and has indulged his taste in this direction, becoming well known as a newspaper writer in this part of the country.

Mr. Chartz is also interested in mines and mining and is the president of the Oest Mining Company, the mines of which have produced over six hundred thousand dollars. He joined in the re-organization of the Bullion Exchange Bank of Carson City, was one of its directors, and assisted materially in placing it on a sound financial basis, and, acting as its attorney in settling up its business, he never lost a dollar and succeeded in settling its affairs with little recourse to litigation.

In his political views Mr. Chartz was a Republican until General Hancock became the Democratic candidate for the presidency, and since that time he has been a stalwart Democrat. In his younger days he won fame as an athlete, and was captain of the Eureka baseball team, when the Hon. Thomas Wren played third base. He could have obtained an engagement then with any of the best teams in the country. He was also a very swift runner, and Mr. Wren backed him and became his manager in a running race against an Indian and eight other noted runners. Mr. Chartz won the race, and Mr. Wren gained thereby fourteen hundred dollars. This was at a time when the citizens of Nevada were lovers of fun and sports, and when money was very plentiful, being easily earned and quickly spent.

In 1876 occurred the marriage of Mr. Chartz and Miss Emma Rader, a native of Germany. They have four children: John McGregor, Carl Wilhelm, Helen Emily and Beatrice Elizabeth, all of whom are now in school. The family home is one of the finest residences in the city. Mr. Chartz belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the family attend the services of the Episcopal church. Perhaps no better testimonial of the life and character of Mr. Chartz can be given than by quoting the words of the Hon. W. E. F. Deal, who said of him in open court: "I have known Mr. Chartz for over twenty years and his word is as good as his bond." This is certainly a compliment of which he has reason to be proud, and his life history bears out the statement of his friend.



THE EUREKA SENTINEL was established July 16, 1870, by Mr. A. Skillman, one of the best known newspaper men of the west, and Dr. L. C. McKenney. Its first issue was a six-column, four-page weekly paper, strongly Democratic in politics, and it continued of that political complexion for many years, after which it became independent and has so remained to the present time. Dr. McKenney was its first editor.

September 29, 1870, the *Sentinel* was bought by Messrs. Elliott and George W. Cassidy, both journalists of ability, and it then became a tri-weekly. Mr. Elliott retired from the firm May 28, 1872, and the paper continued in the hands of Mr. Cassidy until December 3, 1874, when John H. Dennis purchased a half interest and became its principal editor and business manager. Mr. Cassidy was afterward elected a member of the state legislature and also to Congress, and had an eminent career in his state and country. With the last change in ownership the paper was made a daily, and it was prosperous and largely patronized. December 28, 1876, Mr. Dennis sold his interest to Mr. Skillman, the original founder of the paper, and it was then owned by Cassidy and Skillman.

The *Sentinel* has had its due share of the disasters which befell Eureka by flood and fire. In 1873 the fire which destroyed the town also consumed the office and its contents, only a few sheets of damaged paper and one or two galleys of type remaining. The legal advertising which was required by law was published from the meager material at hand, it coming out in the form of a supplement. A new equipment was telegraphed for, and notwithstanding a total loss of twelve thousand dollars, without insurance, the paper was soon on its original basis. Less than a year later the great flood of 1874 swept the *Sentinel* office away with the rest of the town, but this time much of the material was saved. In April, 1879, fire again sought its destruction, but a part of the office was fire-proof and a total loss avoided. The plant was restored to its original condition, and was improved so that it became one of the most complete in the state. Daily and weekly editions were published, a new power press was installed, every class of work was done, and in addition to the local news telegraph dispatches were received from all parts of the country, and the paper was as complete in every department as any in the state.

The present large brick Sentinel block was erected in 1879. At the death of Mr. Cassidy Mr. Skillman became the sole proprietor and continued as such till his death which occurred August 1, 1900, and since that time his son, E. A. Skillman, has been publisher and proprietor. The *Sentinel* still enjoys the popularity and prestige of its earlier days, and has during its history exerted a powerful influence on the industrial, commercial, political, moral and intellectual life of the town and county. Its management is progressive and public-spirited, and its thirty-three years of continued prosperous existence, most of the time under the control of one man, marks it as one of the leading papers of the Pacific coast.

A. Skillman, the founder of the *Sentinel* and recognized as one of the ablest newspaper men of the state, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, April 2, 1824. He came to the Pacific coast in early manhood, and in 1851 was half owner of the *Pacific News*, one of the pioneer papers of San Francisco.

After a year's experience in San Francisco, during which time the plant was twice destroyed by fire, he founded the *Shasta (California) Courier*, at that time the only newspaper in the state north of Marysville. A little later he disposed of this paper and came to Nevada, where he accepted the position of foreman on the *Territorial Enterprise* at Virginia City. In 1869, during the White Pine excitement, he was a pioneer to that part of the state, and early in 1870 began the publication of the *Shermantown Reporter*, at Shermantown, White Pine county. It was only a short time afterward, as mentioned above, that he moved the plant to Eureka and issued to the world the first copy of the *Scintinel*, which will always stand as a monument to his ability and unremitting zeal in the world of journalism. With the exception of the short time during which he published the *White Pine News* at Hamilton, he was ever afterward the ruling spirit in the publication of the *Scintinel*, and he sacrificed the best years of his life to its work. At the time of his death he was the oldest newspaper man on the coast.

Mr. Skillman was a life-long Democrat. During President Cleveland's administration he was appointed internal revenue collector for the district then embracing the state of Nevada and Utah, and he held this office until Nevada was attached to the California district. He was a public-spirited citizen and impressed much of his personality on public affairs through the medium of his journal. His death was viewed as a public loss, and there were many sincere expressions of sorrow from his hosts of friends all over the state and the western country.

Mr. E. A. Skillman, who has so ably continued the journalistic work carried on by his father, was born in Shasta, California, in 1858, and was educated at San Francisco. He learned the printer's trade on the *White Pine News* and the *Scintinel*, and he has been very successful in the conduct of the latter since his father's death. He was married December 25, 1901, to Miss Etta Crumley, who was born in Red Bluff, California, and is a lady of refinement and education and an accomplished musician.

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A. FISHER, one of the best known business men of Wells, Nevada, has been in the state for thirty-five years, and has been a resident of Wells for twenty-three years. During this long period of residence he has taken an active part in public affairs as well as business, and has a personal acquaintance with the most prominent men of the state, both mining men and state officials. He has been very successful in his enterprises, and in his public spirit and large-hearted endeavors is one of the most esteemed men of Elko county.

Mr. Fisher was born in New Washington, Clark county, Indiana, September 24, 1840, and is of old southern ancestry. His father, John Fisher, was born in North Carolina in 1800, and after his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Fonts removed to southern Indiana and was one of the pioneer farmers and settlers of that part of the state. Eight children were born to them, and four are still living. John Fisher lived to be eighty-three years old, and his wife died some years before his death.

Mr. Fisher was reared and educated in the states of Indiana and Ken-



A NEVADA PRODUCT.

... A Co. L. L. C. ... Nevada



lucky. He joined a large company of emigrants, fully prepared to defend themselves against all attack, and crossed the plains to California in 1864, the journey being made without particular misfortune or adventure except the usual routine of hardships incident to such an enterprise. The trains stopped in Suisun valley, California, where Mr. Fisher engaged in ranching until 1868, when he came to Elko, Nevada. He and Thomas Henley erected the first frame house in Elko, and it was also the first lodging house in that town. He sold his interest in this enterprise and moved to Mountain City in 1869, where he managed some mining properties. He soon afterward returned to Elko, and was in business there for six years. In 1880 he took up his residence in Wells, and has been an enterprising and progressive business man of that town ever since.

Mr. Fisher has been actively identified with the success of the Democratic party ever since he came to the state, and attends the local and state conventions and caucuses. He has spent a number of years in collecting specimens for a mineralogical, geological and pre-historic cabinet and has over three hundred specimens of valuable and rare minerals, geological and pre-historic relics from all parts of the United States and the world at large. These are all catalogued. Aside from this his collection contains fully seven hundred more valuable mineral, geological and pre-historic specimens from almost every portion of the globe. He has been offered large sums for this cabinet, but has declined to part with it. It would be a valuable collection for any museum in the world. Mr. Fisher is a large dealer in horns and heads of deer, elk, buffalo, mountain sheep, antelope, Rocky mountain goats, moose, and also has some splendid stuffed specimens of wild turkey, bald eagles, Alaskan owls, Chinese pheasants, prairie chickens, English pheasants and the California mountain quail, besides a large number of rare and beautiful Indian relics. The fauna of almost the entire west is represented in his stock, and his diligence and perseverance have been the means of collecting and disseminating to the knowledge of the world many of the most valuable specimens of the natural and human history of this part of the continent. Mr. Fisher is a member of Elko Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M., being one of the well informed members of that order, and is also a member of Salt Lake Lodge No. 85, B. P. O. E.

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P. E. DAVIS, who is one of the well known stockmen and ranchers of Elko county, and has also been engaged in railroading for many years of his active life, first came to the state of Nevada in 1885. He has passed nearly all his life on the Pacific slope, and his enterprise and industry have been rewarded in his position in the business world and in the esteem of many friends and associates. His parents, Price and Dorothy (Little) Davis, were both natives of England, and came to Chicago, Illinois, in 1856, where the former followed his trade of boiler-maker. In 1870 they removed to California, and Price Davis continued to follow his trade in Sacramento until his retirement from active life. Mrs. Davis died in December, 1893. They had six children, five daughters and one son.

Mr. P. E. Davis is the only representative of the family in Nevada.

He was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 9, 1865, but was educated and reared to manhood in Sacramento. He learned the boiler-maker's trade in that city, and at the age of twenty-one began his career in railroading. He fired an engine on the Southern Pacific Railroad in Nevada, and in 1888 was promoted to engineer. He has been all along the line from Wadsworth to Ogden, and in the fifteen years of his service has never met with an accident. In 1897 he and Mr. J. E. Smith formed a partnership and began the raising of cattle and hay on their fine ranch near Wells, Elko county. They raise a good grade of Hereford cattle, and have had profitable returns from their business.

Mr. Davis is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Locomotive Engineers. In 1890 he was happily married to Miss A. Adel Williams, a daughter of C. F. Williams. Mr. Williams is one of the noted old-timers of the west, and is now residing with Mr. and Mrs. Davis in a fine commodious house in Wells, which he recently built. He made a trip to Australia in 1851, came to California in 1854, and to Nevada in 1861, where he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company K, Third California Volunteer Infantry, and passed his three years' service in Utah, in subjugating the Indian tribes and protecting the emigrant trains. He participated in the hot fight at Bear river where one hundred and thirty-two soldiers were opposed to a large force of redskins, and where twenty-five of the soldiers were slain and two hundred and seventy-five Indians. Mr. Williams and his wife, who was Miss Louisa Stone, are esteemed residents of Wells, and he is held in especial regard for his connection with old times in Nevada. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have three sons and a daughter, Price, who was born in California, and Edward, Harold and Beatrice, born in Nevada. The children are all in school.

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CAZIER BROTHERS, prominent ranchers and stockmen of Star valley, Elko county, Nevada, have been engaged in successful business enterprises in Nevada since 1887. They have followed freighting in different parts of the west, have been in the commission business, and have gained the reputation of being thoroughly reliable and progressive business men.

John Cazier, the father of these enterprising brothers, was born in Virginia in 1821, but was reared in Kentucky. He was of French descent. He married Miss Angelina Hallowell, a native of England and of English stock. He participated in the war with Mexico, and from Mexico went with the troops to California, where they were discharged. He settled in the territory of Utah in 1847, that territory then comprising nearly all the present state of Nevada as well. He helped build some of the first houses in Salt Lake City, and settled on a farm south of that city and lived there till his death, which occurred in 1890, when he was sixty-nine years old. His wife was born June 24, 1841, and died in 1902. They were the parents of seven sons and five daughters.

John H. and Jefferson D. Cazier, the two brothers in whom this sketch is especially interested, were both born in Utah, May 19, 1859, and October

9, 1868, respectively, and were reared and educated in that territory. They came to Nevada together, in 1887, and settled first at Toana, Elko county, where they were engaged in freighting to the different mining camps of White Pine county for two years. They then opened a hotel and did forwarding and commission business for some years. In 1899 they came to their present location a few miles west of Wells, and purchased six hundred and eighty acres of land. They have since added to this, and now have two thousand acres, and also have some large stock ranges north of Toana. About five hundred head of cattle are on their places, and their favorite breed is the Hereford. They have purchased some registered bulls from Governor Spark's herds, and give careful attention to the keeping of their stock up to a high standard. Their farming operations are also extensive, and they raise alfalfa, timothy, red-top and other grasses, besides wheat and oats, of which they threshed out in one season thirty-one hundred sacks.

Mr. John H. Cazier was married January 1, 1883, to Miss Elizabeth Jones, of his own native state, and they have seven children: Elizabeth E., Henry Hallowell, Martha A., John Ingersoll, Edward Coin, Nevada and Louise the two eldest born in Utah and the rest in Nevada. Mr. John Cazier is a Democrat, while his brother is a Republican, and the former was postmaster of Toana for eleven years. The younger brother has remained single. They are both well known in the county, and have made many friends during their many years' business operations and residence in the state.

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GILBERT B. WALDO, a retired farmer of Mason valley, Nevada, now residing in Yerington, has lived in Nevada since 1867. He is a native of Illinois, having been born in Chicago, January 15, 1842, coming of Scotch ancestry, his forebears having settled in Canada many years ago. His father, William Waldo, was born in Scotland, there married Mrs. Margaret McIntosh, of Edinburg, Scotland, and they emigrated to Canada, but later came to the United States, in 1836 and settled in the then young city of Chicago. He was a draughtsman, architect and builder, and remained in Chicago the rest of his life, and died there when about sixty years of age. His wife died a few years later, when sixty-five years of age. They had seven children, two by her first husband and five by the father of our subject. Of these, four are now living.

Gilbert B. Waldo was educated in Chicago and in Dupage county, Illinois, and when twelve years of age began to earn his own living, being given his food and clothing and permitted to attend school four months in winter in return for his services upon a farm. Later he was paid twelve dollars per month. When in his nineteenth year, in 1860, he went to Arkansas and worked on a plantation, and was there when the war broke out. Although against his principles, as there was no way of escaping, he enlisted in the Jeff Davis Invincibles and was in the battle at Belmont, at Shiloh, Russell House and Corinth. His term of enlistment was for a year, and when that expired he desired his discharge, but was compelled to remain in the service. When an opportunity arrived he escaped to General Halleck's command, and,

explaining his situation and his desire to fight under the old flag, on June 15, 1862, he was enrolled in Company C, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, for three years. He participated in the second battle of Corinth, and was with General Grant in his campaign at Memphis and Vicksburg. While in the Confederate army he received a gunshot wound in the leg which laid him up in the hospital at Memphis, and at Vicksburg he was wounded in the hip and on top of the head. Mr. Waldo was in the Red River expedition with Banks; then returned to Memphis, and throughout the remainder of the struggle participated in all the battles of his regiment, serving with gallantry and true courage. After he was honorably discharged he returned to Chicago, and for some time was engaged in running a horse-power wood-sawing machine, sawing wood for a railroad. In 1867 he came west to Nevada, crossing the plains on horseback, and stopped to work for Sam Bucklin in Carson valley, but two months later was in Mason valley, where he took up three hundred and twenty acres. He has made many improvements upon his property, now having one of the best farms in the entire vicinity.

In 1879 Mr. Waldo was happily married to Serapta Ann Ames, a native of Michigan, born near the city of Pontiac. Although a stanch Republican, Mr. Waldo now votes in local matters as he believes best, regardless of party lines. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs, and is a member of the grand lodge of the state. While never desiring office, he consented to act as a member of the school board, and through his efforts the district received the present fine edifice. He has leased his fine farm, and, building a commodious house in Yerington, proceeded to beautify the grounds by planting trees and shrubbery, which will soon make his town residence one of the most desirable in the place. Both he and his most excellent wife are among the most highly respected people of the city, and they are enjoying the prosperity their industry and thrift have procured.

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JAMES P. WOODBURY belongs to the group of distinctively representative business men who have been the pioneers in inaugurating and building up the chief industries of this section of the country. He is now connected with extensive and important mining interests, making his home in Carson City, while his residence in the state of Nevada dates from 1862.

Mr. Woodbury was born in Massachusetts, his birth occurring in the city of Fitchburg, on the 21st of March, 1838. He was of English and Welsh ancestry, and at an early day the family was founded in New England. William Woodbury, his grandfather, was born in New Hampshire, and William Woodbury, Jr., his father, was a native of Gardner and died in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His good wife still survives him, residing at their old home in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. They were the parents of five children, three of whom are living and two are residents of Nevada, namely: James P. and Oscar, the latter a resident of Silver City, Nevada.

James P. Woodbury was educated in his native town, and in 1860.



when twenty-two years of age, he left the Atlantic coast for California. After two years spent in the Golden state he came to Nevada in 1862, settling first at Virginia City. There he was employed as an engineer, and later was given charge of the Mariposa Mill, while subsequently he became superintendent of various mills. He acted in that capacity in connection with the Omega mill in Virginia City when they ran two hundred tons of tailings per day, this being the largest mill of the kind in the country. He next superintended the Sacramento mill, and has also been superintendent of the Morgan mill of forty stamps and the Eureka mill of sixty stamps. For nearly thirty years he has been a member of a company of capitalists that has bought all the tailings of the Comstock Mill & Mining Company. They used the cyanide process and had four cyanide plants located at Virginia City, Silver City, Eureka and at the Morgan mill at Empire. They have profitably run their immense quantities of tailings, and for forty years Mr. Woodbury has given his attention and untiring energies to mining and milling. As an experienced milling man he has no superior in this state, and his efforts have been a strong factor in the development of the rich mining resources of Nevada and at the same time have brought to him a splendid financial return for his labor.

While carrying on large business interests with capability, Mr. Woodbury has also fully performed his duties of citizenship as a progressive and public-spirited man, taking an active interest in all that pertains to the development, welfare and substantial upbuilding of his city and state. He has been a stanch republican since the organization of the party and has labored earnestly for its success, yet never consented to accept public office until 1892, when he was elected county commissioner of Ormsby county. He has effectively served his county in the office for the past ten years, pursuing a public-spirited course and keeping constantly in view the idea of managing the county's affairs with judicious economy. His course has been creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents, his labors being of direct benefit to those whom he represents.

He and his family are well known throughout the state where he is classed among the honored pioneers and prominent business men. To him there has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the great material industries of the county, and his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines that he seems to have realized at any one point of progress the full measure of his possibilities for accomplishment at that point.

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HON. GRANDVILLE I. LEAVITT, M. D., the oldest physician and surgeon in his portion of Nevada, where for the past quarter of a century he has successfully practiced his chosen profession, was born in Waterford, Oxford county, Maine, May 13, 1839. He comes of an old English family and traces his ancestry back to the Mayflower, and numbers them among the brave men who conquered first the wilderness and then their foes in the Revolution. His father, Isaac Leavitt, was born in what is now Maine, and married Sarah Berry, a daughter of an old New England family, but

of Irish ancestry. His father died when Dr. Leavitt was a child, and the latter went to California when yet a boy, receiving his education in the University of the Pacific Coast and his medical training in the medical department of the California State University, from which he was graduated in 1866.

His first practice was carried on in Butte county, but later he removed to Sierra county, Howland Flat, and then spent five years at Loyalton, finally coming to what is now Yerington, although he found it called Pison, but later Greenfield, and finally Yerington. For many years he was the only physician in this portion of the state, and his services were in great demand, and his practice extended over a wide territory.

Until the silver question came up before the people, Dr. Leavitt was a strong Republican, but he was one of the first to announce his belief that there should be free and unlimited coinage of silver, and has since held to these views. In 1885 he was sent to the state assembly, where he did gallant service for his district and for the state in general. He was also elected to the state senate by a very large majority. For the past six years he has been the government physician for the Indian reservation, and visits the reservation twice a week, and also treats the Indians at his office.

In addition to other interests Dr. Leavitt owns two hundred and forty acres of excellent land adjacent to the city, on which he has a very pleasant home. He also owns a substantial two-story structure in town, where he has his office and where one of his sons has a general store. The upper story is fitted for a lodge hall and is one well suited for the purpose.

In 1869 Dr. Leavitt was married to Miss Emma Young, in Butte county, California. She is a native of Missouri, but was educated in California. The following children have been born of this union, namely: Melville, a merchant in Yerington, is married and has a son; Grandville Ernest, a physician who served in the Philippines in the Second California Regiment, is a graduate of Stanford University and of the Cooper Medical College, and is purposing taking his father's practice in Lyon county; George Allen, a teacher, is principal of the Wadsworth schools; Edgar is attending the University of Nevada; James Dwight is attending the University of Nevada; Louis Selwin is attending the Valley schools.

Dr. Leavitt appreciates the advantages conferred by a good education, and has exerted himself to fit his sons, all of whom are manly young fellows, in this particular. At St. Louis, Sierra county, California, Dr. Leavitt was made a Mason, and has filled all the offices of the lodge and is now past master, and is a charter member of Hope Lodge of Yerington, and has always been very active in lodge work. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mrs. Leavitt is a member of the Eastern Star, as is also her husband, and both have always taken an influential part in the social life of Yerington, where they are most highly esteemed.

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HON. W. C. PITT, at present the state senator from Humboldt county, Nevada, and with a record of ability and success in industrial and business circles of the county, is the son of English parents, W. C. and Jane (Coke)



*J. C. Smith*



**Pitt.** His father emigrated to America and settled near Jackson, Michigan, in 1858. He was a school teacher by profession. He served throughout the Civil war as a member of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under General Rosecrans, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickanauga. He passed eighteen months in Libby and Andersonville prisons, but as he was a Freemason he was allowed a certain amount of liberty and served as bookkeeper for one of the officers. After the war he remained in the south for some time and then came to Paradise valley, Nevada, where he died in 1881, at the age of forty-eight, his wife having passed away in Michigan in 1866. They had two sons, George L., now a farmer of Lovelocks, and W. C.

Hon. W. C. Pitt was born near the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 10, 1859, and was educated in the public schools. He came to Nevada in 1879, and was then a poor man and worked for wages. He has been engaged in farming and flour milling, and has met with good success in his ventures. His flour mill is a roller process, with all the latest improvements, and has a daily capacity of sixty barrels of flour. He owns twenty-eight hundred acres of land, and raises large quantities of hay and grain. On the north side of the town of Lovelocks he has eighty acres, on which he has erected a handsome residence, which is surrounded by a fine grove of trees and is considered one of the prettiest properties in Lovelock valley. He is also interested in some mining properties:

Mr. Pitt has been a life-long Democrat, and was twice elected to the state assembly and was recently chosen to represent his county in the senate, where he has made a good record as a painstaking and conscientious legislator. He is the father of the bill which provided that all the assessors of the respective counties should unite to form a board of equalization for the taxes of the whole state. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and of Humboldt Lodge No. 27, F. & A. M., at Lovelocks.

In 1879 Mr. Pitt married Miss Capatolia Moses, a native of the state of Michigan and six children have been born to them: Charles, now deceased; Bessie, now the wife of Charles Romwall, of Lovelocks; Mable, the wife of Bert Biddleman, of Lovelocks; Ada, the wife of F. E. Baker, a merchant of Lovelocks; and Leland and Daniel.

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**WILLIAM H. FRAZER.** A valuable farming property of one hundred and sixty acres in the Truckee meadows and located in the north Truckee district is the property of William H. Frazer, who is classed with the leading and enterprising agriculturists of this part of the state. He is a native of New Hampshire, having first opened his eyes to the light of day in the old Granite state on the 28th of March, 1846. The Frazer family is of Scotch origin and the father of W. H. Frazer, William Frazer, was born in the land of the heather in the year 1807. When a young man he crossed the Atlantic and settled in Monroe, Grafton county, New Hampshire, where he engaged in the operation of a flouring mill. He owned a good milling property there and devoted his energies to its conduct with good success

through a long period. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, and he was ever faithful to its teachings, exemplifying its principles in his daily life. He was married in New Hampshire, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Manchester, long survived him, departing this life at the old homestead in the Granite state on the 9th of March, 1900, when eighty-seven years of age. They were the parents of nine children, of whom seven are yet living, and those who reside in Nevada are Mrs. Welch, a resident of Virginia City, and Mr. Frazer. One son, Robert A. Frazer, went to California in 1859, and in 1861 arrived in Washoe city, Nevada, where he became an influential citizen and served as city treasurer of Washoe for six years, while for two years he was assessor of the county.

To the public schools of his native town William H. Frazer is indebted for the educational privileges that he enjoyed in his youth and which fitted him to meet the practical and responsible duties of a business career. He was a young man of nineteen years when he went from New Hampshire to Iowa, in the year 1865. In the latter state he was employed for wages until 1872, when he came to Nevada and took charge of his brother's stock. He also worked for the firm of Mackey and Fair, and when his economy and industry had brought to him capital sufficient to enable him to purchase land on his own account he began farming for himself. It was in the spring of 1876 that he bought his present farm, comprising two hundred acres, only forty of which had been placed under cultivation when it came into his possession. He has continued to improve it, and he now raises on it from one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons of hay annually. He also keeps one hundred head of cattle, mostly of the Durham breed, and he has a dairy of twelve cows. The product of his dairy is of such excellent quality that it finds a ready sale on the market. On the rocky portion of his land, which appeared to him almost worthless, the Wedekind mine was discovered, and he sold the property for a good price after Mr. Wedekind had taken out a considerable amount of gold. The purchaser was Governor Sparks, who paid one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars for the land, and a little town has now sprung up on this tract. Mr. Frazer is at present erecting a handsome two-story residence in the midst of a nice grove of trees of his own planting.

On the 3rd of November, 1875, occurred the marriage of Mr. Frazer and Miss Belle Anderson, who was a native of Indiana, and was reared in Iowa. She is a daughter of John Anderson, who became an Iowa farmer and pioneer. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Frazer, of whom six are now living. It was the great misfortune of the parents to lose two of their children in the same year—Charles, a fine youth of sixteen, was drowned while swimming in the lake, and Glen, who was about eighteen months old, died in one of the water ditches on the ranch. Another son, Elmer, died at the age of seven years. Roy passed away in 1891 when four years of age, and Ernest died in his third year. The surviving children are Robert T., who is with his father on the ranch and renders to him much assistance; Vernie, who is the wife of Louis G. Wedekind; Clare, Myrtle, Gladys and Ray, who are still under the parental roof. Mrs. Frazer belongs to the Baptist church and is a lady of many excellent traits of heart and mind.

Mr. Frazer holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has passed all the chairs in one branch of the order. In politics he is independent. He has, however, taken an active interest in educational matters and has served as school trustee for a number of years. He desires the best educational opportunities possible for the children of the locality, and believes in employing good teachers and in continually advancing the standard of the schools.

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HON. WILLIAM SMILEY, of Star valley, is one of the prominent ranchers and stockmen of the state, and has been a resident of the state for nearly forty years, so that he has been identified with its progress from the very first, even before it became separated from the territory of Utah. His fellow citizens have honored him by sending him as their representative to the state legislature, and in both the public life and the business interests of his county he has held a conspicuous place.

Mr. Smiley was reared on his father's farm, and followed the usual routine of farmer boys in attendance at school and working on the home place. At the age of seventeen, in 1859, he made the trip to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He mined for a time in Placer county, but with poor luck, and soon became employed in freighting from Sacramento to the different mining camps, and also to Virginia City, Nevada, during the first excitement in that town. He first came to Nevada in 1861, but returned to California. In 1863 he began mining in Austin, Nevada, which he continued for a few years, but in 1867 branched out into the field in which he has made his most conspicuous success. He began the raising of cattle in Nye county, having invested all his carefully saved earnings, and he gradually came to the front in business. He came to Elko county in the fall of 1877 and settled on a ranch about a mile from Deeth, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. He added to the original purchase from government and railroad lands until he had eleven hundred acres, which property he still owns. It is highly improved, and worth many times what it cost him. He also bought land six miles east of Deeth, where he now has twenty three hundred acres. This land was a sage-brush plain when he took it, and by much hard work he has placed water on it and brought it out to be one of the finest farms in the state. He has built a splendid farm residence, surrounded with a beautiful grove of his own planting, and by contrast, made the farm a paradise beside its original state. It is all evidence of what wondrous thrift and enterprise can accomplish in Nevada in the line of up-to-date agriculture. And by instrumentality of such men as Mr. Smiley hundreds of such large tracts will in time be made arable and productive, and the former desert will blossom as the rose. Mr. Smiley raises large herds of high-grade cattle, and ships many carloads to San Francisco; he always make the trip himself and attends personally to the sale. In all of his ventures he has made a marked success, and is at the front of the van of progress and development in his adopted state.

Mr. Smiley married, in the fall of 1878, Miss Addie Sanderson, a native of his own town in Canada. Six children have been born to them, two of

whom are dead. Fannie was educated in the Nevada State University and is now at home; John is in his third year at the university; and Frank and Wilbur are still at home. Mr. Smiley is a staunch Republican, and for one year represented Elko county in the state assembly, where he made a creditable record in the interests of the people. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and throughout his life has endeavored to follow that great precept of the golden rule.

HON. HUGH R. LOGAN. A glance at the history of past centuries will indicate at once what would be the condition of the world if the mining interests no longer had a part in the industrial and commercial life. Only a few centuries ago agriculture was almost the only occupation of man. A landed proprietor surrounded himself with his tenants and his serfs, who tilled his broad fields, while he reaped the reward of their labors; but when the rich mineral resources of the world were placed upon the market industry found its way into new and broader fields, minerals were used in the production of hundreds of inventions, and the business of nations was revolutionized. When considering these facts we can in a measure determine the value to mankind of the mining interests. One who is connected with the rich mineral resources of the west is Mr. Logan, who since 1864 has been a resident of Nevada, actively promoting its mining interests, is also a citizen prominent in public affairs and is one of the distinguished legislators, having for four successive terms served as a member of the general assembly.

Mr. Logan was born in Ellerslie, Scotland, on the 16th of April, 1832, a representative of an old and prominent Scotch family. His parents were John and Mary (Wilson) Logan who were reared and married in Scotland, and after the birth of two of their sons emigrated to the United States, crossing the Atlantic in 1839. The children who accompanied them were Hugh R. and William, and after their arrival in the new world three others, Mary, Jennie and John, were added to the family. John Logan died in 1861 at the age of fifty-six years, and his wife survived him until she had attained the age of seventy-four years. In this country John Logan engaged in the manufacture of hunting, carpets and rugs, and became a leading business man of the locality in which he made his home. He possessed a good education and excellent business ability, and through his well directed efforts gained creditable prosperity. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian church.

Hugh Robert Logan was educated in the state of Massachusetts as a student in the Lowell public schools. When sixteen years of age he left home without obtaining the consent of his parents and went to sea, his first voyage being made to Russia. In January, 1849, he sailed from Boston to San Francisco in the sailing vessel *Capital*, landing at the latter port on the 19th of July. He went direct to the Auburn placer country, where he was engaged in placer mining, following that pursuit continuously for fifteen years. He mined at the middle fork of the American river and Spanish bar in Eldorado county and in all of the noted mining camps of the state, taking out often as high as one hundred dollars per day. He always abandoned the dig-



gings when they yielded no more than half an ounce per day. At that period in the state's development, however, the miners were very extravagant in their expenditures, the money being paid out as readily as it was procured. "Come easy, go easy" seemed to be the motto of the miners, and, like others, Mr. Logan did not husband his early gains. He came to Nevada in search of richer fields, and for a time engaged in mining in Washoe. Later he secured work at the Manhattan mills at a salary of fifty dollars per month and his board, but rapidly he was advanced from one position to another as he manifested his excellent business ability, and within a year he was given charge of the mill at a salary of five dollars per day. He continued in that business for three years, and then went to White Pine, where he was engaged in quartz mining, being given charge of the Little Treasure, the Dunn and McCone mills. He worked twenty tons of ore from the Black Shaft in Pioche, which yielded five hundred and ten dollars to the ton. In connection with others he located the Ivanhoe mine at Pioche, which was then opened and operated, Mr. Logan being connected therewith for three years, when he sold his interest for six thousand dollars in cash and five thousand shares of stock, for which he refused five dollars per share.

Returning to Humboldt county, Mr. Logan was superintendent from time to time of a number of mines and mills of the state, including the Morgan mill, which he operated for six years. This was a very large producer and in its control Mr. Logan displayed splendid business ability and a thorough understanding of the best methods of reducing its ore to marketable metal. He milled from it three thousand tons of ore in thirty days, bullion to the value of three hundred and ninety thousand dollars, a record which is believed has never been surpassed in the state. He also spent a short time in Tombstone, Arizona, but, returning to Nevada, he had charge of the Princess mine for one year. He also was superintendent of the Santiago mill for a number of years, taking out large amounts of both gold and silver, while for the past fourteen years he has had charge of the Brunswick mill, and is still its superintendent. In the meantime he has been engaged in mining at Como, where he has six thousand feet of openings with three hundred thousand tons of ore, valued at from five to six dollars per ton. In connection with this mine there is a ten-stamp mill and a cyanide plant. He has already taken from the Logan and Hulley mine forty thousand dollars and it is yet in embryo condition, but promises splendid returns. Mr. Logan is likewise interested in a number of other mines, from four of which he expects large results, including copper, gold and silver and iron.

In his political views Mr. Logan was a staunch Republican from the organization of the party until it abandoned its bimetallic principles, when he joined the silver party. Elected to the state legislature, he proved so acceptable a member that he has been three times re-elected, and is now connected with the general assembly as one of its active working representatives. He studies closely the questions and issues bearing upon the welfare and progress, the development and expansion of the state and gives an earnest and loyal support to whatever he believes will contribute most largely to the general good. His political career is one which will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny, for he is at all times actuated by principles of loyalty and

integrity. In his milling and mining interests he has been associated with the most noted men of the state, and is certainly one of the most expert mining men of Nevada, having hardly an equal in this field of endeavor. He has made the business a close study for forty years and his opinions are regarded as authority. In business affairs he is energetic, prompt and notably reliable, and few men are more prominent or more widely known throughout the entire state.

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PROFESSOR ORVIS RING, superintendent of public instruction of Nevada, has been a resident of the state since 1863, and also passed through the commonwealth in 1861 on his way to California. He is a native of Vermont, having been born in Addison county, July 21, 1833. He comes of an old English family prominently identified with the early wars of the colonies. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Bunker, served in the war of 1812, and his wife bore the name of Hill and was of English ancestry. The father, Greenleaf Ring, was born in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, April 11, 1808, and was a son of Simeon Ring, whose wife bore the maiden name of Jackson and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Greenleaf Ring married Miss Betsy Bunker, a native of Vermont and descended from one of the well known English families, members of which had married into Scotch families. The parents of Professor Ring were members of the Freewill Baptist church. By occupation his father was a merchant and farmer, and departed this life in 1877 when sixty-nine years of age, the mother having died in 1874. Both were interred in Reno, Nevada.

Professor Ring is the eldest of their six children, of whom three are yet living, but he is the only one residing in Nevada. His early life was spent and his education secured in Vermont, New York, Wisconsin and Illinois. He is a graduate of Wheaton College, Illinois, from which he received the degrees of A. B. in 1860, and that of A. M. later. Being a poor young man, but possessed of unflagging ambition, he earned his way through college by teaching school in winter and working on farms during the haying and harvesting seasons. Early in the spring of 1861 he started across the plains for California with two of his schoolmates, and arrived in Sacramento on September 2 of that year. Being without funds he put in the first year in working on ranches, cutting cord wood and following a threshing machine. In September, 1862, he taught school at Woodbridge, San Joaquin county, California, and in July, 1863, crossed the Sierras on horseback to Nevada, where he worked in the mines and also commenced teaching. In the summer of 1868 he again returned to California, was again engaged in mining and farming, but finally returned to teaching in San Joaquin county. In September, 1871, he again returned to Nevada and took charge of the Reno schools, which position he filled for nearly seventeen years.

He began teaching when nineteen years of age, hence it is over fifty years since he began to teach. He is enthusiastic in his work and is one of the most thorough and efficient instructors in the country, and has held many high positions in his profession. In 1890 he was elected state superintendent of public instruction on the Republican ticket, which position he held for four



Orris Perry.



ears, and then was defeated for re-election by the silver party candidates, by one hundred and sixty-six votes.

In 1898 he was again before the people and was the only Republican elected on the state ticket. In 1902 he was again the choice of the people, and was again elected over the fusion candidate by a majority of eleven votes. This close election was caused by the fact that the silver and fusion parties had controlled the state for several years.

Profession Ring is an enthusiast in his profession and is continually striving to better the educational interests of the state. His interest in the boys and girls of the state is paramount to everything else. When he entered upon his work in Reno he had one assistant, and when he retired to take charge of the office he had thirteen.

Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is also a thirty-second degree Mason. He is deservedly popular not only among his teachers and those who are brought into direct contact with him, but throughout the entire state, more especially with the young men for whose interests he is willing to sacrifice everything.



MILTON BOVARD, of Yerington, is one of Lyon county's successful farmers and is one of the early settlers of California, having come to that state in 1864 and to Nevada in 1876. He is a native of the London district, Canada, born October 10, 1834, and coming of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather Bovard was a soldier in the American Revolution and settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and died there in his eighty-fourth year.

His son, Charles Bovard, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and there married Hanna Ruth Ferguson, born in 1786. Charles Bovard served with General Harrison in the war of 1812, and was honorably discharged in Detroit, Michigan. For a short time he resided in Canada then went to Iowa where he became the owner of three hundred and twenty acres, improved it and was active in the affairs of his county, serving as justice of the peace, and was one of the supervisors of the county for twenty-four years. His death occurred August 4, 1856, when he was seventy-six years of age. He was a Universalist in religion, and in politics a Democrat. His family consisted of seven children, of whom Milton is now the only survivor.

Milton Bovard was reared in Clinton county, Iowa, and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm. In 1854 he crossed the plains to California and settled in San Joaquin county, near the present city of Stockton. For a time he was there engaged in a mercantile business, and also in farming, but in 1856 he returned to see his relatives and marry Miss Mary Jane Waldo. In 1864 he, with his wife and three children: Adelaide, Charles and Eliza Jane, went to California. Of these children, Adelaide is now the wife of John Benson of Sutter Creek, California; Eliza Jane is deceased; Charles resides in Yerington. After the family took up residence in California, George M. and Frank were born, and both are now in Alaska. Mrs. Bovard

died January 1, 1901, and she is tenderly mourned by her bereaved husband and children.

While residing in California Mr. Bovard met with gratifying success, but in 1876 he removed to Mason valley and purchased six hundred acres of land near the town of Yerington, and since then has devoted his attention to farming. His principal crops are alfalfa hay, barley, wheat, and he has raised from two hundred and fifty to five hundred tons of hay for his herd of from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty graded Durham cattle. Two men are employed all the time and during the various seasons as many as fourteen are required. His annual income from his farm aggregates three thousand dollars. In politics he is a Democrat, but has supported the silver movement. He has never joined any society, having too much business of his own to devote any time to outside matters. His farm is a fine one, he is respected by his neighbors, and in addition to rearing his own children he has adopted his grandson, Elmer Harrison, son of the deceased daughter, who has lived there since he was nine months of age. He was born February 25, 1890, and is the pride of his grandfather's heart, while the child clings to the stalwart man in a way which is touching.

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**OLIVER LONKEY.** Concentration of purpose and persistently applied energy rarely fail of success in the accomplishment of any task, however great, and in tracing the career of Oliver Lonkey, a well known lumber manufacturer of Nevada, it is plainly seen that these things have been the secret of his rise to prominence in the business world. Splendid success is crowning his efforts, and as a result of his enterprise, broad experience and persistency of purpose he is enjoying a well merited prosperity.

Mr. Lonkey was born in Canada, November 5, 1832, and is of French extraction. He was reared in the country of his nativity and acquired the greater part of his education in the dear school of experience. He has, however, learned many valuable lessons there and has become a practical, progressive business man, capable of ably directing important industrial interests. In the year 1856 he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and began earning his living in the far west by working as a chopper. Receiving good wages, he saved his money, and in 1859 was thus enabled to purchase a sawmill in Grass Valley. The mill was operated by steam and equipped with a circular saw, and had a daily capacity of twenty thousand feet of lumber. Mr. Lonkey sold the product of the mill for sixteen dollars per thousand feet at the mill and prospered in this undertaking.

He thus continued the business until 1864, when he removed his mill to Washoe and there engaged in cutting lumber until 1872, when he sold his plant to H. M. Yerington and Captain Haney. Mr. Lonkey then removed to Virginia City, where he owned a large lumber yard for a number of years, but in 1882 left that place and took up his abode at Truckee, where he had purchased a mill ten years before. In that year he had removed his family to Verdi, but retained his lumber yards at Virginia City and at Prosser Creek. The mill which he now owns in Verdi has a capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand feet in twenty-four hours, and the com-

pany owns a timber tract of twelve thousand acres, densely covered with fine trees.

In 1901 Mr. Lonkey incorporated his business, with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, under the name of the Verdi Lumber Company, of which he is the president, and here he still continues in the manufacture of lumber, his business having reached extensive proportions. Verdi is a nice little town which has been built up around his saw mill plant, many of its people being those who are employed in the mill, for Mr. Lonkey employs one hundred and fifty workmen, and a large number of them have become the possessors of nice homes in Verdi. Mr. Lonkey has built for himself a palatial residence, in which he is now spending the evening of a very active and successful business career. He also owns quite a number of buildings in Verdi, and was practically the founder and promoter of the town. The company, in addition to the lumber plant, has a large mercantile enterprise in Verdi, occupying a fine brick building which they also own.

In 1860 Mr. Lonkey was united in marriage to Miss May Cheverefels, also a native of Canada, and they have now traveled life's journey happily together for forty-three years, sharing their joys and sorrows, their adversity and prosperity. They have long been devout communicants of the Roman Catholic church. Since becoming an American citizen Mr. Lonkey has been a stalwart advocate of the Republican party, having firm faith in its principles. His influence has ever furthered the cause of temperance, and his labors have been active in suppressing the liquor traffic to the full extent of his power in this direction. Such a life is surely a potent element for good in the community. His business career has been most honorable, and therefore the most envious cannot grudge him his success. His course has not been altogether an easy one, for though he is now blessed with prosperity he has had many difficulties and obstacles to encounter. Seven times he has suffered losses by fire, the aggregate sum amounting to quite a fortune, but with courageous heart and firm determination he has set to work to retrieve his lost possessions and to-day is numbered among the men of affluence of the community.

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SAMUEL RIDDELL, for over twenty years a prominent and well known resident of Star valley, Elko county, and now retired from a life of activity which was so useful and gave him a full share of wordly prosperity, has been an American citizen for fifty-five years, and during only the last few years of that time has he given up his industrious endeavors in order to pass his remaining years in the peace and comfort which he has so well earned.

Mr. Riddell was born in county Monahan, Ireland, in 1826, the son of John and Mary (McMullen) Riddell who were emigrants to America in 1852, and spent the rest of their long lives in Argyle, Washington county, New York, where the former attained the age of eighty years, and the latter passed away only three years previously to her husband.

Mr. Riddell had preceded his parents to this great new world, having

made the voyage in 1847, when he was just of age. He remained awhile in New York city, and then took up his residence in Argyle, New York, where he spent a number of years. He came to Nevada in 1881, and bought the land where his present ranch is located. The improvements which he effected, however, have made the place quite different from what it was then, both in point of general appearance and in productiveness and value. His sons Eben and James now have four hundred acres of the place, and have good residences and are successful farmers. Mr. Riddell has given up to these sons in large measure the active management of the estate, and he and his life partner have a comfortable home in a neat cottage on the ranch.

Mr. Riddell was married in November, 1852, to Miss Mary McDonnie, a native of England. Of their six children, three have passed away. James and Ebenezer, the sons above mentioned, have nice homes near their father, and the daughter Minnie is the wife of N. B. Armstrong. Mr. and Mrs. Riddell have been members of the Presbyterian church all their lives, and are deserving of the respect and esteem which are everywhere paid their old age. He is strong and active even though nearing the eighty-year mark, and his long life of usefulness may well be a model and incentive to effort for younger men.

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THE REESE RIVER REVEILLE, the well known semi-weekly journal published at Austin, Nevada, has the honor of being the oldest continuously published paper, except one, in the state of Nevada. W. C. Phillips, an enterprising newspaper man of New York, came to Nevada in the pioneer days, and when the first mining excitement broke out at Austin shipped in a printing press, and on the 16th of May, 1863, appeared the first issue of the *Reveille*, redolent of pioneer conditions and the mining life. It was a weekly with six columns to the page. Mr. Phillips was assisted in putting up the press and bringing out the first paper by Mr. O. L. C. Fairchilds, who continued as assistant editor and publisher. The price was fifty cents a copy, or twenty-four dollars a year, payable in the gold coin of the United States, and as Austin was in a high state of prosperity at that time the paper was correspondingly successful and enjoyed a wide circulation. There was plenty to stir the feelings then outside of the stir and bustle of mining centers, for the Civil war was in progress, and the paper was a stanch and courageous upholder of the Union and freedom. After the third issue it was decided that on the 3d of June the *Reveille* should appear thrice a week.

Soon after this O. L. C. and J. D. Fairchilds leased the office. Adair Wilson was engaged as editor and in December Myron Angel became assistant. Mr. Wilson continued in that capacity until 1864, and then Mr. Angel was editor until January, 1868. In 1864 Mr. Phillips sold the plant to the Fairchilds brothers, who enlarged it and on May 24 issued the first number of the *Daily Reese River Reveille*, a morning paper of nine columns to the page. Mr. Locke was made local editor, to be succeeded by Mr. Wilmington, and the latter in 1865 by B. J. Burns, who was an able journalist and filled the position until 1869. A decline occurring in the mining opera-



ions, the paper was reduced to six columns to the page and fifteen inches in length on August 2, 1864, and in June of the following year the columns were made seventeen inches long, which was the size of the paper until 1881.

In October, 1868, J. D. Fairchilds sold his interest to his brother, and on August 14, 1871, the plant passed into the control of Andrew Casamayon and John H. Dennis. September 9, 1873, Mr. Dennis sold his share to John Boothe, Mr. Casamayon taking the position of editor, and on December 21, 1875, the paper appeared under the firm name of John Boothe and Company. Fred H. Hart became editor, and Mr. A. Maute (now state printer, 1903) was business manager. From 1881 to 1883 Alf Doten was its able editor. On the death of Mr. Casamayon, Mr. Boothe became sole proprietor and continued the ownership and publication until March 13, 1884, when his death occurred. Mr. Boothe was a native of England, and was a man of much ability and large journalistic experience. He had made hosts of friends and was one of Nevada's best known and most esteemed pioneer citizens. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was buried with the honors of that order.

After the death of her husband, until 1886, Mrs. Boothe continued to publish the paper with John W. Madrill as editor. George W. Carpenter then had charge as editor and manager until 1888 when the plant was purchased by C. W. Hichcliff, George Rutherford becoming editor. In 1890 A. F. Philips became editor, and filled the position until June 20, 1893, when the Reveille Publishing Company purchased the enterprise. Judge W. D. Jones was its able editor until the fall of 1898, when F. H. Triplett was made editor and has continued to fill that responsible office to the present time.

May 19, 1894, the Publishing Company sold the *Reveille* to Dalton and Clifford, the Lander county druggists and business men. These are able men, and the latter is a practical printer and a forceful writer, and under the present management the paper is receiving good patronage in subscriptions, advertising and job work. The *Reveille* was continued as a daily until 1890, but has since been issued semi-weekly, a four-page, five-column, eleven and a quarter by seventeen inch sheet, and is published independent in politics.

Mr. Triplett is a native son of Austin, Nevada, and was the first white male child born in the town, which important event occurred and was duly chronicled in January, 1864. He has been connected with the *Reveille* since 1876, serving in all the capacities from devil to editor and manager, with the exception of six years spent in newspaper work in California and other parts of this state. He has proved an able worker at the head of the *Reveille*, and has done much to maintain the paper's reputation gained through forty years of continuous existence.

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ROBERT C. SCHEEL, a prominent farmer and sheep-raiser of Mason valley, Nevada, was born in Prussia, December 26, 1840, and was educated in his native country until he was thirteen years of age. At that time he went to sea, sailing before the mast to the different seaports of the world. In

the spring of 1866 he sailed on an American ship from Boston bound for San Francisco, and upon landing there he went into the country and worked for wages until he became a sheep-owner, in 1875, in Calaveras county. He prospered in his business, owning as many as ten thousand sheep at one time. In 1890 he removed to Nevada, believing he would find there better opportunities for his sheep-raising. Two years later he purchased his present very desirable farm of one hundred and sixty acres one and one-half miles southeast of Yerington, where he has a good homestead and makes it his headquarters, while his large flocks of sheep are in charge of his herders in the mountains as high as nine thousand feet. He raises his own hay and grain as well as farm products, and is very successful in all he undertakes. The strain of his sheep is fine Merino. In addition to this property he owns a fine range of five hundred acres near Dayton.

In politics Mr. Scheel is a Republican, and religiously was brought up in the Lutheran faith. He is a reliable man, who by hard work and thrift has raised himself to his present enviable position. Among his neighbors he bears a good name, is recognized as a clean, honest fellow and one whose word is to be relied upon.

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WILLIAM AUGUSTUS FOGG, county clerk of Washoe county and ex-officio clerk of the second judicial district court of the state of Nevada, in and for Washoe county, maintains his residence in Reno and is known as a citizen of worth, well deserving to be mentioned among the representative men of this commonwealth. He was born in Missouri on the 30th day of January, 1845, and is of English descent, his ancestors, however, having been early settlers of New England.

The first of the name in the United States was Samuel Fogg, who came from Exeter, England, in 1630, and settled in New Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1638. About the same date his ancestors on the Cleveland side of his family settled in the state of Massachusetts, and in colonial days were participants in the Revolutionary war. Rev. Ebenezer Cleveland, the maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Fogg, fought in the battle of Bunker Hill and his remains now lie in Rockport, Massachusetts.

Ivory Small Fogg, the father of W. A. Fogg, was born in the Pine Tree state. He met and married Hannah Augusta Cleveland at her birthplace, Rockport, Massachusetts, and in 1834 they removed to Quincy, Illinois. They afterwards removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and the father died of yellow fever in Selma, Alabama, leaving a widow and four children to mourn his loss. The mother carefully reared and educated her children, doing everything in her power to promote their interests and welfare, and she now resides in San Francisco in the ninetieth year of her age, deserving and receiving the filial care and attention of her children.

The eldest son, George H. Fogg, crossed the plains in 1849, after which he returned to the east, but again made the journey over the long stretches of desert and through the mountain passes to the Pacific coast in 1853. In 1860 he became a resident of Virginia City, Nevada, and he now resides in



*W. A. Fogg.*

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Reno, where he is serving as deputy clerk of Washoe county under his brother.

Charles G. Fogg, another son of the family, went to California in 1857, and in 1860 located in Virginia City. He has engaged in mining and prospecting in the west, visiting about all of the mining camps of California, Nevada and Arizona. By trade he is a carriage blacksmith and a painter, and he is at this time a resident of Tonopah, this state. The sister of Mr. Fogg is Mrs. Irene W. Martell, who resides with her mother in San Francisco.

William A. Fogg was a student at Washington University, St. Louis, when the Civil war broke out. Study was out of the question when the streets were full of rioters and the tramp of armed men passing in and out of the city never ceased day or night, and he left that institution and during the war followed railroading as a passenger conductor.

He went to California in the winter of 1866-7, and in March of the latter year entered the service of the S. F. & S. J. Railroad, remaining in their employ for about three years. He then engaged in the real estate business for a short time in San Francisco, and later was connected with the United States' custom service, being appointed to a position in that service under Thomas B. Shannon, collector, and Giles H. Gray, surveyor of the port. His capability won him promotion from time to time through the successive positions. He was a "weigher," "inspector," "inspector of French and Chinese cargoes," promoted to service in the "bonded warehouse department," and was afterward transferred to the "appraisers' store" as "receiving and seizure clerk." When the explosion occurred in the "Hathaway" bonded warehouse and it was partially destroyed by fire, Mr. Fogg was made special storekeeper there and "discharged" all the goods therefrom. This required over a month's time and the services of a small army of men. This was the first "bonded" warehouse ever destroyed by fire in the United States. This being the case, Mr. Fogg, after a conference with the collector, was instructed to follow out his own ideas as to how the work should be done and returns made to the government. This was done by him and the forms he then made have been made the basis for the forms used by the government since, without material change.

At a later date Mr. Fogg was employed in the advertising department of the San Francisco *Evening Post*, but failing health caused him to leave that position, and in the hope of being benefited by a change of climate he came to Nevada. Here he soon regained his health, and for a number of years was a bookkeeper for his brother, who was engaged in the wholesale butchering business in Reno. Once more, however, he entered the public service, this time through an appointment to the position of clerk of the Nevada state prison, under Frank P. Bell. Later he was deputy clerk of Washoe county under F. B. Porter. He was next appointed county clerk by the board of county commissioners to fill a vacancy, and subsequently was elected to the office and was again chosen for the position at the general election in 1902. He is now acting in that capacity and is prompt and faithful in the discharge of every duty that devolves upon him.

While a young man in Missouri at the time of the great Civil war, he was a conductor on the Desoto Express in the railroad service, transporting

troops to the front. This was a very hazardous undertaking, and his train was wrecked by the rebels twenty-eight times. He had many narrow escapes, and life was filled with great danger and excitement, and in every position he has filled he has proved himself thoroughly reliable, capable and trustworthy.

Mr. Fogg was happily married in Reno on the 9th day of October, 1881, to Miss Emma Victoria Gardner, a native of Beloit, Wisconsin, and of English lineage. Two children graced this marriage: Grace Gardner and Irene Nevada. The young couple began their domestic life in an attractive home in Reno which they yet occupy. Mr. Fogg is a member of Reno Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., Reno Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., Reno Lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F., is a past grand master of the grand lodge, I. O. O. F., of Nevada, and past chief ranger of Court Mount Rose No. 3854, A. O. F. His genial manner, cordial disposition and deference for the opinions of others have rendered him popular, and he may well be termed a favorite and leading citizen of Reno.

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HON. FRANK L. WILDES, the deputy state treasurer of Nevada, is a native son of California, born in Stockton on the 11th of January, 1859. He is of English ancestry, and the first representatives of the name in America became prominent early settlers of New England. His paternal grandfather was a chief justice of Massachusetts, and his maternal grandfather, Otis L. Bridges, was attorney general of the state of Maine.

Mr. Wildes' parents were J. H. and Alice (Bridges) Wildes, and the latter went to California with her honored father in the year 1857. The following year Mr. J. H. Wildes became a resident of that state, and after their marriage they settled in Stockton, where he was engaged in business as a civil engineer, being in the employ of the federal government for forty years. His course was irreproachable and was characterized by the utmost fidelity to the interests of his country. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian, and in his political views was a Republican. Every cause which he espoused received his earnest endorsement and unfaltering loyalty, and his upright course was commended by all who knew him. He died at the age of seventy-six years and his wife departed this life in 1899. They were the parents of two children, the daughter being now the wife of William Angus, of Oakland, California.

Frank L. Wildes was educated in private schools and under the direction of a tutor and, entering upon his business career, was first employed as a draftsman, while later he was engaged in the insurance business. Subsequently he became a teller of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco and from the latter city removed to Virginia City, Nevada, in 1882, and became the agent and had charge of the bank in that place. For fourteen years he continuously filled the position in a most capable and acceptable manner, and for a few years was also engaged in the mining and milling business in connection with his father-in-law, J. H. Kinkead. In 1889 Mr. Wildes was appointed deputy treasurer of the state, and is now filling that office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the commonwealth. He was not

appointed because of any political preference or because of any aid which he had rendered to his party, but because of his fitness for the position. He is an excellent accountant and financier and possesses the highest business integrity, and thus his qualifications well entitle him to the honor which was conferred upon him by his appointment. He is a stockholder and director in the Exchange & Trust Company Bank in Carson City and for the past twenty years has given his attention to the subject of finance, making it his close and earnest study.

In 1894 Frank L. Wildes was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Kinkead, and they now have a beautiful little daughter, Amie Livingston Wildes. Theirs is an attractive home in Carson City, where they have many friends, and this circle also extends throughout the state. Mr. Wildes is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Woodmen of the World. He stands to-day as a representative of our best type of American manhood and chivalry, and in whatever relation of life he has been found he has ever been true to the trust reposed in him. In his present office he is thoroughly familiar with the work of his department, and is a man whose public career is indeed creditable. The good of the state he places above partisanship and before personal aggrandizement. He commands the respect of the men most prominent in political circles throughout Nevada and at home, in the city of his residence, where he is best known. He inspires personal friendship of unusual strength, for all who know him have the highest admiration for his good qualities of heart and mind.

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**WILLIAM A. COBB.** The genial manner and jovial disposition of William A. Cobb have rendered him a favorite in Verdi and throughout the surrounding district and have made him popular with the patrons of the boarding house which is conducted in connection with the Verdi Lumber Company, and of which Mr. Cobb is now the manager. His residence in the state dates from territorial days, for he arrived in Carson City, Nevada, in March, 1864, and it was not until the following autumn that the state was admitted to the Union.

Mr. Cobb is a native of the Pine Tree state, his birth having occurred in Maine, on the 24th of December, 1837. His father, C. M. Cobb, also a native of Maine, came to Nevada in 1864, and spent his remaining days in this state and in California, his death occurring on the 20th of March, 1894, when he had reached the very advanced age of eighty-five years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Climena Whittier, and was also a native of Maine, died on the 24th of June, 1885, when seventy-four years of age. Mr. C. M. Cobb had become a leader in public affairs and had taken an active part in molding public thought and action. He served as justice of the peace for a number of years and his decisions were strictly fair and impartial, "winning him golden opinions from all sorts of people." He likewise served as sheriff of his county and was ever prompt and fearless in the discharge of his duties.

The east remained the scene of the activities of William A. Cobb until he had become a young man of twenty-seven years, when, ambitious to see

something more of the country and to investigate the business conditions of the far west with the hope of finding better opportunities in this part of the country, he started for the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama. After spending some time in Sacramento, he came to Nevada in 1864, settling first in Carson City. He worked for a time on Barrett's ranch in the Carson valley, and in the fall of that year removed to Dayton, while some time later he came to the Washoe valley. Here he began clerking for Oliver Lonkey, a gentleman with whom he has maintained business relations continually since, to the profit and pleasure of both gentlemen. In 1869 he opened a mercantile store in Franktown, where he engaged in selling goods for ten years, and in 1880 he took the census of Washoe valley. The following year he again became connected in business with Mr. Lonkey at Prosser Creek, and leaving that place came to Verdi. Subsequently he spent a year and a half in Reno, and then returned to Verdi, where he engaged in selling merchandise with Mr. Lonkey. He and his wife are now conducting the large boarding house owned by the Verdi Lumber Company. This is a well kept establishment, neat and attractive in appearance and an excellent table is set.

Mr. Cobb was married in July, 1878, the lady of his choice being Miss Annie Crowder, a native daughter of California, born in Yolo county. This union has been blessed with a son and daughter: Harry C., now a bright young man who is learning the machinist's trade; and Georgie, who died at the age of seven years. She was a very beautiful and attractive child, and her untimely death was deeply felt by her parents. Mr. Cobb has built a nice and commodious residence in Verdi, and he and his wife have many friends here. Mrs. Cobb belongs to the Episcopal church. He was made a Mason in Bethlehem Lodge, F. & A. M., in 1860, in Augusta, Maine, and now affiliates with Reno Lodge No. 13, of which he is a worthy exemplar. A stanch Republican in his political views, he has held the office of county commissioner of Washoe county, and his service was such that his fellow citizens had no reason to think their confidence in him misplaced. He wins friends wherever he goes. A hearty laugh and a jovial disposition are among his strongly marked characteristics, and it is such men as Mr. Cobb who shed around them much of the sunshine of life and add to the universal happiness.

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DILLON ROBERTS, who has one of the finest stock ranches in Clover valley and is one of the most successful stock and grain raisers of Elko county, has been in the state of Nevada for over thirty years, ever since he was a young man, and has resided at his present place for fourteen years. In the early days he was driver of a stage over many of the roads of Nevada, and from that arduous occupation gradually worked into the stock business, which he has followed so successfully ever since.

Mr. Roberts comes of a southern family, his parents, Jesse and Nancy Caroline (Wickersham) Roberts, being natives, respectively, of North and South Carolina. They were early pioneers to the state of Indiana, and also later to Iowa, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Jesse Roberts



lived to be eighty-three years old, but his wife died at the age of forty. They were the parents of nine children, of whom six are living at the present time.

Mr. Roberts was born in Lee county, Iowa, April 26, 1846, and remained on his father's farm and attended the neighborhood school until he was of age. He came to Nevada in 1871, and his first work was driving stage from Palisade to the different points then reached by stage, and also from Elko to Cornucopia. He drove stage between Spruce and Cherry creek for about twelve years, and in 1889 purchased his present farm. He has two thousand acres in his ranch, and has raised much grain, which he feeds to his stock. He keeps about four hundred head of cattle and twenty-five horses, and has every facility for making his business pay large returns. Large and substantial barns give shelter to the grain, and protect the cattle from the rigor of Nevada winters. One of the most valuable adjuncts is a fine stream of mountain water which crosses the place and affords an unfailing supply for his cattle and other agricultural purposes. The farm is one of the most valuable in the valley, and its present condition is largely the result of Mr. Robert's efforts since he took possession twelve years ago. He has an artistic brick residence, the only one of that material in the valley, and even the general appearance of the farm would indicate to the casual observer that its owner is a studiously enterprising and progressive agriculturist. To such men farming in Nevada is a paying investment, and in all the fertile valleys of the state there are no better situated and prettier homesteads than that of Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Roberts was married April 3, 1892, to Miss Melinda Jane Winchell, and they have a happy home and many kind friends. He has always voted the Republican ticket, but has never taken time from his business to give to practical politics.

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HENRY BAKER, one of the successful farmers of Mason valley, is a veteran of the Civil war and has resided in the valley for the past thirty-three years, having come to Virginia City in 1870. He is a native of Ohio, having been born in that state January 8, 1839, and comes of German ancestry. His father, Ignatius Baker, was born in Baden, Germany, where he was reared to manhood. There he married and then emigrated to Madison county, Ohio, bringing with him the three children born to himself and wife in Germany. He was the father of fifteen children, twelve of whom were reared to maturity, and seven are now living. His death occurred when he was fifty-five years of age, while his widow lived to be seventy-one years of age. They were industrious farmers, and in religion were Roman Catholics.

When Henry Baker was six years of age the family moved to Missouri, and he was reared and educated in the public schools of his new home, working upon his father's stock farm. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, First Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battle of Pilot Knob, but was retained in St. Louis the greater portion of the time to protect the country from General Sterling Price. For three years he served faithfully, and was then honorably discharged to become a member of the Home Guards to

protect Union men. During his long service he never received a hurt of any kind or served in the guardhouse an hour. After the war he remained in Missouri until 1870, when he came to Virginia City, Nevada, where two brothers-in-law had preceded him. For a short time he worked in that city, and then removed to Mason valley and purchased his present fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres. This property he has improved and made it into one of the best in Lyon county, devoting it to hay, grain and vegetables, while he supports a dairy of twenty-five cows, Durham breed, and raises all his own cattle and horses.

In 1867 he was happily married to Miss Christiana Hernleben, born in Missouri. They have ten children living and two deceased. Mrs. Baker is a Methodist in religion, and a worthy lady. Two of the sons, Walter Rowley and Alfred Lee, are at home. Mr. Baker has always been a Democrat, but has never desired office. The family stands very high in the community, and all of the children have established themselves and are quite successful.

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**HENRY CHRISTOPHER HUNKEN** has had an eventful and varied career. Born in Germany, a miner in Australia, a factor in the business life of New York and of Chicago, and an interested witness of the development of Nevada, as well as a participant in business interests which have led to its substantial growth, he has gained broad knowledge from his various experiences, and also has won a comfortable competence in the management of his farm in the Washoe valley. Starting out in life empty-handed, he now has eleven hundred acres of valuable land, his home being situated only about a mile and a half northwest of Verdi.

Mr. Hunken is a son of the fatherland, his birth having occurred in Germany on the 22d of November, 1838. He was educated there, and in 1852 came to the United States, being but fourteen years of age at the time. His cousin, who was proprietor of a grocery and provision store in New York, sent him the money to pay his passage, and at the time of his arrival he had but a dollar and a half remaining. For five years he resided in the eastern metropolis, clerking in his cousin's store. He had no knowledge of the English language at the time of his arrival, but with the ready adaptability of a bright boy he soon picked up the speech of the new world. When nineteen years of age he left America for the gold mines of Australia, and was there engaged in a search for the precious metal, remaining in that country for ten years, sometimes meeting with success and again with failure in the mines. The year 1868 witnessed his arrival in Nevada. For six months he was employed in a sawmill in Truckee, and then came to Verdi, where he was first engaged in chopping wood through the winter months, while in the summer seasons he worked in a sawmill. Thus two years were passed.

In 1875 he went to Chicago and New York, but returned later to Verdi, and again worked in the sawmill for two years. In 1878 he purchased his present farm, then comprising eighty acres, and has since been identified with agricultural interests in the state. He began to improve his land and prepare it for cultivation, and from time to time, as his capital has increased.

he has made additional investments in real estate until he is now the owner of eleven hundred acres of land, much of which is covered with valuable timber. When the farm came into his possession it was largely covered with sagebrush, but he at once began to clear this away and to prepare it for the raising of crops. He has a good orchard and many modern equipments, including the latest improved machinery. His barns are substantial and commodious, affording ample shelter for grain and stock, and he has upon his place ten cows, some young calves and several head of good horses. He has demonstrated the possibilities of the state as an agricultural district, and in his farming operations has prospered.

In 1877 Mr. Hunken was married to Miss Frances Melissa Campbell, a native of Missouri, and to them have been born two sons and two daughters, namely: May Elizabeth, now the wife of Joseph Kane; Annie Katrina, the wife of Charles Powning; John Christopher, who died at the age of seventeen years; and George Henry, who is now in school.

An advocate of the Democracy, Mr. Hunken always votes with that party, whose platform contains, in his opinion, the best elements of good government. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and his wife is a Baptist in religious faith, while he was reared in the Lutheran church. He has given his financial aid for the furthering of moral teaching through the work of the church, but is not now identified with any denomination. His history is a splendid illustration of what honest effort can accomplish in a state like Nevada, and his life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others.

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H. O. PURSELL, a prominent pioneer farmer of Mason valley, who settled in the valley in 1868, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born, on the Monongahela river, Washington county, June 22, 1829. He comes of German and Irish ancestry. His father, Morris Pursell, was born in Ohio, and married Miss Sarah Gormley, a native of Pennsylvania. They were farmers, and he lived to be seventy-one years of age. In 1849 he removed to Iowa, and his death occurred in that state. His wife passed away when forty years of age, while they resided in Pennsylvania. They were the parents of nine children, three of whom are living, but Mr. Pursell and his brother Morris are the only ones who came to Nevada.

H. O. Pursell was reared upon a farm and attended the public schools, and in the meanwhile learning the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked until he came to Mason valley and took up two hundred acres of land. From the wild tract he received from the state he has made one of the finest farms in the county, on which he raises barley, wheat and potatoes. His orchard is an excellent one, and in addition to that he raises a variety of small fruits. Mr. Pursell also keeps a herd of fifty cattle, and sends the milk to the creamery in the vicinity. He has always been a Democrat, but has never sought or accepted office, except that of school trustee.

On July 6, 1858, he was happily married to Miss Harriet Simpson. Thirteen children have been born to them, eight of whom are living, namely: Rosetta married Richard Simmons and lives in California; Sarah Alice is

Mrs. Hogan, of Colorado; Samuel is married and resides with his father; Melvin is also married and lives with his father; Willie married and resides in Mason valley; Emma married Homer Stanley and resides in Mason valley; Laura married D. J. Butler and lives in Mason valley; Grace A. married Matthew Penrose. There are twenty-two grandchildren in the family. Mrs. Pursell also survives and takes great pride in her fine family. Both these most excellent people are very highly esteemed throughout the neighborhood where they have lived for so many years, and where they have been so closely identified with the development of the state.

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F. J. SCHNEIDER, deceased, was one of Eureka's most successful business men and pioneer citizens. He came to the state in 1860, and was the pioneer druggist of the state, and was successfully engaged in that trade in Eureka from 1870 until his death. He was a man of shrewd and fine business ability, and though he met with some misfortunes he was in the main continuously successful, and, what is more, gained the abiding respect of his fellow citizens in whatever community he cast his lot. His business and his home were the centers of his affection and his activity, and the worthy performance of the duties connected with these relations gave him the love and esteem which he always enjoyed.

Mr. Schneider was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 24, 1834, and his German parents emigrated to this country and settled in Cincinnati when young people. Mr. Schneider was educated in his native city and learned the drug business there. For three years he was engaged in trade in New York City, and then during the fifties came to San Francisco, where he followed his business for some years. He was next in Downieville, California, and came thence to Virginia City, Nevada, in 1860. Thirty pack mules carried his stock of drugs and miners' supplies, and he employed Mexican drivers. He set up his establishment, building his own drug store, and was the first druggist to enter that prosperous mining center. He also built another building, which at that time rented for six hundred dollars a month, but lost both structures in the devastating fire which swept the town. He at once rebuilt and continued his business until he sold out to Dr. A. M. Cole, who is now the oldest living druggist in the state. Mr. Schneider went from Virginia City to Mountain City, where he was in business a short time, was in Marysville, California, two years, then in Truckee, and from the last named place came to Eureka in 1870. He opened his store as one of the pioneer business houses of the growing mining center, and in the early days of the town was burned out twice within eleven months. He succeeded, however, during the great flood, in keeping the water out of his place of business. No disasters disheartened him or caused more than a slight check to his prosperity, and he enjoyed a long continued career of business activity.

Mr. Schneider died in Eureka on June 2, 1893. He had gained hosts of friends during his connection with the commercial life of his town, and his loss was deeply felt not only within the family circle, to which he was so devoted, but in the entire community. He was a Republican in politics, but had no time for practical politics. He had been happily married on December



*F. J. Schneider*



10, 1863, to Miss Helen M. Champney, who was born in Massachusetts and came to the Pacific coast in 1863. Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schneider. Hattie G. is the wife of John Clendening, a resident of Eureka, and Jennie B. is the wife of Chester S. Batchelder, of Spokane, Washington. Mrs. Schneider and her son-in-law, Mr. Batchelder, settled the estate, and for the past seven years Mrs. Schneider has successfully continued the business of her late husband. She keeps a drug clerk, and spends much of her time in the store. Her pleasant home is situated on the hill in Eureka, from which there is a fine view of the town, and she still enjoys the friendship of the many friends she and her husband have made in the past thirty years.

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**WILLIAM H. CAUGHLIN.** Almost every country on the face of the globe has sent its representatives to Nevada, and the stronger elements of various nationalities have combined in the development of a citizenship whose worth is shown in the rapid progress that the state has made along lines of material improvement and intellectual and moral growth in recent years. Mr. Caughlin is a native of Australia, his birth having occurred in that country on the 18th of December, 1847. Since 1864 he has lived in Nevada. He is of Irish descent, his father, John H. Caughlin, having been born on the Emerald Isle, whence he removed to Australia, while in 1850 he crossed the water to California, which was then in the height of its mining excitement, gold having been discovered only two years before. He died there in the year 1852. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Honora Higgins, was also born in the Green Isle of Erin, and she survived her husband for half a century, passing away in 1902, when seventy-eight years of age. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom yet survive, but William and Jerry are now the only ones in Nevada.

William Henry Caughlin was only about three years of age when he came with the family to the United States, and in California he acquired his education, while in this state he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for a number of years. He located in Reno about the time of the establishment of the city, and being an expert workman he secured a liberal patronage and made money by his persistent and unfaltering labor. He also did blacksmithing in Carson City and at White Pine, and he came to his present location in 1896, having determined to put aside the duties of the smith and turn his attention to the tilling of the soil. He has a fine farm of two hundred acres pleasantly located a few miles west of Reno, and he also owns a side range of six hundred acres. He is now engaged in the raising of grain and stock, and upon his place are large and substantial barns for the shelter of his cattle. The hay which he cuts annually is fed to his stock, and the latter is sold at a good price upon the markets so that his labors bring a good return and make him one of the men of affluence in this locality. In 1900 he erected his fine residence, a modern home with splendid appointments and pleasing surroundings.

A life-long Republican, Mr. Caughlin was elected sheriff of Washoe county for three successive terms upon the ticket of his party, and thus filled the office for six consecutive years. Prompt and fearless in the dis-

charge of his duties, he became a terror to all evil-doers and those who do not hold themselves amenable to law, and he succeeded in clearing the country of many desperate characters, arresting a number of men whose criminal records were very black. Property and life became more secure during his administration of the office, and he was accounted the most energetic, capable and reliable sheriff the county ever had.

In 1872 Mr. Caughlin was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia J. Sloan, a native of Indiana, and to them three children have been born: Arthur, who is now living in Reno; and Albert G. and Edward, both at home. The wife and mother died in 1883. She was a most estimable lady, devoted to her family, faithful in friendship, and kindly in spirit. Mr. Caughlin remained single until 1895, when he was again married, his second union being with Miss Crissie H. Andrews, who was born in Washoe county, and is a daughter of George W. Andrews, a most worthy and honored pioneer settler of the state. This union has been blessed with four bright and interesting children: William, Syrene, Rowland and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Caughlin are well known in Reno and throughout the surrounding district, and their many excellent traits of character and sterling worth have gained them friendship and favor. An active business career, dominated by honorable purpose and upright dealing, has brought to Mr. Caughlin a fair measure of success, and he now has large and valuable agricultural interests, which also demonstrate the richness of Nevada's soil for farming purposes.

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WILLIAM B. GIBBS, a prominent farmer and stockman of Clover valley, Elko county, is one of the pioneers of Nevada and the west, and has been in this state for over forty years. Like many others, he got his start in the west by teaming, and from that got into the stock business, which he has followed with most gratifying success up to the present time. He has had many experiences in the early days of this country, and few men are more completely identified with the period of development and growth of this commonwealth than Mr. Gibbs.

The ancestry of his family is English, and is traced back to early settlers on the rock-bound coast of New England at Plymouth, Massachusetts. From there this particular branch of the family settled in Vermont, and the grandfather of Mr. Gibbs was a soldier in the Revolution, so that the latter might claim membership in the Society of Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Lemuel Gibbs, the grandfather of William B. Gibbs, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Lemuel Gibbs, the father of William B. Gibbs, married Miss Joanna Bennett, and they resided in Vermont all their lives. He died at the age of sixty-five, but she lived to the ripe old age of ninety-four. He was twice married, and by the first union had three children, and five by the second.

William B. Gibbs, a son by the second marriage, was born in Barnard, Windsor county, Vermont, January 25, 1838, and is the only member of the family who took up his residence in Nevada. He was reared in his native state, and at the age of seventeen moved west to Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm for wages for five years. He then



engaged with a Mr. Cummings and helped bring a drove of horses across the plains to California. He enjoyed the trip exceedingly although he was compelled to stand guard every night. His first employment on arriving in California was in a livery stable, and he came to Virginia City, Nevada, in 1860. At first he worked at whatever he could get to do, and for seven years was in the employ of William Steel at Glendale, near the present city of Reno. He saved his money, and at the end of that time was able to buy four yoke of oxen, with which he began hauling freight to the different mining camps, at Austin, Surprise valley and Bidwell. He did well at this business, and never had any serious misfortunes or trouble with Indians. It was outdoor life, and he was camping much of the time. He always carried a Henri rifle along for protection, for many of the teamsters were killed, but he was lucky in escaping injury. In 1869 he and Messrs. Weeks and Steel came to Clover valley, Elko county, and built a little structure in which they lived for the first three years. They each purchased land and engaged in stock-raising. Mr. Gibbs now has eight hundred acres, on which he has erected a good farm residence, has planted a nice fruit orchard, and has as pretty and as valuable a place as can be found in the neighborhood. He has had as high as eight hundred head of cattle at one time, and his stock is now all a good mixture of Durham and Hereford breeds, of good standard and bring good prices. He also raises horses, principally for his own use, the Black Hawk and Morgan for saddle and driving and the Norman for draft purposes.

In December, 1884, Mr. Gibbs married Miss Rachel Weeks, a native of Wisconsin, and they have the following children: William Henry, at home assisting on the ranch; Ethel Sophia, in school at Salt Lake City; Sarah Aileen, at home; Lemuel Hunt, Lucia Harriet and Seneca Leroy. Mr. Gibbs is a Republican, and during his long years of residence in the state and county has gained the esteem of many friends and associates.

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HON. FRANK HONEYMAN is one of the best known pioneer citizens of Nevada. For over thirty years he has been a farmer and stockman in the beautiful Clover valley of Elko county, and he has had wonderfully good success in his ventures. In the early days he was connected with many phases of frontier life, and was an Indian fighter in the Union army during the troublesome days of the Civil war. All in all, there are few men who have a broader acquaintance with Nevada and the west from actual contact with its early development and industrial and civic growth, and he is rightly regarded as one of the most esteemed of Nevada's residents.

Mr. Honeyman is an Irishman by birth, but fifty-five years of American citizenship have made him thoroughly American. He was born in county Leitrim, November 20, 1832, and was educated there. At the age of sixteen, in 1848, he came with other members of the family to New York, and was landed after a five weeks' voyage on the 5th of March. He began work in a dyeing factory at four dollars a week, out of which salary he had to board himself at two dollars a week. Seven years were spent at this employment, and in 1855 he sailed for California, by way of the Nicaragua route. He

mined on the Yuba river in Yuba county, taking out at times from four to ten dollars a day, but had small success at the work, and later got a contract for carrying the mail to Fort Yuma on horseback, over a desert stretch of sand for a distance of two hundred miles. From San Diego, California, he took one hundred mules north to General Wright, whose camp was on the Snake river in Oregon, and on this trip he and his companion camped outdoors all the time. In 1857 Mr. Honeyman again tried his fortune in the mines, and, not succeeding in this, went to Vancouver. There was a serious Indian uprising at this time, and he joined a regiment which had been raised by Colonel Stevens, and was engaged in several severe brushes with the redskins. In 1858 Mr. Honeyman returned to California, and for two or three years was in San Francisco and Benicia.

When the Civil war came on and the president issued a call for troops from the west, he enlisted in Company I, Third California Volunteer Infantry. The men were all eager to hurry to the scene of hostilities in the east, and raised eighty thousand dollars to pay their own transportation and sent a telegram costing one hundred and twenty-five dollars to the authorities at Washington, but the reply was for the regiment to proceed to the territory of Utah, where the government decided the men could be of most use in protecting the emigrants and keeping the Indians in subjection. They accordingly marched across the plains to the vicinity of Salt Lake City, starting from Stockton in July, 1862. Mr. Honeyman was commissioned second lieutenant and two months later was promoted to first lieutenant. He was detached for special duty as commander of a light battery, with one hundred men under him. They fought the Indians at Beaver river and at Spanish Fork canyon, five companies of cavalry being engaged. Lieutenant Honeyman was sent ahead with a mountain howitzer and seven men, and one evening at sunset the Indians, wearing only breech-cloths, came unexpectedly out of the canyon and attacked him. He directed the howitzer to be loaded with canister and run out to meet the Indians, who at first came forward in a solid mass, but they understood the deadly character of the gun and scattered as they came on. He then hurried his men to an adobe house by the canyon, and, placing the loaded gun opposite the door, ordered the men to lie down and wait till the enemy should approach the door, when he was prepared to give them a warm reception. The Indians riddled the door and window with bullets, but with no other effect, and after the firing had lulled Mr. Honeyman raised himself so as to see the location of the redskins. He then ordered the howitzer to be discharged at the Indians before the door, and two Indians and two mules were killed. At daybreak the cavalry came up, and in the sharp fight which followed thirty Indians were killed and the rest escaped to the mountains. Lieutenant Honeyman recovered his sabre, which he had lost in the fight, finding it on the body of an Indian that had been killed by a piece of shell. Lieutenant Honeyman was with his regiment till the close of the war, and resigned his commission at Camp Douglas.

Following the war, Mr. Honeyman came to Ruby valley, Nevada, where he took up government land, and lived there two years and a half. He came to his present home in Clover valley in 1869, being located eighteen

miles directly south of Wells in Elko county. He secured a squatter's right at first, but has continued his land accumulation with the result that he now owns a fine ranch of sixteen hundred acres, one of the beautiful farms in this beautiful valley, on which wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa and potatoes are raised in large quantities; a fine apple orchard of his own planting increases the profits of a handsome estate. Mr. Honeyman has brought about all the improvements by his own industry, and there are few farms in the valley which will equal his and none that can excel it. Cattle-raising has also been an important part of his operations, and he has had as many as ten or twelve hundred head of Herefords at one time. His favorite horses are the Clydesdale and the Cleveland Bays. He has been very successful in all these enterprises, and the wealth and prosperity of Elko county have been largely due to such men as Mr. Honeyman.

Mr. Honeyman has been a life-long Republican, and has shown his public spirit by serving three terms in the important office of county commissioner. In 1854 he was married in New York city to Miss Julia McDavid, who was born in Vermont and lived there until she came to New York to meet Mr. Honeyman. She came out to California with her husband and also accompanied him to Ruby valley, where she died, in November, 1867, and where she is buried. She was the mother of four children, three of whom are living. The daughter, Mary Emma, is now Mrs. Wiseman, of Wells, and has two children, Walter and Julia; the daughter Margaret died at the age of twenty-eight, leaving a son Frank by her husband, Mr. Kehoe. In 1872 Mr. Honeyman married Mrs. James Gale, formerly Sarah Montgomery, who was born in Lexington, Kentucky, a daughter of Samuel Montgomery, a pioneer of Kentucky. Mrs. Honeyman is a member of the Episcopal church, and she and her husband live in the enjoyment of the highest regard of their neighbors and friends, among whom they have passed thirty years of usefulness and honorable effort rewarded with prosperity and comfort for their later years.

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FRANK J. MATHEWS, a successful farmer residing in Mason valley, Nevada, was born in Portugal in 1858, and was there reared and educated. In 1878 he emigrated to New Bedford, Massachusetts, being a young man without means and ignorant of the language of the country. It took all his money to pay his fare to San Francisco, where he arrived July 18, 1878, but he immediately obtained employment as a sheep-herder and thus supported himself, in the meanwhile learning the English language. In 1887 he brought to Nevada three thousand head of sheep. He and his brothers, Joseph and Anton, purchased five hundred and twenty acres of land in Mason valley, which was first owned in common, but is now divided, Frank J. owning two hundred and forty acres, on which he raises alfalfa hay, and feeds a herd of seventy-five head of graded Durham cattle and twenty head of other stock and sells his milk to the neighborhood creamery. His flock of sheep is a very fine one and nets him a handsome income.

In 1884 he married Miss Mary Freitas, also from Portugal, and two sons have been born to them, Ernest and Nelson, both born in Mason valley.

Mr. Mathews is a Republican, and fraternally is a Woodman of the World. His religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church, and he is justly regarded as one of the leading men of the community.

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FREDERICK KATZ is now living a retired life in Verdi, with invested interests and capital sufficient to supply him with all of the comforts of life. Earnestly and long he has labored in the acquirement of his competence, and at all times he has been straightforward in his business dealings, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellow men in any trade transaction. Since 1867 he has resided in this state. He was born in Calhoun county, Michigan, on the 1st of December, 1828, and his family is of German origin.

His father, Peter Katz, was born in Germany, and when a young man made the long voyage across the Atlantic in a sailing vessel in order to establish his home in the new world. He married Miss Reka Katz, and they settled on a farm six miles south of Ann Arbor on Lodi plains. Later he sold that property and took his family to Calhoun county, Michigan, purchasing a farm near the town of Marshall. To its cultivation and improvement he devoted his labors until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-seven years of age. His wife survived him ten years. They were the parents of nine children, but only three of that number are now living. Michigan was a new state when they settled within its borders, and the family homestead was in the midst of the dense forest.

Frederick Katz assisted in the arduous task of developing wild land and learned to be a good woodsman as well as an active and practical agriculturist, but his opportunities to secure an education were very limited, and like many another successful man he has gleaned his knowledge from reading and observation, also learning many valuable lessons in the school of experience.

In 1852 Mr. Katz crossed the plains to California, driving a horse team. He made a safe though tedious journey, being upon the road for five months, and at Nigger Hill, in Placer county, he had his first experience in digging for gold. He was quite fortunate in his work there, taking out gold to the value of six thousand dollars, but he loaned thirty-three hundred dollars to a Mr. Hunt, who never repaid him. He continued to engage in mining for several years, sometimes securing good finds, again meeting with losses, but altogether his experience in mining was crowned with a fair measure of success. In 1867 he came to Nevada, and, settling first at Truckee, was there engaged in hauling sawlogs for the railroad company. He then engaged in the lumber and wood business for himself for about ten years, during which time he manufactured fifty-nine million feet of lumber in a place known as Dog Valley, Sierra county, California. This lumber, as also the wood, was run through what is known as a V-flume, eight miles, to the Southern Pacific sidetrack at Verdi, Nevada. All of this lumber and wood was disposed of at remunerative prices. Timber became exhausted, and he entered into the cattle and farming business and has been very successful in the same. He purchased his present ranch, a tract of two hundred and

forty acres of land a short distance east of Verdi, and there he carried on farming for a number of years, but recently he sold his farm for eight thousand dollars, and has since resided in a nice home in Verdi. He has, however, valuable realty interests at the present time, including ten hundred and seventy-two acres of timber land north of Verdi, and also eleven hundred acres covered with timber in Dog valley, eight miles from Verdi. As timber is annually growing scarcer and the demand increasing, his property is continually becoming more valuable, and he considers this as good an investment as he could make.

Mr. Katz has been a life-long Republican. He received the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Michigan Bluff, Placer county, California, and now affiliates with Reno Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M. He was junior warden of his lodge before leaving California, and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, considering these the best of the secret societies. He has always been true to their teachings, exemplifying in his daily life the beneficent spirit of the fraternity. He has made a close study of Masonry, and has a deep attachment for the craft. In all of his dealings he has been fair and honorable, always paying one hundred cents on the dollar, and as the result of well directed and unflagging efforts he is to-day numbered among the men of affluence in the Washoe valley.

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ROBERT M. STEELE has the distinction of being the first white male child born in Clover valley, Elko county, Nevada. This happy event, marking the progress of civilization and the extension of society's influence over this beautiful section of Nevada, occurred January 11, 1873, and in the succeeding thirty years Mr. Steele has proved himself a worthy native son in the discharge of his duties of citizenship and individual work. He, with his brothers, is one of the most extensive ranchers and agriculturists in this part of the county, and has shown enterprise and business ability in the handling of the large interests intrusted him by an honored and successful father.

James A. Steele, his father, an early settler of the valley, was born in Ireland, March 29, 1836, but at the age of nine years was brought to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was reared and educated up to his nineteenth year. He then went to Waupaca, Wisconsin, and after residing there a number of years came to Virginia City, Nevada, and from there to Clover valley in the fall of 1868. He took up land, and by his industry was so successful in his cattle-raising and kindred ventures that at the time of his death he owned a ranch of twenty-two hundred and forty acres and was known as one of the valley's wealthy citizens. He was a fine type of citizen, was honorable in his business dealings, meeting with good success in his undertakings, and his death in 1896 was felt as a loss to the entire community. His wife was Diantha L. Randall, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and she is still living, making her home in Ogden, Utah. Of their five children, four are living: Robert M.; Rachel M., the wife of Edward Haymond, of Ogden; Stephen R.; and James A. The sons are partners in the large ranch left them by their father, and have continued his successful efforts. They

raise high-grade Norman horses and Durham cattle, often having as many as six or seven hundred head of the latter.

Robert M. Steele was educated in the common schools of Clover valley, and has spent all his life on the ranch. In 1899 he married Miss Kathryn Honeyman, a daughter of Hon. Frank Honeyman, of Clover valley. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the family religion is Episcopalian and Presbyterian. He and his brothers are Republican voters, and in many ways have proved their efficient citizenship. Mr. and Mrs. Steele are popular members of the society of this part of Elko county, and they have before them the greater part of a life of usefulness and esteem.

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H. J. GOSSE. There is no one kind of business which so quickly designates the character of a town as does its hotels, and one of the most important factors in the improvement of a city is its hotel interests, which, if in keeping with modern progress, attract the visitor and thus promote the commercial activity of the place. The Riverside Hotel of Reno is the finest hostelry of Nevada, and it is said that there is no hotel proprietor in the state so popular as H. J. Gosse, the owner and manager of this splendid institution, which he has developed from a pioneer structure until it stands to-day as one of the finest buildings in Reno. Thoroughly acquainted with the needs and demands of the traveling public, Mr. Gosse has made it his study to entertain his patrons in a way that will insure their continued patronage, and that success is attending his efforts is indicated by the fact that he is now erecting an addition to the Riverside.

Mr. Gosse has always lived in the west and has spent the greater part of his life in Nevada. He is, therefore, imbued with the progressive spirit which dominates this section of the country, and seldom fails of accomplishment in any undertaking. He was born in California in 1857, and is of German descent. His father, Theodore Gosse, was born in Prussia, and when a young man emigrated to the United States, where he met and married Miss Regina Moose, the wedding being celebrated in New Orleans in 1850. She, too, was born in the fatherland. After their marriage they started for California, the Eldorado of the west, for gold had been discovered in that state and offered alluring prospects. They journeyed in an emigrant wagon drawn by oxen, a traveling equipment rarely seen at this day, even in the most remote districts. Three men of their acquaintance accompanied them, and before they reached their destination they had but one ox and a small cart, which a little later was traded in order to pay their passage to Hangtown, now Placerville, California. After his arrival Mr. Gosse was stricken with inflammatory rheumatism, but he attended to business as much as possible, and for a short time conducted a restaurant. He then removed to a ranch on the Sacramento river, and there his four children were born. He afterward sold that property and purchased a large ranch in the Sacramento valley, but in the great flood of 1862-3 the family were obliged to leave that place, and removed to Silver City, Nevada, which was then a booming mining town. Again Mr. Gosse conducted a boarding house, but later he removed to San Leandro, where his death occurred in 1888, when he was sixty-seven



*H. J. Gosse*





years of age. His wife, who shared with him in all the pioneer experiences of the west, still survives and is yet living in San Leandro, in the ninety-first year of her age.

H. J. Gosse, the only representative of the family now living in this state, was but six years of age when he removed with his parents to Silver City. Nevada was then under territorial government and was yet a frontier district. When a small boy he attended school in Virginia City, and later continued his studies in Golden Gate Academy, in Oakland, California. Since that time he has been engaged in various business enterprises, and has always been an active factor in the business world. Since 1896, however, he has been proprietor of the Riverside Hotel in Reno, which he has conducted very successfully. This hostelry has grown with the city's growth, and, in fact, has been a leader in general progress here. At first it was little more than a frame shack, but as the town expanded the first building was moved back and a substantial frame building was erected, being at that time fully up to the need of the town. Under the management of Mr. Gosse the Riverside continued to be the leading hotel of the city, and in 1901 a large, splendid brick structure was erected beside the frame building and both are now fully occupied, and soon the frame section is to be removed, and the remainder of the house, which will be in the form of a letter "H," will be erected of brick. The new hotel is now modern in all its equipments and conveniences, and great taste has been displayed in its painting and decoration as well as in the furnishing. When completed it will be an ornament to the city, and Mr. Gosse deserves great credit for the erection of such a superior building. It now has seventy-four rooms, and will, when completed, have one hundred rooms, with all modern improvements for the convenience and comfort of the guests. It is said that each individual has a talent for some certain kind of work, and it would seem that Mr. Gosse has certainly entered the field of labor for which he is best adapted. He has made a study of the hotel business, and now manages the Riverside in a most capable way, the entire work being systematized so that it goes on with the smoothness and regularity of clockwork.

In 1888 Mr. Gosse was married to Miss Josephine M. Mudd, a native daughter of California and a daughter of R. G. Mudd, of that state. They now have two children, H. J. and Margaret.

Mr. Gosse votes with the Republican party, and he belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men. He has filled all the chairs in the local tribe and is past grand sachem of the state. He is also a Mason, belonging to the lodge, chapter, commandery and the shrine, and he was prominent in the organization of the Elks lodge No. 597, of Reno. In recognition of his services in that order he has been made an honorary life member, and he is a member of the grand lodge of the state. As a hotel proprietor he is very popular and has a very wide acquaintance, both in California and Nevada.

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J. W. ECKLEY, who has for many years been connected with the Bank of California as its agent and manager in Virginia City, is well known in financial circles, and his thorough understanding of the banking business.

his broad knowledge of the money questions of the country and his keen insight into complicated business problems render him well qualified for the arduous and responsible duties which now devolve upon him.

Mr. Eckley was born in Macon, Georgia, and is a son of Levi Eckley, whose birth occurred in the state of Pennsylvania in the year 1807. After arriving at years of maturity Levi Eckley wedded Miss Mildred Scott Ketter, and removed to Macon, Georgia, whence in 1845 he removed with his family to Illinois, establishing his home upon a new farm in that state, for the locality in which he settled was then but slightly improved, the district being a frontier region. In 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold in California and the business opportunities thereby advanced, he made his way to the Pacific coast and was engaged for a time in merchandising in the city of Sacramento. Later he removed to Petaluma, where he resided continuously until his death. To him and his wife were born twelve children, of whom eight are now living. Joseph E. Eckley, one of the sons, is a resident of Virginia City, is a printer by trade and has been the state printer for two terms of four years each.

J. W. Eckley acquired his education in the public schools. He came to California and entered upon his business career as an employe of the Bank of California. For that corporation he came to Virginia City in 1869, to fill the position of bookkeeper in their institution here, and later he was promoted to the position of cashier, while subsequently he was appointed general manager of the agency. He has now served in the last named position for eighteen years, and his course has been entirely satisfactory to those whom he represents. The bank buys bullion, which is shipped to the main bank in San Francisco; they also conduct a general banking business, which has proved of great benefit to the residents of the city.

In 1885 Mr. Eckley was united in marriage to Miss Ida A. Morgan, a native of New York city, and they now have four children—George, Mildred, Walter and Herbert, all born in Virginia City. They own and occupy the fine residence which was built for United States Senator Fair, and their home is celebrated for its gracious and cordial hospitality. Mrs. Eckley is a valued member of the Episcopal church and the family attend church services there. Mr. Eckley is a distinguished and prominent Mason, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, in which he has been honored with the highest offices. His prominence in the fraternity in the state has been manifest by his election to offices in the grand bodies of Masonry. He is a past grand master of the grand lodge of the state, past grand high priest of the grand chapter and past eminent commander of the commandery of his city. He has also taken seventeen degrees of the Scottish Rite and has familiarized himself with the tenets of the craft while exemplifying in his life its beneficent and helpful spirit. He has a very wide and favorable acquaintance throughout the state, and is one of the distinguished representatives of its financial interests.

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THE AGENCY OF THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA was established at Virginia City at a very early date in the history of this place, and its business, as since conducted, has included the purchase of bullion and a

general banking business. This is now the only banking establishment of the city. The first representative in charge of the bank was J. A. Ralston, who was succeeded by Senator William Sharon, who had the management of the institution for fourteen years. He was then succeeded by A. J. Ralston, who continued in charge for eight years, and it was then in charge of J. P. Martin, who occupied the position for ten years. In 1888 J. W. Eckley was appointed and has since been its manager. During its business career the bank has purchased a large amount of the bullion that has been produced in the many rich mines in this vicinity and has shipped it to the home bank in San Francisco. The main institution also had an agency at Gold Hill for a number of years, but the business there was consolidated with that of the Virginia City Agency. The bank has proved an institution of value in this locality and is much appreciated by the people of Virginia City.

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JOSEPH C. MATHEWS, a prominent farmer of Mason valley, Nevada, was born in Portugal, March 7, 1861, and was reared and educated in his native land. When a lad of nineteen years he emigrated to California and found employment as a sheep-herder at twenty-five dollars a month, and thus continued for four years, saving his money. By strict economy he was enabled to go into business on his own account, and came to Mason valley, Nevada, in 1888, with his brothers. In the comparatively few years which have elapsed he has accumulated two hundred and eighty acres, and has about two hundred acres of it in hay land and pasture, and a fine dairy of twenty cows. On the remainder of his land he raises grain and vegetables, and keeps his premises and farm in excellent condition.

In 1896 he was happily married to Miss Mary Gomas, a native of Portugal, and four children have been born to them, namely: Annie, Alfred, Joseph and Francis. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews are consistent members of the Roman Catholic church, and in politics Mr. Mathews is a Republican. Through hard work and unceasing thrift he has built up his fortune, and is to-day one of the most prosperous farmers of Mason valley.

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HON. A. E. CHENEY. One of the leading members of the Reno bar is Hon. Azro E. Cheney, the senior member of the law firm of Cheney, Massey & Smith. He is also an ex-judge of the second judicial district of Nevada, which included Washoe, Humboldt and Churchill counties. A native of the state of Ohio, his birth occurred in Ashtabula county on the 15th of April, 1854, and he is descended from English ancestry, the family having been founded in New England at a very early epoch in the colonization of the new world. Members of the family were participants in the events which shaped the early history of the country, and took pride in the great struggle which won independence for the nation. His paternal grandfather, John Cheney, removed from Vermont with his wife and children to the Western Reserve in Ohio in 1836. Harvey Cheney, the father of A. E. Cheney, was born in Vermont, and when he arrived at adult age wedded Miss Julia Ann Everts, daughter of Calvin and Hulda Everts, of New England

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ancestry. He became a carpenter and farmer and lived a life of thrift and industry. His religious faith was that of the Universalist church. He died when in the seventy-eighth year of his age, while his wife passed away when the Judge was only a year old. In their family were eight children.

At the usual age Judge Cheney began his education as a student in the public schools of northeastern Ohio. Later he became a student in an academy of that state, and when he had completed his own course he engaged in teaching until he took up the study of law in the office of the Hon. S. A. Northway, in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio. Subsequently he went to Toledo, Ohio, where he continued his studies under the direction of the law firm of Scribner, Hurd & Scribner. By earnest and assiduous attention to the tasks assigned him, he gained a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio in 1877. He then began practice in that state, there remaining until 1880, when failing health and the development of the west attracted him, and, feeling that its business opportunities were superior to those of his native state if a young man desired rapid advancement, he came to Nevada, settling in Eureka. There he was associated in the practice of law with the Hon. Thomas Wren for a period of ten years, during which time he served two years as district attorney of Eureka county. He also served for one term in the Nevada assembly, and while there was chairman of the judiciary committee. In the fall of 1890 he was elected district judge, and served so capably upon the bench that he was re-elected in 1894. He acted in that capacity until 1898, when he resigned and resumed his law practice, and was alone until September, 1902, when the present firm of Cheney, Massey & Smith was formed. This firm has a very large and important clientage and enjoys a reputation second to that of no other firm in the state.

Judge Cheney in 1887 was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Wethered, daughter of Thomas Wethered and Eliza Wethered, and a native of Portland, Oregon, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Eureka, Nevada. To them has been born one son, Everett, who is now a student in St. Matthews school in San Mateo, California. The Judge and his wife occupy an attractive home in Reno and their residence is the center of a cultured society circle. He is interested in various mining enterprises in White Pine county, and his faith in the future of Reno has been indicated by his investment in real estate here. He is now the owner of considerable property, and as a public-spirited citizen puts forth every effort in his power to advance the welfare and substantial progress of the city. He has been a very active and helpful supporter of the State University and is one of the members of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Free Library.

In his chosen profession he has won high rank. An excellent presence, an earnest manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and the ability to accurately apply its principles, make him an effective and successful advocate and insure him high rank among the jurists of the state. His decisions indicate strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of law and an unbiased judgment. The judge on the bench fails more frequently, perhaps, from a deficiency in that broad-mindedness which

not only comprehends the details of a situation quickly but insures a complete self-control, under even the most exasperating conditions, than from any other cause; and the judge who makes a success in the discharge of his multitudinous delicate duties is a man of well rounded character, finely balanced mind and of splendid intellectual attainments. That Judge Cheney is regarded as such a jurist is a uniformly accepted fact.

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HON. ROSS LEWERS, a representative of the farming interests of Washoe valley, living near Franktown, came to the territory of Utah in 1859, and settled in what is now Nevada.

He is a native of Ireland, with the enterprise, the ready adaptability and progressive spirit so characteristic of the people of that land. He was born in the county Armagh on the 6th of August, 1831, and is descended from French Huguenot ancestry who by the Edict of Nantes were compelled to flee from France to escape persecution. The name Lewers is derived from the French *L'Ours*, the bear, and the coat of arms shows a bear and the motto: *Deo duce; virtute comite*.

He was educated in the Emerald Isle, having as instructors the late President James McCosh, of Princeton, and Professor David Masson. The discovery of gold in California turned his attention away from college, and he came to the United States in 1849, landing in New York and immediately sailing for San Francisco by way of Cape Horn, and arrived in California, July 28, 1850. He at once commenced mining in Placer county, meeting with fair success. He continued mining until 1856, and from Plumas county went over into Honey Lake valley, in Lassen county, took up a ranch and built a sawmill. Here he planted one of the first apple orchards on the eastern slope of the Sierras. The discovery of the Comstock caused him to move his sawmill to Washoe valley—the first steam sawmill in Nevada—and he continued to manufacture lumber until the timber was used up. He then turned his attention to farming and fruit-raising, and now has one of the finest apple orchards in the state.

In 1861 Mr. Lewers returned to Ireland, where he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Taggart, of Belfast. Seven children came to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewers, five sons and two daughters, all of whom were born in Washoe valley. The eldest, Professor Robert Lewers, is now filling the chair of political economy in the Nevada State University and is a native son of the state, whose career reflects credit and honor upon the commonwealth. Henry Lewers is connected with the Bank of Nevada in Reno; Edward Ross, the third son, lived to be thirty-five years of age and was killed in a mining accident in May, 1903, while the younger daughter, Ellen Rosa, passed away two days later of typhoid fever. She was a graduate of the Nevada State University and was pursuing a post-graduate course in botany at Leland Stanford University. The son and daughter were brilliant young people of strong minds and much capability, and their loss was deeply deplored by many friends as well as their immediate family. Katie, the other daughter, is a teacher and artist. Albert is an examiner in the division of metallurgy in the patent office in Washington, and is a graduate

of the Nevada State University, being the first graduate of the Mining School. The youngest son, Charles Ross, is a graduate of the Nevada State University, of the Leland Stanford University and of the Harvard Law School, and is now a member of the law faculty of Stanford University.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lewers are now enjoying excellent health and are prominent representatives of the pioneer citizenship of Nevada. They have reared a family of which they have every reason to be proud, and the parents and children are among the most respected and prominent citizens of the various communities in which they live.

Mr. Lewers was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and his wife in the Methodist. He has been a life-long Democrat, and was elected and served one term in the Nevada assembly. For twenty-seven years he has been postmaster at Franktown, and for very many years served as a school trustee, taking an active interest in education. No public trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree, and in matters of citizenship he is most faithful, doing everything in his power to promote the welfare of the state.

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HON. ROBERT L. HORTON, now deceased, was one of Nevada's well and favorably known pioneer business men, having conducted a large general merchandise store at Austin, and also served his state in the important office of state comptroller. He came to this commonwealth in 1864, but was a native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurring at Pittsburg on the 12th of October, 1831, and is of English ancestry on the paternal and Scotch on the maternal side. His father, James Horton, emigrated from England to Pennsylvania when a young man, settling in Pittsburg, and he was there married to Miss McKuen, a native of Kentucky and of Scotch ancestry. They continued to make their home in that city during the remainder of their lives, the father departing this life in the fifty-third year of his age, but the mother survived him many years, passing away when seventy-three years of age. Both were members of the Episcopal church, and the father was a merchant. Seven children were born to these parents, four sons and three daughters.

Robert L. Horton, the only one of his family to locate in Nevada, received his education in his native city, and in 1850 crossed the plains to California, where he engaged in the wholesale and retail butcher business in Auburn, Placer county. He there met with good success, but, lured to Austin, Nevada, by the great mining excitement of 1864, he in that year came to this lively young mining town. Previous to his removal here he had been engaged in the general produce business in San Francisco for a year, and after his arrival in Austin he opened a general merchandise store, having been one of the early and successful merchants of the town. He continued this business up to the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1897, in his sixty-sixth year.

Mr. Horton was a life-long Republican, and on its ticket was elected a member of the state assembly and later as state comptroller, to which latter important office he gave his best efforts for four years, his business experi-



*R. Y. Horton*





ence and excellent judgment making him eminently fitted for that office of honor and trust. In his fraternal relations Mr. Horton was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Masonic fraternity, in which he received all the degrees in the York and Scottish Rites up to and including the thirty-second degree, and was one of the most earnest workers in the order. He was one of the organizers of the Odd Fellows at Austin, thus becoming a charter member of the order. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and as a citizen, neighbor, husband and father was loved and honored, his having been an upright and noble manhood.

The marriage of Mr. Horton was celebrated in 1866, when Miss Elinor Curtis became his wife. She is a native of Wisconsin, but was reared and educated in Sacramento, California. Her father, John Curtis, was a native of England, but became one of the early settlers of Wisconsin and was a member of the Episcopal church. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Horton was blessed with two children: Marjorie H., now the wife of Dr. J. J. Henderson, of San Francisco, and Robert M., who with his mother is managing their large mercantile business at Battle Mountain and was also deputy state comptroller during the incumbency of his father in that office at the capital of the state. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Horton, aided by her son, took up the management of the business, but in 1901 disposed of their interests in Austin and removed to Battle Mountain, here purchasing the large store which she has conducted so successfully up to the present time. The main building is sixty by one hundred and twenty-five feet, is filled with a well selected and well arranged stock of general merchandise, and in addition they have several large warehouses and an oil and powder house located several miles out of the town. Their extensive patronage extends throughout the surrounding country for many miles in every direction, and the postoffice is located in their store, Mr. Sterret, one of the salesmen, being the present postmaster.

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CHARLES HARRY BARRETT, a prominent farmer of Mason valley, is a native of California, having been born December 7, 1859. A. J. Barrett, his father, was born in Maine in 1821, and was a California pioneer of 1851. He placer-mined on the American river and at other diggings, and finally established a cooper shop in Sacramento. In 1861 he came to Lake Tahoe and built the first sawmill. His next removal was made to Clear creek, Ormsby county, where he took up land; then went to Dayton, where he conducted a truck ranch of forty acres, and finally in 1879 he settled in Mason valley, where he became the owner of fourteen hundred acres of land, improved it and resided upon it, making it one of the best ranches in the county.

Before going to California A. J. Barrett married Olive E. Day, a native of Maine, and after he had been four years in California he sent for her and their little son. She took passage on the Central America and was fortunate in her choice of time, for the next trip this same ship sunk and seven hundred passengers drowned. Other children were added to the family on the Pacific coast, as follows: G. May, now Mrs. Charles Malett, of

Oregon; Isabella became a successful teacher and died aged twenty-nine years, highly esteemed by all who knew her; Lettie is now the wife of Hugh Gregg and resides in California. A. J. Barrett died February 6, 1903. He had been a life-long Republican, and was a man of exalted character, whose friends were numerous.

The son born in California, Charles Henry Barrett, now resides with his mother on the old homestead of four hundred and twenty acres. In politics he is, like his father, a Republican. His good mother is a Methodist and a very highly esteemed lady. The family is regarded as very representative of the pioneers who have made Nevada what it is to-day, and rendered possible the prosperity of the Pacific coast.

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GEORGE A. MORGAN is a citizen of Nevada whose mind bears the impress of the historic annals of the state, for since pioneer times he has resided within its borders, dating his residence in Virginia City since 1863. He was but a boy at the time of his arrival, and in the city which has since been his home he has risen to prominence in business circles, being at the present time the cashier of the California Bank Agency.

Mr. Morgan was born in New York city, on the 26th of August, 1853, and is of English and Irish ancestry. His parents were James Edward and Caroline Catharine Morgan, the former a native of England, while the latter was born in the Empire state. James E. Morgan was a member of the volunteer fire department of New York and was killed in 1862 while actively engaged in the service. His good wife survived him for some time and lived to the age of sixty-two years, her remains being interred in the cemetery at Virginia City. There were two children of that marriage, the daughter being Ida E., who is now the wife of J. W. Eckley, the manager of the California Bank Agency at Virginia City. The mother married a second time, and by that union had a daughter who is now Mrs. William McCann.

George A. Morgan was a youth of nine years when he arrived in Virginia City, and in its public schools he pursued his literary education. He then learned telegraphy and became a telegraph operator, acting in that capacity until he was promoted to a clerkship, in the bank, while later his ability won recognition by appointment to the office of cashier, which he is now satisfactorily filling. He has thoroughly mastered the details of the banking business and thus qualified himself to meet the responsible duties which devolve upon him. He is known as a systematic and correct business man, and his unfailing courtesy and agreeable manner have made him popular with the many patrons of the institution.

In 1887 was celebrated the marriage which united the destinies of George A. Morgan and Miss Nellie M. Kaneen, a native daughter of Virginia City. They have two children: George A., who was born in Los Angeles, and Maud S., whose birth occurred in Virginia City, Nevada. In his fraternal relations Mr. Morgan is a Mason and has taken all of the degrees of the York Rite. He is a past master of the blue lodge, past high priest of the chapter and past eminent commander of the commandery. He is likewise past grand master of the grand lodge of the state, and is now treasurer

of the grand lodge and of the grand chapter of Nevada. Holding membership in the Mystic Shrine, he crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of Islam Temple, of San Francisco. In his political views he is a staunch Republican, with firm faith in the principles of the party. He takes a deep and helpful interest in educational affairs of the city, doing everything in his power to advance the cause of the schools, and he is widely recognized as one of the representative men of this portion of the state, whose upright life well entitles him the high esteem in which he is uniformly held. Affable and genial in manner he has a circle of friends that is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

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OSCAR J. SMITH. Concentration of purpose and persistently applied energy rarely fail of success in the accomplishment of any desire however great, and in tracing the career of Oscar J. Smith, a well known lawyer of Reno, it is plainly seen that these qualifications have formed the secret of his rise to a position of prominence and respectability. Moreover, he possesses genuine love for his work and is continually adding to his knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence by reading and investigation. He is to-day connected with the well known law firm of Cheney, Massey & Smith, whose extensive clientage is an indication of prominence and proficiency in the practice of law.

Mr. Smith is a native of Rhode Island, his birth having occurred on the 15th of August, 1859, in that state. His ancestral history has long been connected with the annals of the new world. He comes of good old Revolutionary stock, members of the family having been connected with the patriotic army as defenders of the rights and liberties of the colonists. Major Cleghorn, who was his great-grandfather on his father's side, served with Massachusetts troops throughout the momentous struggle which won freedom for the people of this land. James A. Smith, the father of Oscar J. Smith, was born in Massachusetts and became a manufacturer of woolen goods. He married Miss Harriet Laraway, a native of the state of New York, and they continued to reside in Massachusetts until his death, which occurred in 1894, when he was sixty-three years of age. His wife died in 1902, when seventy years of age. They were the parents of four children, all of whom are yet living. Bert L. Smith, who is the vice-president and manager of the Eureka County Bank of Eureka, Nevada, and the subject of this sketch are the only members of the family living in this state.

Oscar J. Smith was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts, and in early life removed to Colorado, where he became connected with the smelting business in Pueblo. He followed that pursuit for thirteen years in Colorado and Mexico. Determining to make the practice of law his life work, he began studying in Reno and was admitted to the bar in 1897. He then was alone in practice until the present firm of Cheney, Massey & Smith was organized. He is the president and one of the principal stockholders in the Eureka County Bank of Eureka, Nevada, and has become quite heavily interested in real estate in Reno. He is a man of good business ability, of keen insight and executive force, and at the bar he has manifested

possession of qualities which always insure success to the followers of the legal profession. He is now connected with a calling which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights. Earnest effort, close application and the exercise of his native talents have won him prestige in the practice of the law and now he has a very desirable clientage.

In 1896 Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Mrs. Minnie D. Foley, of Reno. He gives his political allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

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CLAUS SCHOER, a representative and well known farmer of Clover valley, Elko county, has been a resident of this part of the state of Nevada for over thirty years, and in that time has made a reputation among his neighbors for his industry and successful efforts in making the fertile land of Clover valley blossom as the rose and yield abundantly. He has met with obstacles in his career, but with no failures, and in the work of his own hands, and in the part he has played in maintaining the public welfare, and in the worthy family which he has reared, Mr. Schoer fully deserves and receives the esteem of his fellow citizens, and is conscious to himself of a life of duty well performed.

Mr. Schoer is a son of John Claus and Katrina Schoer, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1852 and settled in Wisconsin, eighteen miles from Milwaukee. Six children accompanied them to the new world. He bought land at his first location and farmed it until 1863, when he sold out and removed to Calumet county, settling on a farm at Holstein, where he lived till his death, which occurred in 1901, in his eighty-eighth year. His wife had died September 19, 1881, when sixty-three years old. They were members of the Lutheran church, and highly esteemed people in their community. Seven of their children are living, and of these Mrs. Henry Tober, of Elko, Mrs. Sherff, of Wells, and Claus, are the ones living in Nevada.

Claus Schoer was born near Hamburg, Germany, January 1, 1843, and accordingly spent the greater part of his youth in the new world. He got what education he could in Wisconsin, and early showed his industrious disposition and ability to earn a living. He came west to Nevada in 1868, and in the following spring settled in Clover valley. He was a single man, and by his continued diligence since that time has made marked success and constant progress. He purchased five hundred acres of land, but owing to a defective title he had to pay for it twice before he could own it. He at present has a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, besides extra range, and is engaged in raising horses and cattle. He keeps his farm in fine shape, and it is one of the model places of the valley, made so by the hard work of himself and wife.

Mr. Schoer married, in 1872, Miss Gerdina Rodenback, also a native of Germany, and they have had eight children, all born at the home in Clover

valley, and of these six are living: John J., a locomotive engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad, is six feet three and a half inches tall, and the picture of athletic vigor; Henry A. had just begun his railroading career when he was accidentally killed; George A., also a giant in stature, is likewise a locomotive engineer; Claude P. is like his brothers in height, but in calling is a graduate of the State University and is now principal of a school at Battle Mountain; Mattie Louise died in her twelfth year, and Charles E., Gearhard S. and Christian are at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Schoer were reared in the Lutheran faith; he is a Democrat, and manifests his public spirit especially in educational matters, having served on the school board.

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GEORGE W. WILSON, one of the most prominent farmers of Mason valley, Nevada, was born in Iowa, August 9, 1862, and crossed the plains with his father, David Wilson, and family, in 1863. He was reared in Mason valley and was sent to school in Carson City. He is also a graduate of the Heald's Business College, San Francisco, California. Mr. Wilson has been largely interested in mining projects with his father and brothers, the four being the owners of the Wilson mine at Pine Grove, from which has been taken the enormous amount of six million dollars. Recently these partners sold some of the stock, but still retain an interest in it.

The family crossed the plains, driving a number of cattle with them, and Mr. Wilson now has as many as eight hundred head in a single season. One season his crop of alfalfa amounted to six hundred tons. His ranch is one of the best in the valley, while his house is substantial and comfortable.

In 1883 he was happily married to Miss Lillian B. Tillay, a native of California, and they have two children. Queen and Earl, both of whom are being finely educated in California. Mr. Wilson is a Republican and takes an active part in the politics of his county and state, and has been elected and served for four years as county commissioner. During his term of office three new bridges which were much needed were built, and many excellent public improvements made. He is not a member of any society or church, but takes the Golden Rule for his moral standard and governs his daily life according to its teachings. No man stands any higher than he in the community, and he is not only prosperous but popular.

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DAVID WILSON, one of the prosperous farmers of Mason valley, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, June 3, 1829, and comes of Scotch and English ancestry. His father, David Wilson, was one of the early settlers of Ohio and was married in that state to Elizabeth Farin. They removed to Missouri in 1837 and engaged in farming and stock-raising, and there he died in 1856, aged sixty-three years. His wife died when her son David was an infant.

David Wilson was only nine years of age when he was taken to Missouri, and he was reared to manhood there and also in Illinois and Wisconsin. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, and placer-mined on the south Yuba river and at Mount City for about three years, and then returned

cast by water to take care of his father, with whom he remained until the latter's death. The Civil war breaking out, he entered the Union army at Athens, Missouri, and served under Colonel Moore and participated in the battle of Athens, but, receiving a sunstroke, was honorably discharged. Once again he crossed the plains, this time to Nevada, in 1863, and located in Mason valley, where he had his choice of the land, being one of the first to take it up. He chose two hundred and twenty acres, added to it, and at one time owned six hundred and forty acres, but has sold some, and now has three hundred and twenty acres. This land seemed well fitted for stock-raising, and he has largely devoted it to that purpose. His brother, William Wilson, came west, and the two operated a very valuable mine.

In 1855 he was married to Miss Abigail Butler, a native of Ohio, and they have had five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Louisa married George Plummer and died in 1889; James William is a ranchman and flour mill operator in the valley; Joseph Isaac is also a ranchman and owner of a mill; George Washington resides near his father; Elizabeth Jane is at college. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were United Brethren, but, there being no church of that denomination in the valley, they united with the Methodist church. Mr. Wilson is a life-long Republican, and is one of the most highly esteemed men of his county.

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HON. ANDREW MAUTE, superintendent of state printing in Nevada, has been a resident of the state since the spring of 1863, and is one of the best known men throughout the commonwealth. He was foreman of the Nevada territorial printing office in 1863-4, and was one of the publishers of the *Carson Daily Independent*. In 1871-2 he was made foreman of the Nevada state printing office and editor and manager of the *Reese River Daily Reville* in 1875-6; was editor and proprietor of the *Belmont Courier* from December, 1876, until December, 1898; served as state senator from Nye county during the twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Nevada legislature, and is the author of the Union Label Law of that state, as well as an intelligent and active factor in all the legislation of the sessions of which he was a member. In 1898 he was elected superintendent of state printing in Nevada, which position he still holds, his conduct of the office being both efficient and economical. So thoroughly modern is he that the quality of his work is said to be without question the equal of any in the United States.

Superintendent Maute is a native of France, where he was born June 28, 1844, and is a son of Pierre Maute, who was a teacher and professor of mathematics. Andrew Maute was educated in France, and in 1860 emigrated to the United States, taking the sea voyage for his health, but, upon his recovery, so pleased was he with the country that he decided to remain. He learned his trade in the *Transcript* office in Nevada City, California, and from there went to Washoe city in 1863, and in the same year associated himself with the *Carson Independent*, which under his management was a strong Union and Republican organ and bore a very important part in the exciting history of Nevada. Mr. Maute is a very strong bimetallist, and when



*Andrew Maute*





the silver question came before the people he was an active and able advocate of the remonetization of that metal, considering that such action would work to the ultimate betterment of his own state and the entire country. He has been for many years chairman of the Republican central committee of Nye county. However when he became convinced that his party had left its fundamental principles he was very active in the organization of the silver party, and was elected the chairman of its county central committee and has effected wonderful changes. In his business ventures he has been fairly successful, although a man so earnest in his endeavors to advance public interests is apt to put state first, self second. Still he has some valuable mining property in Nye county and owns a beautiful home in Carson City.

In 1869 he was married to Miss Louise Van Derhyde, a native of Baltimore and who comes of German ancestry. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Maute, namely: Marguerite, now the wife of F. G. Humphrey; Adelaide, the wife of Dr. Edward H. Spieker, a professor of Greek and Latin in the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore; Therese, who became the wife of E. P. Esser and resides in Carson City; George Edmund, of Carson City. Superintendent Maute is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Nevada, in which latter order he is a past grand master. Few men take such pride in the success of a state as Mr. Maute in Nevada. One of his boasts is that the state has erected all her state buildings and made the necessary improvements without owing a single cent outside of the state, and that her future is a very brilliant one.

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HON. A. J. McDONELL. An enumeration of the men of the present generation who have won honor for themselves and at the same time have honored the state to which they belong, would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to Hon. A. J. McDonell, for he has become one of the leading representatives of the mining interests of Nevada, and at the same time has been prominent in its public affairs, molding its legislative history during his active connection both with the house and senate in the general assembly. His residence in Nevada dates from its early pioneer days. Only three years after the organization of the territory he came to this portion of the country, and has since been one of its active promoters. At present he resides in Virginia City and is prominently connected with its business affairs.

Mr. McDonell is of highland Scotch ancestry and was born in Ontario, Canada, on the 29th of December, 1843. His grandfather, Archibald McDonell, was a native of Glengarry, Scotland, and on leaving the land of hills and heather crossed the Atlantic to the new world. Locating in Canada he there reared his family, following the occupation of farming in order to provide for the wants and needs of his wife and children. He held membership in the Catholic church. His son, Charles McDonell, was born in Canada and after arriving at years of maturity wedded Miss Ann Stuart, a native of Scotland. She emigrated to Canada with Lord Selkirk and made the voyage up the McKenzie river. In 1849 she departed this life, leaving a family of

five children. Charles McDonell survived her for only seven years, passing away in 1856 in the thirty-fifth year of his age. His son, Archibald J. McDonell, is the only surviving member of the family.

In taking up the personal history of this gentleman we present to our readers one who is widely known in Nevada and whose efforts in behalf of the state have been far-reaching and beneficial. He was educated in the public schools of Canada, pursuing his studies in a log schoolhouse. His advantages were somewhat meager, yet at the age of sixteen years he had qualified himself for teaching, and for three or four years followed that profession with good success. On attaining his majority he came to the west, believing that he might have better business opportunities in this newly developed region. Making his way to Nevada, which only three years before had been organized under territorial government, he established his home in Virginia City, and with pick and shovel began work in the mines, being thus employed for a number of years. Gradually he advanced and has filled the positions in connection with mining from the most humble to the most important, acting at different times as mine engineer, foreman and superintendent. He also became president of the San Francisco stock and exchange board, and he is now devoting his time and energies largely to the stock brokerage business under the firm name of McDonell & Ryan, his partner being the Hon. D. M. Ryan, who is now state treasurer. Mr. McDonell is also the superintendent of Sierra Nevada and the Union mines, which are being developed with good results. He is an experienced and practical mining man and in this line of work has no superior. He was connected with the Comstock mine for forty years, and there are few, indeed, among the settlers of Nevada, who have for a longer period been associated with the development of the rich mineral resources of the state or have achieved more creditable success in connection with their work.

Mr. McDonell's friends speak of him as "a perfect gentleman," and he is one of Nevada's citizens of the highest probity of character. He has been a life-long stalwart Republican, and has been honored with a number of official positions, the duties of which he has ever discharged with promptness and fidelity. He was elected and served as county recorder in the years 1875 and 1876, and in 1887 was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature, where he had the honor of being elected speaker of the house for that term. In 1891 he was chosen to represent his district in the state senate and served through that and the succeeding year. In 1892 he was elected as delegate to the national convention at Minneapolis. He took a very active and helpful part in the legislation which cleared away the indebtedness of the state and placed Nevada upon a sound financial basis. He and his associates in that work certainly deserve great credit for what they accomplished, and Nevada acknowledges her indebtedness to them.

Mr. McDonell has for almost forty years lived in the west and is thoroughly familiar with its history, being actively connected with its progress and improvement, while his labors for the extension of its business affairs have been strongly felt. He is a man of strong purpose, of unfaltering determination and of unquestioned honesty, and he certainly deserves great

credit for what he has done, having steadily worked his way upward from a humble financial position until he is now accorded a place among the leading business men of the commonwealth.

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G. W. SHUTTER COTTRELL is a representative of the class of substantial builders of a great commonwealth who have served faithfully in the enterprising west and have taken an active part in establishing and maintaining the material interests, the local status and moral welfare of the community and who has exerted a great influence throughout their adopted state. A resident of Reno, Nevada, he is the general manager of the Nevada Mining & Real Estate Exchange.

Mr. Cottrell was born in Pennsylvania, the place of his nativity being the town of York, his natal day the 8th of December, 1862. He is descended from English and German ancestry, and the progenitor of the family in the United States was Daniel Cottrell, who emigrated from England in the seventeenth century and took up his abode in the colony of Maryland. Later he removed to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery throughout his remaining days. He was the great-great-grandfather of Mr. Cottrell. His son, James J. Cottrell, the great-grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier, who valiantly fought for independence, won promotion on the field of battle and at the close of the war was brevetted a major general. His son, Donald Cottrell, was born in Pennsylvania and was the father of George S. Cottrell, who was also born in the Keystone state, his birth having occurred in December, 1834. The last named was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Shutter, also a native of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry.

George S. Cottrell after careful preparation became a practicing physician and surgeon, and won distinction by reason of his skill and ability in his chosen field of labor. He served throughout the Civil war in the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He enlisted in 1861 and was the medical examiner for the First Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers. In 1866 he received an honorable discharge after rendering effective and valuable service to his country as a member of the medical corps throughout the long period of hostilities. When the war was over and the country no longer needed his aid he returned to his home, and in connection with the practice of medicine engaged in merchandising. His death occurred in 1896, when he was sixty-two years of age, and his wife passed away in 1898 at the age of fifty-eight years. He was reared in the faith of the Episcopal church, while she was reared in the Lutheran church, but later in life both became active and worthy members of the Methodist church. In their family were five sons and two daughters, but the Judge is the only member now living on the Pacific coast.

In the schools of his native county, G. W. Shutter Cottrell was educated, and through the period of his boyhood and youth he remained in his parents' home, surrounded by its refining influences. He read law in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Removing to St. Louis,

he became connected with the law department of the Missouri & Pacific Railway Company, being retained in that position for five years, at the end of which time he removed to Topeka, Kansas, where he continued in the private practice of law. At a later date he went to Hutchinson and was an active and influential member of the bar there until his removal to Nevada. Before establishing his home in Reno he made a trip through Washington, Arizona and Oregon, but was more greatly pleased with Nevada than with any other state, and gave to Reno his preference as a place of residence.

It was in the year 1902 that he became general manager of the Nevada Mining & Real Estate Exchange. The business was established in that year with J. A. Bonham as its secretary. These gentlemen are interested in the Mount Whitney Gold Mining & Mill Company in Inyo county, California. They have ten claims and a large electric power plant. This is a strong stock company with Judge Cottrell as its president. He is also interested in the South Bell Mining Company, of which he is the first vice president and general manager. This is likewise located in Inyo county, and its proprietors have had assays running as high as one hundred and sixty-eight dollars to the ton. Both of the companies with which Judge Cottrell is connected are buying and selling mines and also dealing in real estate in Reno, and they have a number of mining interests in Nevada and California for sale. Judge Cottrell has informed himself thoroughly concerning mining and realty interests in the west and has thus been able to make judicious investments and advantageous sales, resulting largely to the benefit of the stockholders of the company.

In Pennsylvania in 1881 was celebrated the marriage of Judge Cottrell and Miss Lillie M. Miller, who was born in Hellam, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Israel Miller of that state. They have become the parents of two sons and two daughters: John, Elsie, Rewel and Donna Bell. Judge Cottrell is a member of several leading fraternal organizations, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his family are very active and influential members of the Methodist church and he is now serving on the official board and also as class-leader.

A man of enterprise, positive character, indomitable energy, strong integrity and liberal views, he has been fully identified with the growth and prosperity of the state of his adoption in recent years. He has since been prominent in public affairs, and no one has been more actively or commendably interested in the welfare and development of this section of Nevada. His life is exemplary in many respects, and he has the esteem of his friends and the confidence of those who have had business relations with him.

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THOMAS GRIFFIN, the well known stockman of Carlin, Nevada, has been a resident of the state for nearly thirty years, arriving here as a poor young man, and in the course of that time has made a record of prosperous work the equal of that of any man in this part of the state. He necessarily began on a very humble scale, but the record of his career which follows

tells of steady advance from one stage to another until he has gained the reputation of being one of the most successful stock-raisers and ranchers, and also of being one of the premier judges of stock and an expert buyer.

Mr. Griffin was born in county Kerry, Ireland, in 1852, and was reared and educated in his native land. He came to the United States in search of liberty and opportunity for gaining a due share of the world's goods, and arrived in Nevada on the 8th of August, 1874. He was a sheep herder on a ranch at a salary of forty dollars a month; then chopped wood at two dollars a cord, and after three months' hard work he and his partner failed to get their pay; again began ranch work at forty dollars a month. Benson and Grayson then offered him a job as cowboy, and during his year's work at this occupation he gained considerable idea of the cattle business. He made a beginning of cattle-raising by buying a small bunch for which he was to pay twelve dollars a head at the round-up. He continued to work as cowboy and also had the privilege of looking after his own cattle. He bought a squatter's right at Carlin, for which he paid three hundred and fifty dollars down, but owing to a defective title he had to satisfy other claimants and in the end paid double for his land, besides the loss of much time. He paid the railroad three or four dollars an acre for the land, most of which was meadow, and had to pay interest at the rate of one and a half per cent a month. He cut hay and sold it for twenty-four dollars a ton, and during the winter, with a haybaler which he purchased, he baled hay for his neighbors and made seven hundred dollars. In the following spring he returned to the cattle ranch, and twelve days later was made foreman. He continued this work for three years, at the same time retaining his own ranch, but then decided to give his whole time and attention to cattle-raising on his own account. He fenced and improved his ranch, and his cattle increased and he was getting more prosperous.

About that time Mr. Barney Horn, of San Francisco, engaged him to buy cattle on commission, sending him one thousand dollars for a starter. He bought stock to the value of six thousand dollars and made thirteen hundred dollars, and in the following year purchased fifteen thousand dollars' worth. He succeeded so well in this that he was given the privilege of drawing thirty thousand dollars at one time, and bought the cattle of all the leading cattle men in this part of the country, building up a large business. He continued with Mr. Horn, and engaged in shipping stock to the east, and then was a partner of George Russell. After this he came to Carlin and built his residence in this town, and began buying land in the vicinity. He now has about two thousand acres, and has had as many as twelve hundred cattle at one time. He has purchased imported bulls and brought up his stock to a high standard, and in all his operations is enterprising and progressive. His favorite stock is the shorthorns. He also has a slaughter house, and does much butchering for local trade. Mr. Griffin's long and successful experience has made him one of the best judges of cattle in the state, and he knows all the ins and outs of the business.

In 1885 Mr. Griffin was married to Miss Kate Welch, of Eureka, Nevada, and also a native of county Kerry, Ireland. They have had eight children, of whom Thomas died at the age of twelve, and the others

are all living at home: James, William, Margery, John, Virginia, Georgia and an infant boy, Charles. Mr. Griffin is a Democrat, but has no time from his business for participation in politics. He is a member of the Elko Cattle Association, and he and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

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MRS. EDITH JENKINS is one of the most extensive wool and sheep growers in the state of Nevada, her home being located at Battle Mountain, Lander county. She is the widow of William T. Jenkins, who at the time of his death was extensively engaged in the sheep business. He came to Nevada in 1873, and was born in South Wales in 1851, and emigrated to Canada when eighteen years of age. He was there engaged in mining until 1873, when he removed to Eureka, Nevada, which was at that time an active mining town, and there worked for wages in timbering the mines, but was afterward robbed of his money. Going to the I. X. L. district in Churchill county, Nevada, Mr. Jenkins again went into mining in company with John E. Jones and subsequently went into the sheep business, purchasing his first sheep from Charles E. Kaiser. He started in a small way but his flocks were subsequently increased to twenty thousand head, and these he sold in 1891 and returned to Europe, remaining at his old home near Port Talbot, South Wales, for one year.

On the 1st of June, 1892, Mr. Jenkins was married to Miss Edith Williams, a native of South Wales, her birthplace having been only twenty miles from the Jenkins family home. After their marriage this couple made their way to Nevada. Here Mr. Jenkins repurchased his flock of sheep, and his wife became interested with him in his business, keeping his accounts and in many ways assisting him in the enterprise. But like many others engaged in the sheep industry, they subsequently witnessed hard times and he also became interested in a large mining deal which proved a failure. Their good management, however, enabled them to surmount all the obstacles in their path to success, and at the time of his death he was the owner of twenty-two thousand sheep in Elko, Lander and Humboldt counties. He was called to his final rest on the 31st of July, 1899, dying of heart disease, and was buried with Masonic honors at Battle Mountain, he having been long a member of that fraternity. His political support was given to the Republican party, and he was an esteemed and honored citizen, a generous neighbor and a loving, kind and indulgent husband and father.

At his death he left his widow with four little daughters: Edith, who died in her eighth year, on the 30th of July, 1902; Mary; and Dorothy and Louise, twins. Mrs. Jenkins bravely took up the burdens of life alone, and has carried on the business in a very successful manner, thus demonstrating what a woman can do in the conduct of a large and somewhat precarious business. She now owns several immense bands of sheep, and also has large tracts of land, a portion of which is devoted to alfalfa. She is the largest taxpayer in Lander county. The family reside in a pleasant and commodious residence in Battle Mountain, and Mrs. Jenkins is a member of the Eastern Star and of the Episcopal church.



W. J. Jenkins

are all living at home: James, William, Margery, John, Virginia and an infant boy, Charles. Mr. Griffin is a Democrat, but has no interest in his business for participation in politics. He is a member of the Grange Association, and he and his family are members of the Episcopal church.

MRS. EDITH JENKINS is one of the most extensive sheep growers in the state of Nevada, her home being located at Battle Mountain, Lander county. She is the widow of William L. Jenkins, who at the time of his death was extensively engaged in the sheep business. He came to Nevada in 1873, and was born in South Wales in 1851, and came to Canada when eighteen years of age. He was there engaged until 1873, when he removed to Eureka, Nevada, which was at that time a mining town, and there worked for wages in timbering the river, afterward robbed of his money. Going to the L. N. L. district of Elko county, Nevada, Mr. Jenkins again went into mining in company with John E. Jones and subsequently went into the sheep business, buying his first sheep from Charles E. Kaiser. He started in a small flock, which were subsequently increased to twenty thousand head, and sold in 1891 and returned to Europe, remaining at his old home at Talbot, South Wales, for one year.

On the 1st of June, 1892, Mr. Jenkins was married to Mrs. Williams, a native of South Wales, her birthplace having been only a few miles from the Jenkins family home. After their marriage this commenced the way to Nevada. Here Mr. Jenkins repurchased his flock of sheep, and his wife became interested with him in his business, keeping him in many ways assisting him in the enterprise. But like many others in the sheep industry, they subsequently witnessed hard times, and became interested in a large mining deal which proved a failure. His management, however, enabled them to surmount all the obstacles on the path to success, and at the time of his death he was the owner of two thousand sheep in Elko, Lander and Humboldt counties, and he called to his final rest on the 31st of July, 1899, dying of heart failure. He was buried with Masonic honors at Battle Mountain, he having been a member of that fraternity. His political support was given to the Republican party, and he was an esteemed and honored citizen, a generous man, a loving, kind and indulgent husband and father.

At his death he left his widow with four little daughters: Mary, who died in her eighth year, on the 30th of July, 1902; Mary; and Louise, twins. Mrs. Jenkins bravely took up the burdens of life, and has carried on the business in a very successful manner, thus demonstrating what a woman can do in the conduct of a large and somewhat difficult business. She now owns several immense bands of sheep, and a large tract of land, a portion of which is devoted to alfalfa. She is the taxpayer in Lander county. The family reside in a pleasant and comfortable residence in Battle Mountain, and Mrs. Jenkins is a member of the Star and of the Episcopal church.





*W. J. Jenkins*



DAVID CROSBY, who is one of the pioneer merchants of Virginia City, has been continuously engaged in business here for forty years, and is now dealing in house furnishing goods and notions. He has contributed in large measure to the commercial activity of this city, and it is to the business life and the energy of its representative men that every town owes its prosperity and development.

A native of New York, Mr. Crosby was born in Syracuse on the 30th of July, 1835, and is of Scotch descent. His parents, Joseph and Sarah (Johnston) Crosby, emigrated to the United States, landing in New York in June, 1835, just a month before the birth of their son, David. From the Empire state they removed to Detroit, Michigan, and settled upon a farm in Wayne county, where Joseph Crosby cleared a tract of land and improved his fields, there carrying on agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his life. Both he and his wife were industrious and respected people and were Presbyterians in religious faith. He died at the age of fifty-two years, and his wife passed away in the same month, both dying of pneumonia, leaving a family of eight children, of whom David is the eldest. All the children are still living, but Mr. Crosby is the only one in Nevada.

Reared upon his father's farm, David Crosby attended the public schools throughout the winter months, and in the summer seasons was busily engaged with the labors of field and meadow. The sun shone down upon many a field which he plowed and planted, and in which he afterward garnered rich harvests as the reward of his labors. When he attained his majority, not desiring to follow the plow any longer, he embarked in the jewelry business in Detroit, Michigan, also carrying a line of fancy goods. He became a senior member of the firm of Crosby, Lovell & Company, and conducted his enterprise until 1860, when, having disposed of his business interests there, he came to the west. He set sail for California, going by way of the isthmus route, and eventually landed at San Francisco. He then went to Sacramento, where he was engaged in the wood, coal and lumber business. He extended the scope of his labors by adding a trucking and freighting department, thus transporting goods from Sacramento to Virginia City, Nevada. It was thus that Mr. Crosby gained a knowledge of the city in which he has so long made his home. It then required three weeks to make the round trip, and he was paid from three to twenty-two cents per pound for hauling, according to the kind of goods which he carried and the season of the year.

In 1864 Mr. Crosby opened a general mercantile store on C street in Virginia City, and he has throughout the intervening years been identified with the commercial interests of the city. On this street he carried on a successful enterprise, and the house has ever sustained an enviable reputation for straightforward methods and honorable dealing as well as on account of the excellent line of goods carried. They have ever been prompt in meeting obligations, paying one hundred cents on the dollar, and their word has come to be as good as their bond. Prospering in his undertakings as the years have gone by, Mr. Crosby is now one of the capitalists of the city. While promoting his individual success he has also labored for the public welfare, and has done much for the upbuilding and improvement of the

This company of men settled in Nevada county on the Yuba river, at Parks bar, and, turning the river from its channel, had rich diggings and took out fifty pounds of gold in one day, but when the rainy season came on the river rose and destroyed the works and they abandoned the claims and returned to Georgia. Mr. Holland remained in the United States until after the war, in which he was a volunteer under General R. E. Lee, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg and was at Chancellorville. He then served in the quartermaster's department until the close of the war.

In 1853 he had been happily married to Miss C. A. Black, a native of Lafayette, Georgia, daughter of Judge Black, a prominent lawyer of the state. During the war the wife and little son of Mr. Holland remained with her father. When the war was over he returned to them, and in 1867 he brought them to the land of promise along the Pacific coast. At Sacramento he became interested with his brother, James Holland, in a farm and orchard. After some years he was offered a position with the government as agent of the Indian reservation, and, selling out to his brother, he brought his family to Nevada to assume his duties. During seven years he served the government faithfully, and during three of them he was also in charge of the Walker river reservation. About this time he purchased six hundred acres of land on which he now resides. This was but slightly improved, but through good management and untiring energy Mr. Holland has made it into a fine home. Upon this fine property he carries on stock-raising to a large extent. Many of the improvements in this locality have been inaugurated and carried through by him, among which is the first graded road. He also introduced fine road horses and still has a blooded stallion, Bocks, now twenty-three years old, with a record of 2:34 minutes.

Mr. Holland has been a life-long Democrat, and has held the office of county commissioner for two years. In religious faith Mrs. Holland, a most charming lady, is a Methodist. The son Charles is his father's assistant in all his enterprises. He married Miss Frances Byers, and they have four children, namely: Harry F., Alice Lydia, Anna Louise and Frances Ethel. The younger Mr. Holland is, like his father, held in highest esteem throughout the neighborhood, and they are important factors in all the improvements of Mason valley.

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JOHN W. PUETT, the proprietor of the Palace Hotel at Carlin, Nevada, is one of the best known business men in the western part of Elko county. He has been in the state about fifteen years, and in that time has acquired extensive business and property interests in Carlin. The Palace Hotel is the leading resort for traveling men, and under Mr. Puett's management its standard of excellence will be maintained and increased so that no town of similar size in the state will furnish more comfortable entertainment for the traveling public than Carlin. The Palace contains forty large, well furnished rooms, and it is a comparatively new structure and much the best building in the town. It has been rented, but Mr. Puett is now putting it into improved condition, and it will reopen with increased facilities and the best of cuisine and arrangements for interior comfort.

Mr. Puett was born in the state of South Carolina, April 13, 1865, and is of English, French and Scotch ancestry. His father, Elijah Puett, was born in North Carolina, was a soldier in the Confederate army, and died in 1882, at the early age of thirty-seven. His wife was Miss Sylvia Martin, a native of South Carolina, and she is still residing on the old homestead at the age of sixty-seven. Of their seven children, five are living, and the two in Nevada are Andrew B., a mining man of Tonopah, and John W.

John W. Puett was born during the short residence of his parents in South Carolina, but was reared and educated in North Carolina, at the town of Shelby. From there he went to Seattle and Tacoma, Washington, and was a fireman for about six months on the Northern Pacific Railroad, across the Cascade mountains. After about a year in Washington he gave up railroading, and, coming to San Francisco, entered Heald's Business College, from which he graduated in 1888. He then entered the employ of Sisson, Crocker and Company, and was with them for six years. He was manager of three of their stores, and finally bought out the branch store at Carlin, and is still the owner of this establishment. He also has considerable other town property, from which he receives satisfactory returns in the way of rentals. He was at the outset of his business career when he came to Carlin in 1888, and he has been forging rapidly and steadily to the front ever since, so that he is regarded as one of the most reliable and progressive business men of the town.

Mr. Puett affiliates with the Democratic party, and President Cleveland appointed him postmaster of Carlin. He is now serving his third term as notary public. In 1896 he was married to Miss M. Bruce, of Elko, the daughter of Alfred Bruce. The three children of this union are Sylvara, John W., Jr., and Eureka. Mr. Puett received the sublime degree of Master Mason in Elko Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M., in 1890, and was S. D. of that lodge for a time. He is an active worker in the fraternity, and is a member of the chapter and commandery at Eureka, Nevada.

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HENRY GENZEL, a successful farmer of Mason valley, Nevada, is one of the many Germans who have located in the United States and helped to make our land what it is. He was born in Germany in 1840, and was there educated and learned the trade of a tanner. While there he married Miss Martha Feiganspan, and eight children were born, as follows: Charles, Anna, Minnie, Hulda, Gretchen, Sadie, Frank and Warran, the latter being killed in his nineteenth year, in 1899, by an accident caused by his team running away in the mountains.

In 1880 Henry Genzel with his wife and family came to the new world and coming to Nevada settled in Lyon county in Mason valley, and rented land, upon which they lived for six years, when he was able to purchase his first ranch of one hundred and twenty acres. This was covered with sage brush, but by constant industry he has made it into a good home, surrounded by thrifty trees of his own planting. He raises hay and all kinds of farm products, and makes a specialty of cattle, horses and hogs. Sadie and Frank have come to Mr. and Mrs. Genzel since their location in Nevada. In politics

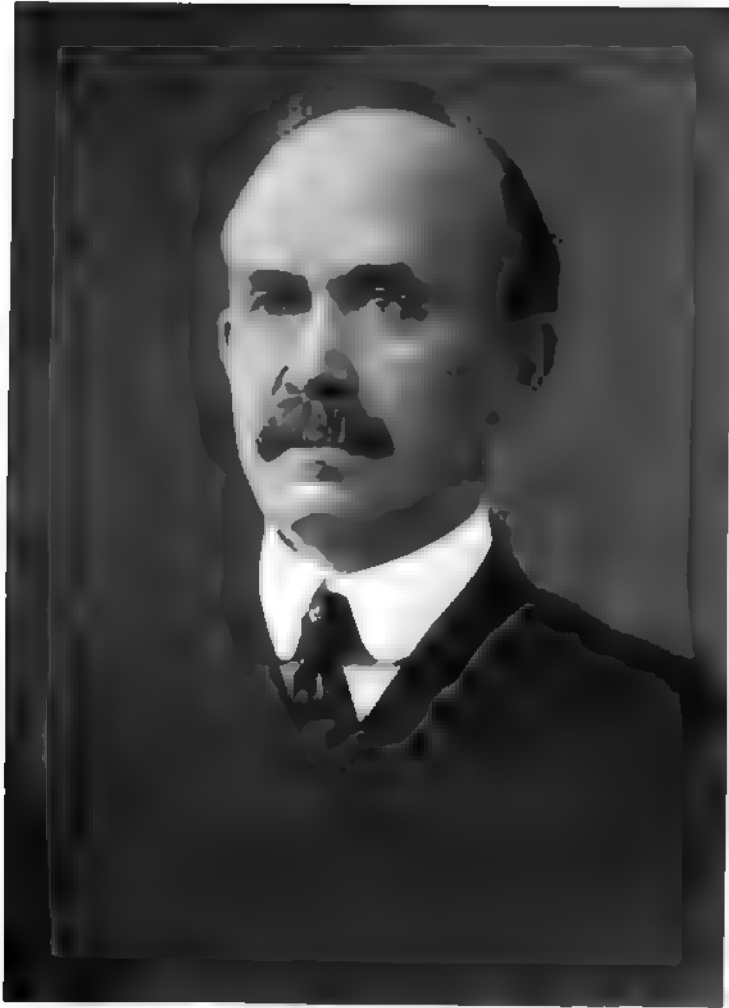
Mr. Genzel is a Republican, and has taken an active interest in school affairs, having served his district as trustee. In religious belief he and his family are Lutherans, and they set an excellent example of what can be accomplished through honesty, industry and thrift.

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JOSEPH EDWARD STUBBS. No compendium such as this volume defines in its essential limitations will serve to offer fit recognition of the labors of Joseph Edward Stubbs, the president of the Nevada State University, and yet the volume would be incomplete without mention of his career. He has had marked influence upon the intellectual development of the state and has so advanced the standard of the University that it now ranks with the leading institutions of this character throughout the entire country.

Professor Stubbs is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Ashland on the 19th of March, 1850. He represents an old English family, although many generations have come and gone since the first of the name in America settled in Pennsylvania. It was in 1650 that his ancestors came to the new world. They were Quakers in religious faith, and in their business connections were ironmasters, owning and operating extensive iron foundries in the Keystone state. There resided the representatives of the name until John Stubbs, the grandfather of Professor Stubbs, removed to eastern Ohio. That was at an early date in the development of the Buckeye state, and he became a leading pioneer, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the progress and improvement of the locality. For several years he served as private secretary to one of the admirals of the United States navy.

Joseph Deyarmon Stubbs, the father of Professor Stubbs, was born in eastern Ohio, and at the time of the inauguration of hostilities between the north and the south he volunteered in defense of the Union, becoming a member of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry. He was elected a first lieutenant and later was promoted to the rank of captain. He was also appointed on the staff of General James Garfield, and when the latter was elected to Congress Captain Stubbs was transferred to the quartermaster's department in Nashville, Tennessee. Subsequently he was breveted lieutenant colonel and was appointed superintendent of military railroads in both North and South Carolina. In all of these different positions he rendered his government valuable service and was unfaltering in his loyalty to the Union cause and his defense of the old flag. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Gray, a daughter of the Rev. David Gray, an eminent Methodist minister who belonged to the northern Ohio and to the central Ohio conferences. That family was of Scotch lineage. After the war Mr. Stubbs continued to reside in Ashland, Ohio, for many years, passing away in 1898 at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife never recovered from the blow occasioned by the death of her husband and passed away in less than a year. She, too, was about seventy-eight years of age at the time of her demise. Theirs had been a most happy and congenial married relation. They became the parents of six children, of whom five are yet living: D. D., who is general manager of the Oriental & Occidental Steamship Company and resides in San Fran-



*J. C. Smith*





cisco; John C., who is traffic director for the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway & Navigation companies, with headquarters in Chicago; Mrs. Elizabeth Dorland, who resides in Ashland, Ohio; and Mary N., who is making her home with her brother in Chicago. The youngest brother of the family has passed away.

Mr. Stubbs pursued his early education in the public schools and afterward attended the high school in Ashland, Ohio. He manifested special aptitude in his studies, mastering with ease many of the branches therein taught. His classical course was pursued in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and he was graduated in 1873. While studying there he also acted as tutor in the university, and after his graduation he continued to teach in that school until 1875. His strenuous labor, however, undermined his health and he was forced to resign his position. After a period of rest and recuperation he entered the Drew Theological Seminary in New Jersey, but again he was obliged to spend one year in recuperating his health, that year being passed in California. He next returned to Ashland, Ohio, where he took charge of the Ashland *Weekly Times*, and in 1886 he was called to the presidency of the Baldwin University in Berea, Ohio, occupying that important position for eight years, or until 1894. Professor Stubbs then accepted the presidency of the Nevada State University, and is now serving in his tenth year as the head of this prosperous and prominent institution of learning.

When he entered upon the presidency the curriculum covered a four years' course. There were no foreign languages taught in any of the high schools of the state, and at the completion of the eighth grade work of the common schools pupils were admitted to the freshman class. The present requirements for admission rank with those of any other state in the Union, and because of the efforts of President Stubbs in this direction Latin, German and French are now taught in several of the high schools of the state and also in the University high school, which has a course of study covering three years. The departments which have been added during the past nine years are civil engineering, mechanical engineering and a general science course. Previous to this time, and still retained, there were the mining course, the school of arts and the agricultural course, and the training received in these various departments is now equal to that given in any university along such lines. The campus of the university has been increased by the purchase of nine acres of land, giving it a frontage on Virginia street and on Ninth street. Altogether the college grounds cover thirty-five acres. The university is most pleasantly located and the beautiful campus now overlooks the city of Reno. Seven new buildings have been erected during the past nine years and two of the old buildings have been improved. The experiment station farm was obtained by gift from the citizens of Washoe county. This comprises sixty acres of land adjoining the town of Reno, and has an irrigating ditch with ninety inches of water. The purchase was made by the citizens at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, and by reason of the rapid growth of Reno the property is now easily worth twenty-five thousand dollars.

President Stubbs is an enthusiastic educator, his interests centering in educational matters and his efforts being continually exerted toward securing

the latest and best methods that will promote the progress, welfare and efficiency of the university. He ranks to-day with the best educators of the country and has justly earned his reputation.

On the 10th of July, 1873, occurred the marriage of President Stubbs and Miss Ella Sprengle, of Ashland, Ohio. She was graduated from the same university in which her husband completed his course, and has been a help and inspiration to him in his work, taking great interest in intellectual progress. Their union has been a very happy one, and to them have been born six children, five of whom are yet living. Theodora is now the wife of J. M. Fulton, of Reno, who is division freight and passenger agent for the Southern Pacific Railway. Elizabeth Spayd is now acting as her father's private secretary. Ralph Sprengle is associated with Armour & Company, in Chicago, in the transportation department. Ruth Gray and John Christian Spayd are still in school. The three oldest children are graduates of the State University.

President Stubbs was formerly an active advocate of the Republican party, but since coming to Nevada has taken no part in political work. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and now affiliates with Reno Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M. He is likewise a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Although he has been a resident of Nevada for a little more than nine years he has been so closely and prominently connected with the educational and moral interests of the town during this time that no history of the state would be complete without the record of his career.

It is a widely acknowledged fact that the most important work to which a man can direct his energies is that of teaching, whether it be from the pulpit, from the lecture platform or in the schoolroom. Its primary object is ever the same—the development of one's latent powers that the duties of life may be bravely met and well performed. Professor Stubbs has devoted his time and energies and thought to the work of instructing the young and preparing them for the responsibilities that follow in later years. His efforts in behalf of the university have been of a practical and far-reaching nature, and Nevada acknowledges its indebtedness to him for the splendid work he has accomplished.

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S. JACOBS, one of the representative merchants of Reno, whose career has been equally honorable and successful, has for a quarter of a century been identified with the interests of this place and has built up a large and prosperous business, dealing in clothing and men's furnishing goods. In all his undertakings he has been guided by upright principles and strict adherence to the highest commercial ethics, and thus has won public confidence and his business has grown from year to year with the growth of the city. His store, which is located on Commercial avenue, is twenty-one by one hundred feet, and yet this space is hardly sufficient for his large and well selected line of men's clothing and furnishing goods. He has made a study of the demands and needs of the public as well as the quality of goods, and he pays cash for his purchases and is thus enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

Mr. Jacobs was born in Poland on the 22d of September, 1853, and is of Hebrew ancestry, being descended from a family of merchants. He was educated in his native country, and there became familiar with business methods. In the year 1869 he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, being then in his sixteenth year. He had but a slight knowledge of the English language at that time and only a small amount of money, but with resolute heart and strong purpose he set to work to win a comfortable competence in the United States. He remained in New York city for a time, and was there engaged in clerking in a store. Later, however, he turned his attention to the tailor's trade, and in the year 1871 he removed to Denver, Colorado, where he worked as a journeyman tailor. He next went to San Francisco, where he opened a merchant tailoring establishment on his own account. Subsequently he became a resident of Hollister, California, where he also opened a merchant tailoring business, but was not quite satisfied with his place of location, and in 1878 he came to the new town of Reno. It was rapidly growing, having at that time between twelve and fifteen hundred people. Being pleased with its prospects, its location and its future outlook, he decided to locate here and has never had occasion to regret this determination. Opening a merchant tailoring establishment in this city, he soon secured a good business, and as the town grew and his trade increased he kept enlarging his stock of goods until he now has the best men's clothing and furnishing goods store in the city. Well does he merit his success, because it has been won along honorable methods, through close attention to the trade and unflagging energy.

In 1869 Mr. Jacobs was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Hersh, a native of Poland, and this union has been blessed with two sons: Philip, who is now his father's partner in business; and Morris, who was reared and educated in Reno. Mr. Jacobs has a fine residence in this city and has also invested in considerable realty here. Since coming to Reno he has been fully identified with the progress and development of the place, and has watched its growth from a town of about fifteen hundred inhabitants until it now has a population of nearly ten thousand. In politics he was a Democrat, but is now independent in his political affiliations. He favors protection for American industries and is also an advocate of bimetallism, and, thus endorsing some of the principles of both parties, he casts his ballot for the men whom he thinks best qualified for the office. He is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a past grand master of the state. He also belongs to the order of B'nai B'rith, a charitable society formed of leading Hebrews throughout the country. He adheres to the faith of his ancestors, and in all things is a loyal American citizen, true to the institutions of his adopted land. Coming to the new world when a young man of only sixteen years, he has steadily advanced from a humble financial position to one of affluence, and is deserving of much credit for what he has accomplished.

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HON. GEORGE HENNING, a Virginia City pioneer of 1863, ranks among her representative business men and as one who has every right to the proud American title of "a self-made man." His success in all his under-

takings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical American in every sense of the word, and he well deserves mention in the history of his adopted state. What he is to-day he has made himself, for he began in the world with nothing but his own energy and willing hands to aid him. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has raised himself to the prominent position he now holds, having the friendships of many and the respect of all who know him.

Mr. Henning is a native of Belfast, Ireland, born on the 4th of May, 1840. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Coats) Henning, the former a native of the Emerald Isle and the latter of Scotland. His mother died in Belfast in 1854, and his father afterward emigrated to Toronto, Canada, but two years later, because of the impaired condition of his health, he was advised to take an ocean voyage and accordingly sailed to Scotland to visit his mother and brothers, who were then in Glasgow, where he died and was buried. He had left his four children, George, Esther, Joseph and William James, in the care of relatives in Toronto, Canada. Esther, now Mrs. J. Christie, is a resident of Manitoba; Rev. Joseph Henning died at Almira, New York; William James is a builder and contractor in Vancouver, British Columbia.

George Henning, the eldest of the family, was educated in the public schools of his native country. Since his fourteenth year he has earned his own living. He was first a messenger boy in a grocery store, working for four dollars per month. He remained in that business for five years, became a clerk, and from time to time his wages were increased as he became qualified to assume greater duties and responsibilities in connection with the store. In 1863, hoping to benefit by the broader business opportunities of the great and growing western section of this country, he came to Virginia City. Here he engaged in mining with shovel and pick, receiving four dollars per day for his services. He continued mining until 1880, in which year he was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket to the position of assessor of Storey county, an office which he filled in a most satisfactory manner for two terms.

On his retirement from that position Mr. Henning turned his attention to merchandising, establishing a cigar, notion and stationery store on C street, where he has since continued in business. He is to-day one of the representative merchants of the city, carrying on business along progressive lines and enjoying a liberal patronage, which he well merits by reason of his determined and honorable effort.

In 1873 Mr. Henning married Mrs. Harriet Jones, who had two children by her former marriage: Clara Etta, now the wife of Dr. C. F. Sloat, of San Francisco; and Hattie Priscilla, who died in 1876, in the sixth year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Henning have had five children, all of whom it has been their great misfortune to lose by death. This worthy couple are valued members of the Episcopal church, and in the Masonic order he is a very eminent brother, being a past master of Escorial Lodge No. 7, and secretary of said lodge at the present writing. This office he has filled for the past

fourteen years. He is also a past grand master, past grand patriarch and past grand representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Nevada. He is thoroughly posted in the usages and tenets of these two greatest of all the secret societies, and is living the upright and honorable life which they advocate, while as a working member of both he is highly esteemed. Starting out in life when but fourteen years of age and dependent upon his own resources since that time, his life has certainly been a successful one, as he now stands in a leading position among the prosperous, influential and representative residents of Virginia City.

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J. A. ISOLA, one of the foremost merchants and citizens of Carlin, Nevada, is a native of the famous soil of Tuscany, and his ancestors resided under the Italian sun of that country for many generations. Mr. Isola came to this country poor, friendless and unable to speak the English tongue, and in little more than twenty years has placed himself in the front rank of the business element of western Elko county. For this he has his enterprise, diligence and quick business instinct to thank, and these characteristics will lead him to still further success.

Mr. Isola was born in Tuscany, December 24, 1859, and was reared and educated in the schools of his native land. He was twenty-two years old when he emigrated to San Francisco in 1881, and, hampered as he was by lack of knowledge of the language and by his poverty, he was not long in getting work in a provision store, for which he was paid twenty-five dollars a month and board. He also engaged in mining to some extent. When he came to Carlin his first employment was shoveling coal by contract, at which he made fair wages, and he was then engaged for some time in the saloon business. He opened his general merchandise store in Carlin in 1896, and his close attention to business and honorable dealings have brought him good patronage and extended his trade out for one hundred miles from the town. His stock of goods is first class, and he is popular and genial in manner, winning friends and customers at the same time. He owns his store building, also a good residence and other town property, and further discharges his duties of good citizenship by taking a public-spirited interest in all matters of local concern. Few American-born citizens have made a better record than Mr. Isola, and he deserves all the more credit for the obstacles which he has overcome in his path of progress.

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HERMAN LEVY. One of the most successful business men of Virginia City is Herman Levy, who is now conducting an enterprise of importance to the city whose prosperity is based upon its commercial activity and upon the effective labors of its representative business men. He is a native of Germany and was born on the 10th of April, 1864. He was educated in his native country and in Virginia City, having come to the new world in his boyhood days. Having completed his education, he entered upon his business career as a salesman in the dry-goods store belonging to his uncle, Jacob Morris, and in his employ he became thoroughly informed concerning

all departments of merchandising both in principle and detail. Mr. Morris had established the business in 1868 and by his honorable methods, capable management and strong determination had built up a large business, which constantly grew in extent and importance. He had several branch stores, and ranked among the most successful, enterprising and prominent merchants of the state. In the great conflagration which swept over Virginia City in 1876 his business was destroyed by fire, but with his usual enterprise and courage he at once rebuilt and continued to engage in merchandising at this place until his life's labors were ended in death in the year 1881. He is survived by his wife, who yet retains her residence in Virginia City, where she is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

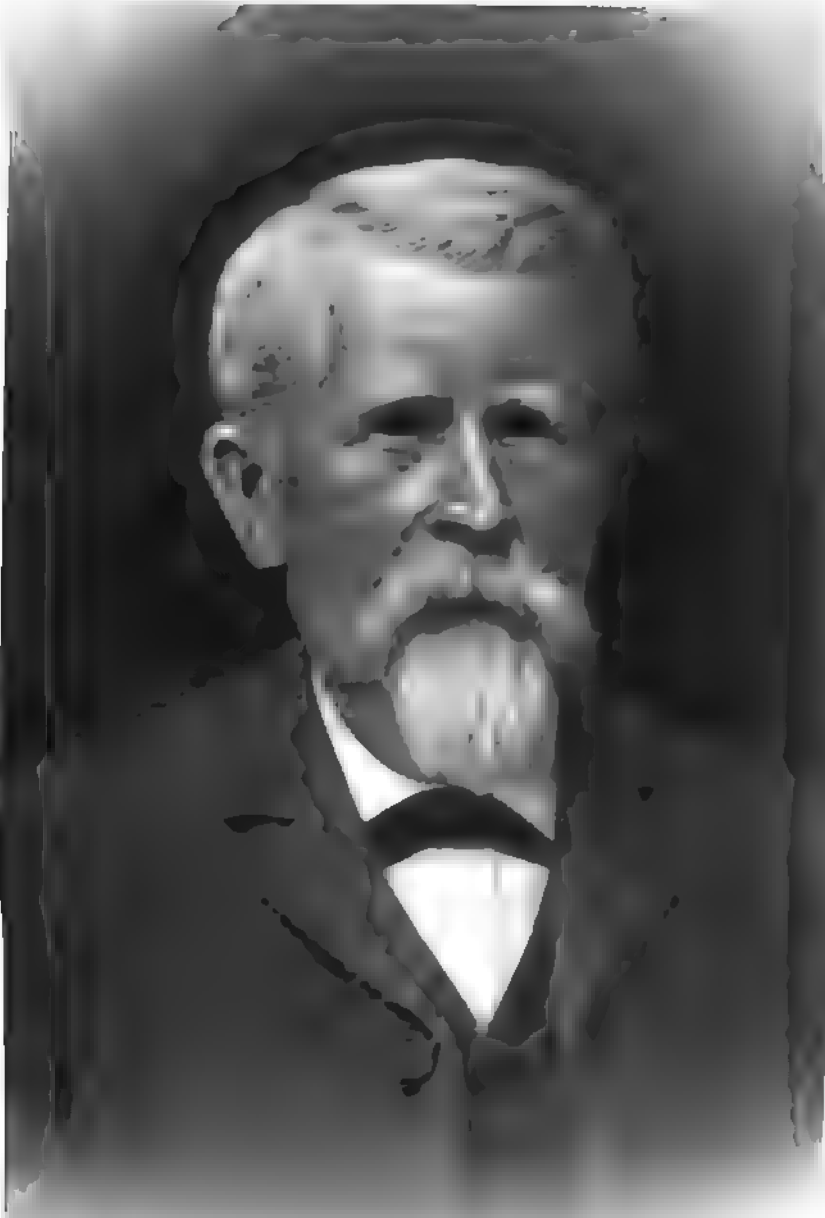
Since his uncle's death, Mr. Levy has conducted the business in a most satisfactory manner, being its manager since 1890. This is the oldest, largest and most successful dry-goods house in Virginia City, and as an honor to its founder the store still bears his name, and his upright and straightforward methods are still being carried on. The store and its business is a monument to his industry, integrity and commercial ability. Mr. Levy conducts his enterprise along progressive lines that lead to the continual broadening of the scope of his labors and to the enlargement of the work which he carries on. He has an extensive and well selected stock of goods, and his sales are annually increasing.

In 1885 Mr. Levy was joined in wedlock to Miss Carrie Cone, who was born in Mokelumne Hill, California. Their home is now blessed with the presence of three children: Leo, Paul and Harold. Theirs is one of the good residences of the city, and its hospitality is enjoyed by their many friends. Mr. Levy takes an active interest in everything that has pertained to the benefit of the city, being a co-operant factor in many measures for the general good. He is a blue lodge Mason, has also taken the degrees of the chapter and is the able and well posted master of the former organization. He is also serving as deputy grand high priest of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Nevada. Mr. Levy's actions have been such as to distinctively entitle him to a place in this publication, and although his career has not been filled with thrilling incidents, probably no biography published in this book can serve as a better illustration to young men of the power of honesty and integrity in insuring success.

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GEORGE H. WEDEKIND has now passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey, and an investigation into his life record will show that his has been an honorable career, his attention being given to business affairs through many years, while his methods in all trade transactions have been honorable and straightforward. Now he is enjoying a well-earned rest, for as the years passed he added to his possessions, and as the result of his economy and industry he now has a very desirable competence.

A native son of Germany, he was born on the 20th of July, 1828, and was educated in the fatherland. Not long after attaining his majority he resolved to try his fortune in America, for he had heard favorable reports concerning business opportunities here for young men. Accordingly he crossed



GEORGE H. WEDEKIND.





the Atlantic to New York in 1851, and then by way of the Isthmus of Panama made his way to San Francisco. He was sent there by a piano man, his business being to repair and tune pianos. For about ten years he was actively engaged in that line of labor in San Francisco, after which he came to Reno, but the city was then a mere hamlet in the midst of sage brush and offered but little inducement to one in his line. Consequently he went to Virginia City, where he prospected to some extent and gained valuable information concerning mines and mining operations. He also continued in the piano business there. In 1895 he once more came to Reno, where he was again engaged in the tuning and repairing of pianos, but, retiring from that field of activity, he turned his attention to prospecting and was fortunate in the discovery of the Star mine, now called the Wedekind mine. He did some development work in connection with this mine, took out ore to the value of ten thousand dollars and then sold the property to Hon. John Sparks for one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Sparks has since made large improvements and the mine is still productive.

In 1860 Mr. Wedekind was united in marriage to Miss Lena Willhelm, a native of Germany, and they now have five children: John; Lizzie, the wife of Charles Layton; Louis; Henry; and Lilly, the wife of Harry Ramsey. Mr. Wedekind owns a good residence at the east end of Mill street in Reno. He had invested to a considerable extent in city property, and has built a number of houses here which have added greatly to the improvement and substantial development of the city. To each of his children he has given a good sum of money, and has also retained a very desirable capital to supply him with life's comforts during his declining years. Many a thoroughly experienced mining expert has not done so well as Mr. Wedekind, and the saying that "It is better to be born lucky than rich" proves good in his case. He has, however, lived an active life, in which he has worked earnestly and persistently, and he well deserves the success which has come to him as the result of his efforts. His friends congratulate him upon his good fortune, and it certainly is gratifying that he and his wife can spend the evening of life amid such pleasant surroundings and comforts as they now enjoy in their pleasant home in Reno.

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JAMES JOHNSTON, who is a well known and highly respected 1860 pioneer of Nevada, and one of 1850 in California, is now one of the prominent farmers of Mason valley. He was born in Ireland, April 15, 1827, and is of old Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was educated in his native land. In 1847, when in his twentieth year, he emigrated to the United States, and landed in New Orleans during the Mexican war. The discovery of gold in California attracted him to that state, to which he went in 1850. Soon the brave lad was digging for gold on Weaver creek, eight miles below Caloma, and he also mined at Smith Fork, at Spanish Bar. Like many others he took out a large quantity of gold, sometimes one hundred dollars in a day, but spent it as freely, and finally in 1860 he followed the crowds pouring into Virginia City, Nevada, and was active in building the Rockey Point quartz mill. Later he went to Fort Churchill, and in the Carson valley he purchased a ranch upon

which he resided for nine years. He then sold his property and located in Mason valley, where he took up two hundred and forty acres of land which he has made into one of the finest farms in this portion of the state, upon which he has built an excellent brick house.

In 1860 Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Elizabeth Roarke, a native of Ireland. They have six children, namely: Annie, Mrs. Jacob Hofheins, of Mason valley; Charles, with his father; Ida, Mrs. John B. Galligher; Andrew, with his father; Mary, Mrs. Charles Galligher; Christina. Mrs. Johnston died in 1901, having been a faithful wife and mother. Mr. Johnston has sixteen grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren, and is very proud of them all. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is a Mason. He has always been a Democrat, but has never sought or accepted office. Throughout the entire state Mr. Johnston has many friends, by whom he is very highly respected for his many excellent traits of character.

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HUGH AUSTIN SMITH, for nearly forty years a resident of Nevada, for over twenty years of the city of Reno, and one of the prosperous merchants and prominent citizens, has had an interesting and varied career from the time he was seventeen years old. He is the son of Charles Heston and Sarah Smith, who removed from Illinois to Iowa in 1840, where the former was a worthy and respected farmer, and where he died in 1859. His wife survived him thirty years, and both are buried in Agency, Iowa. They were members of the Methodist church. Seven of their eleven children are still living.

Hugh Austin Smith, the only one of the family in Nevada, was born in Agency city, Iowa, January 27, 1847, and remained at home, obtaining fair educational advantages and otherwise employing his youthful days, until he was seventeen years old, when he was offered a chance to cross the plains to California and accepted. A company was going to take a large number of horses to the coast, and young Smith was allowed to accompany them for the services he would render in caring for the animals. They were three months and nineteen days in making the journey, and he enjoyed its varied experiences and hardships with all the enthusiasm of youth. They came through Virginia City and on to Truckee plains, and in the same year (1864) Mr. Smith located in Virginia City, his first employment being the hauling of hay with oxen from Sierra valley, California, to Virginia City. During the two years that he was thus engaged he received seventy-five dollars a month and board, and for the greater part of the time camped out of doors. He clerked in a hotel in Summit, Plumas county, for a while, and also got his first experience in merchandising by clerking in a store at the same place. He went to Idaho in 1880 and was employed for the next two years as clerk in the commissary store of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. He then came to Reno and during the winter of 1882-3 worked for the firm of Manning and Berry, who sold their business to W. O. H. Martin. Mr. Smith remained with him for eighteen years as clerk. In January, 1901, Mr. Smith opened his own grocery and produce store in Reno, carrying a large stock of choice

groceries, and in the past three years has succeeded, by his excellent business methods and his popular and winning ways, in building up a good trade, most of it on a cash basis.

In 1878 Mr. Smith married Miss Maggie Crawford, a native of Glasgow, Scotland. They had four sons and a daughter, and three of the sons are living: James, born in California; Allison Clarence and Echo in Reno. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Seven-Day Adventist church. Mr. Smith has always been a Democrat, but has never sought or held office. He has a good residence in Reno, and also owns residence property which he rents. His long experience in merchandising has made him highly deserving of the success he has gained, and he is always considered among Reno's representative and public-spirited business men.

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JAMES RUTLEDGE, for the past eight years justice of the peace of the town of Carlin, Nevada, has been one of the honored residents of the town for a quarter of a century. He has already passed three-score and ten milestones on the road of life, and his career has been full of dignity and honest work. Since taking up his home on this side of the Atlantic he has readily adapted himself to the conditions of the American democracy, and has assumed its privileges and discharged its duties with the spirit of his race. His has been a successful life in both domestic and business relations, and he is fully deserving of the respect which his fellow citizens of Elko county feel for him.

Mr. Rutledge was born in the townland of Crevy, parish of Lisacull, county of Roscommon, province of Connaught, kingdom of Ireland, in 1829. He was reared and educated there, and lived there almost forty years of his life. In April, 1868, he arrived in the United States, and for some time worked at whatever he could find in Boston. He was in different parts of the country, but in 1877 he came to Carlin, Nevada, where he was soon given the position of section foreman for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. This was his principal occupation for the following fourteen years, and he was very successful in this as in other ventures. In 1896 he was elected justice of the peace of Carlin, and has received the re-election every succeeding year. His judgment has been reversed by a higher court but once, and his conscientious and well considered decisions inspire confidence in litigants to a degree seldom found in justice courts. He devotes his best efforts to the duties of this office, and his ripe intelligence and seasoned judgment make him honored on all sides. He has a pleasant home in Carlin, and is also engaged in stock-raising at Hot Springs.

Judge Rutledge was married in 1874 to Miss Bridget Mulrenan, who was born in his native town in Ireland, and their union has been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are living: William and Thomas were born in Utah, and the former is a mining blacksmith at Cortez; Edward, Mary, John, Margaret and James were born in Nevada; Mary has been assistant postmistress in Carlin, John is a carpenter at Reno, and the others are at home with their parents. The family are all members of the Roman Catholic

church, and in their social and domestic relations are a happy, industrious and esteemed circle, enjoying many friends and performing well their share of life's duties.

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CHARLES BUCKLE, a successful general merchant of Carlin, Nevada, has been doing business in this place for twenty-five years, being one of the old citizens. He came here with little capital, his principal dependence being his trade, and by his industry, attention to business, honorable dealings and courteous and genial manners has advanced to the front rank of business men of western Elko county.

Mr. Buckle was born in the city of Bristol, England, December 22, 1852, of old English ancestry. His father was killed in a mine a short time after the birth of Charles, and his mother died in 1899. He is one of two living children, and the only one in Nevada. He came to America in April, 1867, in search of better opportunities for making a living. He had mastered the shoemaker's trade, and for the first few months was in Palisade, Nevada, whence he came to Carlin. He opened up shop with a small stock of boots and shoes, and also worked on the bench making shoes. He was attentive to business and did satisfactory work, so that it was only a question of time when he was prosperous enough to enlarge his enterprise. In 1887 he opened his general merchandise store, and also continued to carry a large line of shoes. His store is now fifty by one hundred feet, and he also has half of another block. He has done well, and his patronage comes from every direction about Carlin.

Mr. Buckle was married in his native city of Bristol to Miss Lena Carnow, also a native of England. They have had five children, and three are living: Madeline is the wife of James Keckler, of Reno; Sarah Ann is the wife of Joseph Knowles, of Winnemucca; and Samuel Albert is the only living son. Mr. Buckle subscribes to the principles of the Republican party, but business affairs engross his time too much for him to take further interest in politics. He was reared in the Methodist church, but he and his wife are now members of the Episcopal church.

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HON. ANGUS McLEOD, a representative Nevada pioneer of 1857, is one of the oldest in the state, and he settled in his present locality in Mason valley in 1862. He was born in Arkansas in 1836, and on the paternal side is of Scotch ancestry, while on the maternal side he comes of Dutch stock as well as English. His father was reared in North Carolina, later removed to Tennessee, where he married Ann Sawyer, a native of Tennessee. He served a year in the United States regulars, assisting in moving Indians out of the territory, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Arkansas, where he died in 1848, aged forty-eight years. His wife survived him only a few years and died aged fifty-six years. Eight children were born to them, of whom Angus McLeod is the only survivor.

Mr. McLeod was reared to manhood in Arkansas on his father's farm. In 1857 he crossed the plains to California and made his first stop in Mariposa county, where he engaged in mining. That winter he went on to Calaveras

ounty, where he worked two seasons on a farm, and then came to the territory of Nevada and took a drove of cattle back to California. In the fall of 1859 he removed to Carson valley, Nevada, and for seven months was employed in freighting from Sacramento and Folsom, Carson, Virginia City and Washoe valley, being paid from four and a quarter to eight cents per pound. Owning several teams and being largely patronized, he made money, and he finally settled in Carson City and clerked for Moses Job until the following spring. This time he owned four big teams and freighted across the mountains until 1861, and in 1862 he located on his present farm, on which he "squatted." He located three quarter-sections and now has nine hundred and twenty acres, all of which he has redeemed from the wilderness. In 1863 he hired men and took his teams to Aurora and engaged in hauling lumber from the sawmills to the new town of Aurora, but by the following season he returned to his ranch and devoted himself to improving his property. He has been engaged in stock-raising for a number of years. All his life he has been a Democrat, was county treasurer of Esmeralda county two terms, and also served as county commissioner, and in 1870 was elected to the Nevada assembly.

In 1877 he married Mary E. Ellis, a native of Missouri, and they have had nine children, all living, namely: Charles Alexander, with his father; Henry S., at Sodaville, in the employ of the firm of Lothrop, Davis and Company, dealers in general merchandise; Mary C., who married Bert Hillygus, of Mason valley; Angus, Jr.; Neil; Mason Ellis; Belle; William; and Daniel. Mr. McLeod is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of long standing and has passed all its chairs. He is widely and favorably known as an enterprising stockman and loyal and public-spirited citizen.

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CHARLES D. WARREN. For a number of years Charles D. Warren was one of the prominent and successful merchants of Virginia City, Nevada, and since his death his widow gained quite a reputation in the city of Reno as a court reporter and stenographer, having an office there and being held in high regard for her fine womanly qualities and her excellent business ability. Charles D. Warren was born in Somerville, Massachusetts, October 23, 1853, of English ancestry, and was educated in the public schools of his native state. He began his business career as a clerk in a store, and first became acquainted with Virginia City in the fall of 1875, when it was a rustling and very prosperous mining town. He engaged in the meat market business, with excellent success, owning the property in which the market was located as well as his nice residence. He was regarded as one of the leading business men of the city at the time of his death, which occurred May 12, 1891, long before he had reached the full realization of his powers. He had been prominent in the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, being deputy grand master of the state in the latter, and both bodies participated in the burial services at Virginia City.

In 1887 Mr. Warren married Miss Anna Mudd, who was born in Pilot Hill, Eldorado county, California, and was the daughter of George B. and Wilhelmina (Marshall) Mudd, the latter a native of Scotland. Mr. Mudd

was a California pioneer of 1850, and was one of those who had good success in the mines. He was killed in the mines of Virginia City by a fire in an adjoining mine. He left his widow, three daughters and a son, the daughters being Mrs. Warren, of Reno; Mrs. Gosse, the wife of the proprietor of the Riverside Hotel in Reno; and Miss Lizzie Mudd, in Carson City. Mrs. Mudd still survives, and makes her home at Reno with Mrs. Warren, being one of the old and respected residents who came to the coast in pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Warren had two daughters, Clara and Erma.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Warren learned shorthand and became a court reporter. For eight years she was in the office of W. E. F. Deal, where she acquired a thorough knowledge of the law, and July 29, 1899, was admitted to practice in any court of the state. She is still a stenographer and typewriter and has a nice office in Reno, where she is both successful and popular, and her worthy efforts are much admired. She has a nice residence on Island avenue. She is a member of the Argenta Chapter of the Eastern Star at Virginia City, and has passed all the chairs of the order; and is also a member of the Colfax Rebekah Lodge at Virginia City, and is secretary of the state assembly. She belongs to the Episcopal church, and in every way is admired for her worth as a true woman.

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W. R. CAPELL, one of the most prominent and best known residents of Wells, Nevada, has had a successful career in the operating department of railroad work, and besides occupying a responsible position in that line at present is also engaged in ranching and stockraising. Both of his parents were pioneers, by different routes, to this great Pacific slope country, and they were most esteemed and worthy people.

His father, James R. Capell, was born in the state of Virginia in 1827. He lost his parents when he was a child, and but little is known of his ancestry. He was reared to manhood in Alabama, and from there enlisted and served in the war with Mexico. Immediately following this war and the subsequent discovery of the gold fields of California, he set out by the southern route for the latter country, and located in Mariposa county in 1849. He was engaged in placer mining there for some time, and then conducted a ranch near San Jose, California. From there he went to Oakland, California. He was elected councilman at large for this city, and was also engaged in the real estate business there. He was a Democrat in politics, and a man of recognized ability, wielding much influence for law and order in that early day in the west. He married Miss Sarah E. Pratt, who was born in Kentucky and crossed the plains in 1850. She passed through what was then the territory of Utah, a part of which has since become the larger part of the state of Nevada, but at that time there was no settled population in this part of the country, and the region was looked upon as barren and worthless. Five children were born to the marriage of these pioneers, and two sons and two daughters are still living, two in California and one in New York.

Mr. W. R. Capell is the only one of the family in Nevada. He was born in San Jose, California, March 5, 1857, and was educated in Oakland. He began his career by working four years in a planing mill, and then engaged



*H. B. Capell*





**railroading.** He started as a locomotive fireman, and was promoted to **engineer**, and is now in the responsible position of foreman of the **round-house** at Wells. While locomotive engineer he was in the Salt Lake division, **running** from Carlin to Ogden. In addition to his railroad work he is now **engaged** in the cattle and sheep business with the O'Neal brothers, who are his **brothers-in-law**, and have large herds of sheep and cattle and some large **tracts** of land.

Mr. Capell affiliates with the Republican party, and is a member of the **board** of trustees of the Wells school district, taking an active interest in the **educational** affairs of his town. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was made Master Mason in Winnemucca Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M.; **he** also belongs to the Order of Locomotive Engineers. In 1891 Mr. Capell **married** Miss Alice O'Neal, the daughter of Richard C. O'Neal, an early settler of Nevada. They have two sons, James and William. The family reside in **one** of the best homes in Wells, and on the ranch there are three dwellings, in **one** of which they spend each summer. Mrs. Capell is a devout member of the Roman Catholic church, and is a lady of most agreeable manners and has many friends.

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COL. FREDERICK C. LORD, of Virginia City, came to Nevada in May, 1866, and has since been one of the most favorably known citizens of the state. In every relation of life in which he has been found he has made for himself a creditable record, and to-day he enjoys the unqualified regard and confidence of his fellow men.

Colonel Frederick Chapin Lord is a native of the state of Connecticut, his birth having occurred in Wallingford on the 9th of October, 1837. He comes of English lineage, his ancestors having settled in New England in the year 1636. Representatives of the name were participants in all of the important events which formed the early history of that section of the country, and also took part in the Indian wars, the war of the rebellion, the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico.

Frederick Lord, the father of the Colonel, was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, in 1778, and after arriving at years of maturity married Miss Elizabeth Allen, of New England ancestry equally as prominent in the history of Connecticut as his own. He died in 1867, and his wife passed away in 1899, at the age of eighty-nine years. They were both members of the Episcopal church and were worthy people, whose sterling traits of character endeared them to a large circle of friends. They had four children, two sons and two daughters, and both the sons, with the blood of the Revolutionary forefathers flowing in their veins, gave their services to the country as defenders of the Union for the Civil war. Henry C. Lord, the brother of the Colonel, enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers and died in the army of yellow fever in the eighteenth year of his age. The surviving sister is Mrs. C. F. Lander, a resident of Connecticut.

Colonel Lord was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops to put down the rebellion in its incipency he enlisted on the 18th day of April, 1861, five days

before General Robert E. Lee resigned his commission in the United States army. He became a member of Company D, First Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and afterward served in the Harris Light Cavalry, the Thirteenth and Third Provisional Cavalry Regiments of New York. Three years of his service was in that celebrated raiding regiment, the Harris Light Cavalry, a regiment credited with one hundred and eighty-five engagements, and they lost nine hundred and twenty-eight, dead and wounded, out of the whole number of two thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven men. And it is listed in Colonel Fox's roster of regimental losses as one of the six cavalry regiments that gained the distinction of being called the fighting regiments.

Colonel Lord served successively as a private, sergeant, first sergeant, sergeant major, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. He won the second lieutenantancy at a point twenty-five miles south of Fredericksburg on the 5th of July, 1862. The officer in command was disabled in the first charge, and Sergeant Lord, being next in rank, took command and brought the combat to a successful termination, routing the enemy and capturing a number of prisoners. He was promoted to the rank of captain after the desperate cavalry engagement at Aldie on the 17th of June, 1863. His platoon being in advance, he was ordered to charge, and his troops remained and guarded the town against a superior force, securing a strong position and holding it against repeated assaults, until General Kilpatrick was able to bring up his brigade. The first squadron coming to the support of Lieutenant Lord lost its five officers, and several of its men were killed and wounded in reaching the position. Colonel Lord's service in the Union army was continuous from the 18th of April, 1861, until the 2d of October, 1865, with the exception of a brief period of fourteen days which was granted to him as a furlough after his re-enlistment. His record is scarcely equaled by that of any volunteer in the Civil war. He was in thirty-three hard-fought engagements, yet he escaped with only one wound. In a cavalry charge in a close combat a pistol was pointed at his head, but before it could be discharged he had thrust it aside with his hand, and in so doing he was shot through the hand, the wound leaving a great scar.

In May, 1866, just seven months after receiving an honorable discharge from the Union army, Colonel Lord arrived in Virginia City, having made the journey by way of the Nicaragua route. He was at first employed in a quartz mill, and while thus engaged was appointed to a position in the revenue service, in which capacity he remained, discharging his duties in a most capable manner for eighteen years. He was first assistant assessor, later deputy assessor and then assessor, and subsequently collector. In 1896 he was elected a member of the state senate and re-elected in 1902, so at this writing, in 1903, he is now the representative from his district in the upper house of the state legislature. During the Spanish-American war he was appointed paymaster of United States volunteers and filled that position at San Francisco until after the close of hostilities. His superior officers in their official reports accorded him with the highest tributes of energy, industry, promptness, economy, intelligence and integrity in the performance of his duties, his accounts being in excellent shape and entirely accurate.

Since coming to Nevada Colonel Lord has taken an active interest in the

ate militia. He commanded the battery for five years, was colonel of the 1st regiment, and on its re-organization in 1892 he was again elected to that office, and was in command of both state encampments held at the state capital. He was also a member of the rifle team in its contests with the California militia in 1883 and 1884, at which time the records of the Nevada team excelled all previous records made in the United States. This was certainly very gratifying to Colonel Lord and other members of the team, and of their work they have every reason to be proud. Colonel Lord was also a very active member of the Republican party in former years, and was secretary of the Republican state central committee for twelve years, rendering his party a valuable service in that capacity. But when the party repudiated its position on bimetallism he believed it to be a great injustice to his state and to the people of the entire United States. He then attended the meeting called to organize the silver party, was elected its chairman and was also one of the organizers of the silver and fusion movements which carried the state of Nevada for William Jennings Bryan and elected the Nevada state officers.

During the past twenty-six years Colonel Lord has been agent of the Giant Powder Company, and has sold a large amount of the giant powder used by mining companies in Virginia City and other mines in this portion of the state. At the present time he is timekeeper for the Consolidated California & Virginia Mining Company.

In 1872 was celebrated the marriage of Colonel Lord and Miss Bella T. Fulsom, a native of the state of Maine. Their union was blessed with two daughters: Fredericka C., now the wife of Otto F. Williams, of Elko, Nevada, who is a successful attorney at that place; and Flora, who is now the wife of W. E. Hansan, a druggist of Oakland, California. After some years of happy married life Mrs. Lord died, leaving to the Colonel the care of his two daughters. In 1895 he was again married, his second union being with Miss Alice O. Nye, a daughter of Emanuel Nye, a California pioneer of prominence. Mrs. Lord is a lady of superior culture and natural refinement, and is a valued member of the Episcopal church.

The Colonel is a member of the Loyal Legion, his certificate for admission to that order having been signed by General Phil Sheridan. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Cavalry Corps of the Potomac and of the Harris Light Cavalry Regiment Association. He likewise has the honor of being a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association. He was made a Mason in New York city, and retains his membership with the blue lodge and chapter, and is also a Knight Templar, belonging to DeWitt Clinton Commandery No. 1. Colonel Lord has made for himself a record as a soldier, public officer and civilian that well merits the high commendation of all, and he justly enjoys the good will, confidence and friendship of a very large circle of acquaintances.

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CHARLES SNYDER, one of the prominent pioneers of Nevada, having come to the state in 1860, is also a successful farmer of Mason valley. He is a native of New York, born there February 12, 1822, coming of German and

New England ancestry. His father, John Snyder, was born in Germany, but emigrated to America when a young man, settling in New York, and became a farmer. There he died, aged sixty years. He married and reared a family of eight children, all of whom but one are living. His wife attained to a ripe old age.

Charles Snyder was reared upon his father's farm and educated in his native place. In 1852 he went to California to dig for gold, and mined in Nevada county, making a few hundred dollars in Grass Valley and at Downieville. He then prospected in the mountains. His largest piece of gold was worth about fifty dollars. In 1860 he settled in Carson valley and worked by the day for a year, when he went to Virginia City during the mining excitement. From there he came on to Aurora and built a sawmill on the Buckeye and operated it for four years until the town began to run behind. While he was there he furnished nearly all the lumber used in building the place. In 1865 he made his way to Mason valley, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land which was partly improved, and has enjoyed working upon it ever since. To it he has added from time to time, and now owns seven hundred and twenty acres. He also has four hundred and twenty acres in another piece, all of it being rich farming land. Mr. Snyder raises good horses, cattle and other stock. His horses are the English coach, while the stock are Durham. He has sold one thousand tons of alfalfa hay in a single season, and earlier in his career he has driven a herd of cattle to Oregon and received thirty-five thousand dollars for them. In all of his undertakings he has greatly prospered, and is recognized as a good farmer, capable business man and successful stockman.

In 1866 Mr. Snyder was married to Miss Mary Loftus, and they have had five children, of whom three are living: John, a farmer residing near his father; Lizzie, who married Charles Hyronomus, a resident of Yerington; Jeremiah, in San Francisco; Emily married Orin Whiting and died leaving one child, Charles, who is being reared by his grandfather, and is a very bright, intelligent little fellow.

Mr. Snyder has been a life-long Republican, but has never sought or desired office. While he has never joined any society, he is very liberal in his support of the churches and all worthy enterprises. The Golden Rule gives him his standard of action, and following its teachings he has gained many friends and firmly established himself in the confidence of the community.

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D. A. DAWSON is a native son of the state of Nevada, and his excellent record as private citizen and public servant has been rewarded by his present position as postmaster of Reno, of which town he is one of the popular residents, both on account of his own worth and also for the fact that his father was connected with Reno almost from its inception.

A. Dawson, his father, was born in Franklin county, New York, September 14, 1851. He came to Nevada in his youth and was connected with its growth and prosperity from that time till his death, which occurred on the 14th of September, 1896. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen fraternities, and in politics was

Republican. One daughter and one son survive him, the former being Mrs. John Shaver, of Reno.

D. A. Dawson was born in Reno, November 9, 1876. His ancestral stock is Scotch. He was educated in the public schools at Reno and in the Nevada State University, and as soon as he left school became connected with the Reno postoffice as a clerk. His faithful continuance in that position for seven years and the capable discharge of his duties were rewarded on April 29, 1902, when he was appointed postmaster by petition of his fellow citizens and by approval of President Roosevelt. The business of the office is constantly increasing, and his administration has in every way been satisfactory to the patrons.

Mr. Dawson has always been, it is needless to say, a stanch Republican, and a bright public career seems open to him. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of Reno Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M.

EUREKA AND PALISADE RAILWAY COMPANY. The Eureka & Palisade Railway, narrow gauge, runs from Palisade to Eureka, a distance of eighty-four miles. The road was organized as the Eureka & Palisade Railroad Company on November 19, 1873. The first section of twenty miles was built to Lodi (near what is now known as Hay Ranch Station), where the terminal remained for several months. From Lodi, the road was pushed on to Alpha, twenty-five miles farther, where the terminal was again made for nearly a year; and it was not until November, 1875, that it was completed through to Eureka.

On June 13, 1900, the road was placed in the hands of a receiver by the United States circuit court of Nevada. It was sold at receiver's sale July 17, 1901, and reorganized as the Eureka & Palisade Railway Company, the new company commencing to operate same on February 1, 1902. The officers are: M. L. Requa, president, and G. D. Abbott, secretary, treasurer and superintendent. The board of directors are M. L. Requa, H. H. Taylor, H. M. J. McMichael, all of San Francisco, and Charles Read and C. L. Rood, of Salt Lake City.

The rolling stock equipment consists of four locomotives, four passenger cars, one baggage car, twenty-one box cars, forty-seven flat cars, sixteen stock cars, eight coal cars and one caboose.

The principal traffic of the road consists of the shipment of ores from the mines in the Eureka, Hamilton and Tybo districts consigned to the various smelters of the country, about sixty per cent of its freight traffic consisting of such shipments. About seventy-five per cent of its total freight business originates on the road, the balance coming from connecting carriers.

The superintendents of the road have been Philetus Everts, who served from its commencement to September, 1882; Byron Gilman, who served until January 1, 1894; David Colton to April 1, 1897, at which time G. D. Abbott was appointed superintendent and now fills the position.

Mr. Abbott, to whose executive ability and management the road has owed its successful operation for the past seven years, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 3, 1866, and at the age of eleven was brought to

California, where he was reared and educated. In October, 1885, he began work for the Central Pacific Railway Company as a brakeman, and later clerked in the superintendent's office at Oakland Pier, rose to head clerk, and only left that place to accept his present responsible office.

In 1896 Mr. Abbott was married to Miss Florence Gertrude Brackett who was born in San Francisco, California. This union has been blessed with a son and a daughter, Granville B. and Ruth.

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HON. JOSEPH R. RYAN, Virginia City, Storey county, Nevada, is the superintendent of the Consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company; also of the Hale & Norcross Mining Company and the Ophir Mining Company, while of the Comstock Pumping Association he is the manager. It will thus be seen that his business interests are of considerable importance and extent, and that his connection is such as demands marked capability, thorough understanding of the work and keen discrimination in its control.

Mr. Ryan is a native of the state of Massachusetts, his birth having occurred at Brighton. He comes of Irish ancestry and is a son of James T. Ryan, who married Miss Nora C. Connolly. She was a native of the British provinces and was of Irish descent. James T. Ryan was a contractor and builder, and was one of the first white men to enter Humboldt Bay, California, in the year 1850. He built a large sawmill there and did an extensive business as a manufacturer of lumber. He also became a member of the firm of Donahue, Ryan & Secor, who built the United States monitor Comanche, at San Francisco, in the year 1864. He was prominently identified with the early history of the state of California, taking an active part in promoting the best interests of the young commonwealth. His devotion to the public welfare stood as an unquestioned fact in his career, and his efforts were of the most helpful and far-reaching nature. He represented his district, comprised of Humboldt, Klamath and Del Norte counties, in the state legislature in the years 1860 and 1861, and distinguished himself as a man of unquestioned loyalty to the general good as well as in superior natural and acquired ability. He died in San Francisco in 1876, at the age of fifty-six years, and thus passed away one who had been long known and honored as one of the upbuilders of the great west. His good wife survived him and departed this life in 1902, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, and her remains were interred by the side of her husband in Holy Cross cemetery in San Francisco. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters, and three of the family are now living, but Mr. Ryan is the only one in Nevada. His sister, Nora M., is the wife of ex-Judge O. P. Evans, of San Francisco, while Mary is the widow of Captain Charles L. Worden, of the United States army, who died from the effects of the San Juan campaign.

In his boyhood days Hon. J. R. Ryan was brought by his parents to the Pacific coast, the family home being established in California in 1851. He pursued his preliminary education in the public schools of that state, and



Joseph R. Ryan





afterward attended Santa Clara College, in which he completed his course in the year 1864. Entering upon his business career he became connected with the manufacture of lumber in Humboldt county, and remained a resident of California until 1872, when he removed to Nevada, believing that this state afforded a broad field of labor to the enterprising, progressive business man. He engaged in mining in Pioche for a time, and in January, 1874, came to Virginia City, where he secured employment in the assay office of the company with which he is still connected. In 1876 he entered the stock brokerage office of the firm of Driscoll & Company, which later became F. A. Tritle & Company, and subsequently became the successor of the latter firm in the business. Two years afterward, however, he abandoned the brokerage business and turned his attention to prospecting in Arizona and in Eldorado county of California. Returning, however, to Virginia City, Nevada, he was appointed superintendent of the Andes Mining Company in 1890. He accepted the superintendency of the Hale & Norcross Mining Company in 1892, and in 1899 was appointed superintendent of the consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company, while in the same year he was made manager of the Comstock Pumping Association, formed to drain the mines and permit of working at still lower levels, all of the work being done through the shaft of the consolidated California and Virginia Company. Three of the pumps are driven by electric power and the other by hydraulic power. This will permit the mines, which have been such phenomenal producers, to be worked several hundred feet deeper and thus add greatly to the wealth of the country. He resigned the superintendency of the Andes Mining Company in August, 1903, and on the same date was appointed superintendent of the Ophir Mining Company.

Not only in his mining operations has Mr. Ryan been eminently successful, but has also become widely known as a most active and honorable representative of political interests in this section of the state, nor have his influence and efforts been confined alone to Nevada. He has been a life-long Democrat, influential in the ranks of the party. He served for four years as chairman of the Democratic state central committee, and is now a member of the Democratic national committee. In the year 1896 he was one of the presidential electors of the state, and was the messenger sent from Nevada to carry the state vote for Bryan to Washington. He has for twelve years been a delegate to all the state conventions of his party, and is justly recognized as one of its most prominent and active representatives in the west.

In 1877 Mr. Ryan was joined in wedlock to Miss Eleanor Augustine, who was born in Silver City, Nevada, and to them has been born a daughter, Margaret A., who is now the wife of Alfred Cellier, of San Francisco. In 1889 Mr. Ryan married his present wife, who was then Elizabeth H. Brooks. They have a delightful home in Virginia City, and its hospitality is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Mr. Ryan belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. As an intelligent and progressive business man he has few peers in this state, and is deserving of uniform recognition as such a citizen. By perseverance, de-

termination and honorable effort he has overthrown all obstacles which barred his path to success and reached the goal of prosperity, while his broad mind and public spirit have made him a director of public thought and action.

THE DAILY TERRITORIAL ENTERPRISE was founded in Virginia City in 1858, and consequently is one of the oldest newspapers published in the state. It is a six-column journal, twenty-three by thirty-two inches, and is devoted to the interests of the Republican party and to the dissemination of local news. It has been an important factor in molding public opinion in Nevada, and is now published by the firm of Blake & Craise.

Frank A. Blake, the senior member of the firm, is a native son of California, his birth having occurred in the Golden state on the 2d of May, 1865. He came to Nevada in 1874, when a lad of eight years, and went into the office of the *Enterprise* when a young man of sixteen years. He has filled every office in the business from that of printer's devil to that of editor, and is now acting in the latter capacity and at the same time is one of the lessees and publishers of the journal.

Mr. Craise is a native of England, his birth occurring on the "merrie isle" in May, 1865. He came to Storey county, Nevada, in 1867, when about two years of age, and learned the printer's trade in Virginia City with the firm of Brown & Mahaney. He was connected with the *Chronicle* for a time, and later became compositor on the *Enterprise*, acting in that capacity from 1887 until 1891, when the paper was discontinued, but in 1892 it was re-established, Mr. Craise becoming a partner with Mr. Blake in its publication. Both are practical and capable newspaper men, and are making a marked success of their enterprise. They take an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city, and through the columns of this journal they greatly aid in the promotion of many interests for the public good.

PATRICK GALLAGHER, of Mason valley, Nevada, is one of the best farmers in this locality, where he has made his home for the past thirty-six years. He was born in Sandwich, Canada, July 8, 1841, and is a son of Michael Gallagher, who was born in county Mayo, Ireland, in 1805, and there married Miss Matilda Kelbourne, also a native of Ireland. One child, John, was born before the parents emigrated in 1839 and located in Michigan. The father settled on a farm in that then new and undeveloped state, near Pontiac. He had a brother in Sandwich, Canada, and he went there, and Patrick was born at the home of his uncle. The family returned to Pontiac in 1846, and then to Wisconsin that same year, where the father located on the present site of Kenosha and cultivated a good farm. From there the family removed to Monroe, Wisconsin, purchased a farm, and there the father lived until his death in 1879, aged sixty-four years. His wife died in 1876. They were the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters. Patrick Gallagher is the only member of the family in Nevada.

The education of Mr. Gallagher was received in Kenosha, Wisconsin, and later he embarked in railroading and steamboating on the Mis-

Mississippi river. In 1866 he crossed the plains to Nevada and after remaining there two years went on to California. His first employment was freighting at Virginia City for Jewett Adams between that place, Gold Hill and Dayton. In 1868 he located his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and has another one hundred and sixty acres two miles from his homestead. He has redeemed it all from the sage brush, and made the land as good farming land as can be found in Lyon county. His home is a very comfortable one and a model to the other farmers in Mason valley, while his grounds are the pride of his heart.

In February, 1873, he was married to Mary Rafferty, a native of Jersey City, New Jersey, and six children have been born to them, namely: Ada, Katie, Mary, Peter, Paul and John. They are members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Gallagher has always been a staunch Republican, although he now feels it his duty to espouse the cause of silver. He has served as school trustee and is a man of intelligence, integrity and ability.

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HON. THOMAS G. HERMAN, one of the pioneers of the state of Nevada and one of the old and honored retired citizens of Wadsworth, is one of the men who came to this state in poverty and by his industry and capable effort in everything he put his hand to, especially in farming, made such success that he has practically retired from active duties. He is of German ancestry, and a son of Thomas and Mary (Kimble) Herman, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were farmers, members of the Christian church, and reared a family of six children, five arriving at maturity. Thomas Herman was a Democrat in politics, but supported the Union during the Civil war, and was in every way a man worthy of the respect of his fellows. He lived to be seventy-seven years old, and his wife died at the age of eighty-one.

Thomas G. Herman, who is the only member of the family in Nevada, was born near Williamsport, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1830, and was reared to manhood on his father's farm and obtained his education in the public schools. In 1854 he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and engaged in mining in Plumas county for a while, but with poor success. He worked for wages, prospected for gold, and had a hard time to make a living. He came to Nevada in 1860, and was on the Truckee meadows from August to January, 1861, when he came to the lower crossing of the Truckee river. There he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land, to which he later added two hundred and from the first became successful in raising grain, vegetables and hay, while he also engaged in dairying, keeping as high as seventy-five cows of high-grade Durhams, and cross-breeding in such a way as to keep his stock to the highest point of perfection and efficiency. He sold both butter and milk, and for thirty years was one of the most successful men in that line in the state, such that, in 1898, he sold out and, in a sense, retired from active participation in business affairs.

As a life-long Republican Mr. Herman has served his county as commissioner, and also served a term in the state legislature in 1889, where he

was an able worker and guarded well the interests of his constituents. He always keeps well informed on the affairs of the state and county, and is a public-spirited and useful citizen. He resides in a commodious dwelling in Wadsworth, which he erected in 1870.

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W. T. MORAN, a resident of Virginia City, is one of the prominent civil engineers and surveyors of the state and is the engineer of all the Comstock mines, while for the United States government he has done a large amount of work. The extent and importance of the business entrusted to him is an indication of his ability in the line of his chosen calling. He has a nature that could never content itself with mediocrity, and, therefore, he has steadily advanced in his chosen calling until he now occupies an enviable position in the ranks of his profession as one of its most skillful representatives.

Mr. Moran is a native of England, his birth having occurred in the world's metropolis, London, on the 11th of March, 1864. He was educated in the schools of England and Ireland, and came to the United States in 1882, when eighteen years of age. He had learned surveying and civil engineering in the best schools of England, and was thus thoroughly well equipped for a business career at the time he crossed the Atlantic. He was for some time engaged in locating railroads in Texas, and was assistant city engineer in Galveston, but his health failed him in the far south, and, believing that a change of climate would prove beneficial, his physician ordered him to the mountains. He came to Virginia City, Nevada, where he was a contractor for the survey of public lands for the government for some time. He made himself familiar with every county in the state of Nevada, and the fact that he has so long been in the employ of the Comstock shows that he is one of the most skilled and able representatives of the profession, for in the development of the mineral resources of the state much depends upon the accurate work of a competent surveyor and civil engineer.

Mr. Moran is a member of the Emmit National Guards, holding the rank of sergeant, and he also belongs to the Young Men's Institute. In his religious faith he is a Catholic, and in political faith is a Republican, giving earnest support to the party. He has co-operated in movements for the general good, being a public-spirited and progressive citizen, and as opportunity has afforded has invested in several mining properties.

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WILLIAM SPINNER, the popular recorder and ex-officio auditor of Eureka county, Nevada, has been a resident of the state and of the county for over thirty years. He has had a highly useful career, beginning with his service to the Union in the time of civil strife, and especially in the county where he has lived so many years he has left the impress of his individuality as a skillful business man and influential factor in public affairs. He began his career with the limitations of orphanage and lack of capital, but has always made a good living and more, and enjoys a place of respect among his fellow citizens.

Mr. Spinner was born in Utica, New York, October 20, 1842. He was

deprived of both his parents when he was a child, and spent the greater part of his youth in Paris, Canada, where he received his education. He returned to the United States in 1861 and enlisted in the United States Telegraph Corps, serving under General John Pope. He was a skillful operator, with a thorough understanding of all the details of the business, and after the war came to Salt Lake City, where he was an operator for two years and a half. For the following two and a half years he was chief operator in the office at Memphis, Tennessee. In 1870 he arrived in Reno, Nevada, at the time the repeating office was opened, was also at Gold Hill a month, and opened a repeating station at Elko, whence, in October, 1871, he came to Eureka, where he has made his home ever since with the exception of a period when he was an operator for the Southern Pacific at Palisade. He was elected recorder of Eureka county in 1892, which office carries with it the ex-officio honor of auditor. He was elected on the Democratic ticket, to whose principles he has always adhered, and he actively favored the movement for free coinage of silver. He is still manager of the local office of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mr. Spinner is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is financier. In 1877 he was married to Miss Maria Kasper, a native of Germany. They have three daughters. The eldest, Mabel M., is a graduate of the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, with the degree of B. S., and she has also taken the normal course in the State University and is now a successful teacher at Eureka; Alma Frances is a graduate of the National Normal Union University at Lebanon, Ohio, with the degree of B. S.; and Idela M. is still in school. Mr. Spinner was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and his wife in the Episcopal. They have many friends, have a happy home, and enjoy the confidence and regard of the entire citizenship of the town and county.

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JOHN C. FARRELL, an early settler and one of the largest land-owners of Mason valley, Nevada, owns six hundred acres of choice farming land. He came to Nevada in August, 1866, making his first home in Mason valley in January, 1867, on what was then called the Heston ranch, and settled on his present ranch in 1872. The land was all wild when he first took it, but it is now very valuable, and he is raising large crops of alfalfa hay and grain upon it, and also devotes a considerable portion to raising his stock, of which he has some sixty head of cattle and a grade of Norman Percheron horses.

Mr. Farrell is a native of Alabama, having been born October 16, 1843, in that state, of English-Dutch stock commingled with Irish. His father, John Farrell, was born in Ireland, but emigrated to Alabama when a young man, and was there married to Miss Margaret Carl, born in the city of Washington, D. C. By occupation he was a stonecutter. He removed to Arkansas and crossed the plains to California in 1852, making the trip with oxen and bringing with him his family, including John C., who was then but nine years of age. He located in Stockton, California, and worked at his trade helping to build the court house in that city. He died there in 1859, aged fifty-five years. His wife made her home with her son, John, from 1863

until 1897, when she died, aged eighty-three years. She was a Methodist and her husband a Catholic.

Mr. John C. Farrell married, in 1873, Miss Elizabeth Kemp, a native of London, England, and a daughter of John Kemp, who died when crossing the plains with his family. Mr. and Mrs. Farrell have the following children, all living: Mary Ann, of Butte, Montana; Ida May; Alice Rebecca, Mrs. George Martin, of Yerington; Isabella; John Henry; James C.; William C. Joseph; and Lillian. Mrs. Farrell's religious faith makes her a Methodist, but her husband is not connected with any church, although he contributes liberally towards benevolent enterprises, and believes in living an upright, honorable life and wronging no one by either word or deed.

DANIEL C. WHEELER. The great plains of the west afford abundant opportunities to the stock-raiser when there is a sufficient water supply to make good pasturage, and annually the men who are engaging in this line of work are meeting with success and adding to their individual wealth and the prosperity of the state as well. Daniel C. Wheeler, of Reno, is a representative of this class, and since 1862 he has been a resident of Nevada.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Wheeler was born in Coshocton county, on the 5th of January, 1840, and is of German and Irish ancestry. His early life was spent in his native state, and in April, 1858, when eighteen years old, he started across the plains to the Pacific coast. About a decade before, gold had been discovered and the development of the mines of the far west had led to the establishment of many other industries and business enterprises, so that this section of the country was the mecca of many who wished to rapidly acquire wealth by taking advantage of the conditions on the coast. Mr. Wheeler drove an ox team and was a night herder. Five months passed before the company with which he traveled reached Downieville, California, and while enroute they passed through the Truckee meadows, not far from the present site of the city of Reno. There was just one man, a Mr. Dick Martin, living in the entire valley, and he is now owner of a little store at the Summit in Sierra valley. As the party journeyed westward from Salt Lake City Mr. Dick Martin was the only white man they saw, the plains seeming completely deserted that year, and although there were but nine men in the company they were never molested by the Indians.

Mr. Wheeler's first experience in the west was at placer mining on the Yuba river below Downieville, but he had little success there, and in the spring of 1862 returned to the Truckee meadows. Purchasing an ox team he there engaged in buying and hauling hay to Virginia City. The freight at that time was twenty dollars per ton, and the hay sold for forty dollars in the meadows and from sixty to one hundred dollars per ton in Virginia City. Subsequently Mr. Wheeler returned to California and spent a year in Placer county in the placer gold diggings, but again he was unsuccessful in his search for the precious metal. Again coming to Nevada he once more turned his attention to teaming, which he followed until the time of the Meadow Lake excitement, when he went to that mining camp, but left it worse off than when he went.



J. C. Wheeler

In the fall of 1867 Mr. Wheeler made a trip to Oregon, purchased live-stock there and took them to the Virginia City market. For a number of years he was thus engaged, and his sales of beef cattle brought to him a much higher degree of prosperity than he had ever realized in the mines. He purchased his first ranch on the Virginia road in 1876,—a tract of one hundred and fifteen acres,—and this he improved, and as his financial resources increased he placed it under cultivation, and added to it until he now has twelve hundred acres under irrigation. He also has a half interest in the Lake ranch, comprising nine hundred acres. For years his attention has been chiefly directed to the raising of cattle and sheep, the latter being fine Shropshire downs and French merinos. He has thoroughbred and graded Durhams and has large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, making extensive sales each year. He has made and is making a most creditable success in his stock business, and his efforts in this line have advanced the grade of stock raised in the state and thereby added to the prosperity of the agricultural class.

In 1871 Mr. Wheeler was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Ridenour, a native of Indiana, and they have become the parents of six children: Ruth May, who is now the wife of Horatio Selfridge; Maude, who is a teacher in the State University of Nevada; Lloyd P.; Drury M.; Carl S.; and Donald C. The family occupy a commodious and delightful home on Mill street in Reno, and the members of the household enjoy the high esteem of those with whom they have come in contact. while in social circles they occupy an enviable position. The name of Mr. Wheeler is on the membership rolls of the Elks lodge, and he is also a Mason, while his political support is given the Republican party. He keeps well informed on the issues of the day, and has firm faith in the principles of his party. He is a citizen and business man of energy, diligence and determination, qualities which have made him a valued representative of the agricultural interests of the state.

HON. EUGENE GRISWOLD, who is one of the successful and energetic business men of the state of Nevada, and the greater part of whose career is connected with the town of Wadsworth, is the descendant of English and German ancestors, the former of whom were early settlers in Connecticut, men of that name being identified with both colonial and Revolutionary history. Roger Griswold was a governor of Connecticut.

Elijah Griswold, the father of Eugene Griswold, was a native of New York state. He was a very learned man, a college professor in the ancient languages, and attorney-at-law and master-in-chancery. He made a trip to California in 1851, but soon returned to his family in Illinois. He died at Galesburg, in the latter state, in the eighty-first year of his age, and his wife, who was Miss Esther Geiger, a native of New York and a sister of Dr. Geiger, of Virginia City, still lives in her ninety-first year, residing in San Diego, California. They had eight children, and four are living at the present time.

Eugene Griswold was born in Quincy, Illinois, July 14, 1848, and is the only member of the family in Nevada. He attended school at his native city

until the 10th of May, 1864, when, lacking two months of the age of sixteen, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, for one hundred days' service, and was sent directly to the front at Memphis, Tennessee, where he participated in the battle of August 31, 1864. He received an honorable discharge on September 24th following. The spring after his return from the war he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and hired out to drive an ox team across the plains. He drove to Salt Lake City, being on the plains a year, and then returned to Leavenworth, after which he made the beginning of his business career by engaging in the drug business at Leavenworth with a partner. Nine months later he was in Nodaway county, Missouri, where he taught school during the winter of 1866-7; was engaged until May, 1869, in train service on the Union Pacific Railroad, and in the spring of that year began his business connection with the town of Wadsworth, which, being a railroad point, was a center from which supplies were sent to the mining camps in every direction. He was employed by Dr. Geiger, his uncle, as clerk in the latter's general merchandise store. In the fall of 1869 he started a business in the California market in San Francisco; a little later became a conductor on one of the horse street car lines of that city; in 1871 returned to Wadsworth and clerked in his uncle's store until the following year, when, being one of a party of six who comprised the pioneer borax company of the state, he left the store to manage the works of the company, built on the marsh at Hot Springs, the first works having been operated at Wadsworth in the year previous. This company was afterward sold to a German firm, C. Hamlight managing the deal, and Mr. Griswold continued borax manufacture on his own account in Churchill county, until borax fell from thirty-three cents to six cents per pound, which knocked the bottom out of his business, and he once more began clerking in 1874. In 1875 he was all over the state of Nevada selling hardware for a Sacramento firm, after which he opened a small front store in Wadsworth. This has since grown to be the largest mercantile establishment of the town. In 1880 he began the production of carbonate of soda at Big Soda Lake, but was only moderately successful in this venture.

The year 1884 witnessed the destruction of the entire town of Wadsworth by fire, including Mr. Griswold's store, and when the rebuilding began the railroad moved its shops across the river, and the town followed. Mr. Griswold built a substantial brick store, in which his business has since been continued. In 1886 he rented the residence which he had erected in Wadsworth, and moved to San Francisco and established works for the manufacture and sale of soda both crude and refined. This business is still continued. Soda is one of the principal products of Nevada, but its manufacture offers only small profits owing to the eastern competition. Mr. Griswold built a sawmill and engaged in lumbering in and around Chico, California, which enterprise is also still being operated.

Enough has been said to show Mr. Griswold's business enterprise and the scope of his ventures, and he is rightly classed as one of the most progressive and able citizens of the state of his adoption. He has been a life-long Republican, and in 1878 was elected justice of the peace and was re-elected

at the close of his term. In 1886 he was chosen a member of the state legislature, where he made a good, conservative record.

In December, 1889, Mr. Griswold married Miss Eva D. Balch, of Minneapolis, and a daughter of Daniel W. Balch. They have two children, Geneva Esther and Edwin. Mrs. Griswold is a member of the Congregational church. The family now reside in Oakland, California. Mr. Griswold is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in many ways is connected with public and social life, having had a record in his various activities of which he may well be proud.

J. H. HOEGH, now serving his fourth term as clerk and treasurer of Eureka county, has been in the state of Nevada since 1868, and during that time has made a most enviable record in private enterprise and official life. He is a native of that part of Denmark which has since been ceded to Prussia, and he remained in the old country the first nineteen years of his life; and was educated in the schools and in his own language. He was a poor boy when he set out for America, not even knowing the language of the country for which he was bound, and the best capital which he possessed for his future career was his honesty, energy and willingness to work. Thus equipped, no man can fail to succeed in this land of opportunity, and Mr. Hoegh has been on the up road to prosperity ever since his feet touched the soil of the new world. He has engaged in many forms of work, that requiring hard labor and that demanding business acumen and foresight, and in the thirty-five years since he came to this state he has risen to one of the important offices of his county and is also vice president of the bank of Eureka.

Mr. Hoegh first made stop in Illinois, where he was paid twenty dollars a month and board for farm work, and at the end of five months had one hundred dollars. He was then employed at St. Joseph, Missouri, for a similar period, thence went to Omaha to do farm work, and was then given a job in the construction work of the Union Pacific Railroad at forty dollars a month and board, being allowed two days' pay for each extra day. He began at Fort Kearney and continued with the construction until it reached North Platte, and then went to Grand Island and drove a team during the winter, hauling wood for the railroad. In the following spring he went to the Black Hills and worked on the grading for the road, and in 1867 crossed the plains on foot to Salt Lake City. There were about forty wagons in the company who made this trip, and he walked and drove an ox team, and during the night herded cattle. For a few months he helped burn charcoal at a place about sixty miles from Salt Lake City, and then came on to Newark, White Pine county, Nevada, where he drove oxen at a quartz mill. He was next engaged in the performance of all kinds of farm work at what is called Italian ranch. He came to Eureka just as the town was starting into being, and he and two partners built one of the first buildings in the town for use as a livery stable. They conducted this for some time, but one of the partners was spending more money than the establishment earned, and Mr. Hoegh sold out his interest. He then worked at the mines, and in the fall of 1872 returned to Eureka. He started a draying and livery business, and worked

at the former for eight or nine years at four dollars a day. He was then appointed revenue collector for the fourth district of California, and while attending to the duties of that office ran a lumber yard at Eureka for the Eureka and California Lumber Company. He finally bought out this business and conducted it on his own account until the winter of 1897-8, when he sold out.

Mr. Hoegh had always espoused the cause of the Republican party until the silver agitation became uppermost, and in 1896 the silver party elected him to the office of clerk and treasurer of the county by a plurality over both the other candidates. He has received four successive elections to this office, two times without opposition, and the last time he was elected by a majority of one hundred and four out of five hundred votes cast. Mr. Hoegh has proved himself a capable and popular official, and has the confidence and good will of the entire county constituency.

In 1889 Mr. Hoegh was married to Mrs. Laura M. Naughton, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Robert Hager. They have one son, Tracy, and the family reside in one of the nice homes of Eureka. He built the home for himself, planted trees around it and surrounded it with comforts and conveniences so that he and his wife might have a delightful place in which to pass the remaining years of their lives. Mr. Hoegh is a member of the blue lodge, the chapter and commandery, has taken the Scottish Rite degrees including the thirty-second, and is a Shriner, being one of the highest Masons in the state, and thoroughly versed in its beneficent work.

FRANK E. FIELDING, a prominent metallurgist and chemist, who for the past thirty years has been the assayer for the California & Virginia Mining Company, is one of the most prominent representatives of the mining interests of Nevada, having a most broad and comprehensive knowledge of the mining conditions of the state and all pertaining to the development of the mineral resources and their reduction to marketable bullion.

Mr. Fielding was born on the 3d of April, 1851, in Lancaster, Ohio, which was originally the home of General Sherman. The Fielding family is of English origin, and representatives of the name, leaving the mother country, established homes in South Carolina at a very early epoch in the colonization and development of that state. They were related to George Washington by marriage, and were participants in the Revolution as loyal patriots. Later members of the family became pioneer settlers of Lancaster, Ohio, thus carrying the civilization of the Atlantic coast into what were then remote western districts. The Kreider family, from whom Mr. Fielding is descended in the maternal line, came from Germany, and were among the founders of the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, while later they aided in establishing Lancaster, Ohio, becoming residents of the latter place in the year 1800.

Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of Mr. Fielding were eminent physicians and surgeons at an early day and were also prominent members of the Masonic fraternity. Both were past grand masters of the grand lodge of the state of Ohio, and enjoyed in high measure the respect of their brethren of the craft, while in professional circles the reputation which they

gained was an unmistakable proof of their skill and knowledge. Dr. George C. Kreider, a maternal uncle of Mr. Fielding, is also an eminent member of the medical profession, and is now serving as the physician and surgeon of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at Springfield, Illinois. His mother, the maternal grandmother of Mr. Fielding, still resides on the old homestead in Lancaster and has attained to the phenomenal old age of one hundred and fifteen years, thus having witnessed the progress of the country from the latter part of the eighteenth century.

William C. Fielding, the father of Frank E. Fielding, was always a very strong temperance man, and for years a prominent and successful lecturer in behalf of that cause, his forceful, earnest utterances leaving a deep impress on the minds of many of his auditors. He was united in marriage to Miss R. L. Kreider, of Lancaster, Ohio, who died at the age of thirty-one years, while he attained to the advanced age of eighty-five years. They were valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was long regarded as one of the pillars of the church, laboring earnestly and effectively for its progress and growth. He was also an active and devoted member of the Masonic fraternity.

His only child, Frank E. Fielding, having acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, continued his studies in Oakland College, now the State University, at Berkeley, California, where he was graduated on the completion of a course in metallurgy and chemistry, in 1887. He then went to New York, where he pursued a post-graduate course in the same studies in Columbia College. His collegiate work being finished, he returned to the west in 1873 and became connected with the Comstock mining interests. He entered the employ of the firm of Mackay & Fair, now the Consolidated California & Virginia Mining Company, and for the past thirty years has continuously been retained in its service as assayer. His qualifications are all that could be demanded, for he is skilled and accurate in the field of his chosen labor, and the fact that he has for three decades been in the employ of a company of such wealth as the one which he to-day represents is proof of his superior ability, worth and his absolute fidelity. During all these years he has given to the profession his close attention, continually advancing in his chosen calling through study and investigation and never turning aside into other fields of labor.

In 1885 Mr. Fielding was united in marriage to Miss Maggie T. Brophy, a native daughter of California, born in Marysville and educated in Roxbury, Massachusetts. This union has been blessed with a son to whom they have given the name of Frank E. Fielding, Jr., and who was born in Virginia City. One daughter, Gladys L., is now deceased.

In his political affiliations Mr. Fielding is a Republican, and was elected engineer of the State University of Nevada. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the Masons who assisted in laying the corner stone of the State University of Nevada and the orphans' home at Carson City, Nevada. He was made a member of the craft in 1879, being raised in Virginia Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M. He became a member of Virginia Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., and is a Sir Knight, belonging to DeWitt

Clinton Commandery, K. T. He has also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, belonging to Islam Temple, at San Francisco, and he made a delightful trip with the Shriners to Honolulu. Mr. and Mrs. Fielding reside at the International Hotel and are prominent in society circles in Virginia City, where they have gained many friends.

HON. BENJAMIN CURLER is one whose mind bears the impress of the early historic annals of Nevada, and whose memory forms a connecting link between the pioneer past and the progressive present. He came to the territory of Nevada after experiencing the hardships and trials of a long overland journey across the plains. As a witness of the development of the state for forty-five years, Mr. Curler is worthy of representation in this volume; but more than this, he has been an actual participant in its advancement and substantial progress.

Mr. Curler is a native of Vermont, having been born in Addison county, September 27, 1834. He is of Dutch ancestry. His grandfather, Jacob Van Cuyler (Americanized to Curler), was born in Holland. Crossing the Atlantic, he settled for a time in the Mohawk valley in New York, later finding a home in Vermont on the shore of Lake Champlain; living to an advanced age of nearly a century. His son, Hiram Curler, was born in the Green Mountain state, and was married there to Miss Lydia Hoose, a native of the state. They were farming people, and were members of the Methodist church. Hiram Curler died at the age of sixty years, and his wife, long surviving him, attained to the age of ninety-one years. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom five are now living.

Benjamin Curler, the only one in Nevada, was educated in Vergennes, Vermont, and his legal studies were pursued in Illinois and Nevada. In 1855 he removed to Rock Island county, Illinois, where he engaged in teaching school and reading law. In 1856 he married Miss Rhoda A. Thompson, a native of New Haven, Vermont, and a daughter of James Thompson, of that place, who was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mrs. Curler accompanied her husband across the plains, sharing innumerable hardships, privations and dangers. There were many buffaloes, antelope and other wild game, and occasionally their scanty larder was enriched by fresh buffalo steaks, turtle and fish.

Mr. Curler's first permanent residence was at Carson City, then containing only a few houses, and there he was engaged in building operations, most of the houses being cheaply built. A little later he removed to Churchill county, and while there he was elected a member of the first territorial legislature; and later was chosen district attorney of that county. In 1866 he was elected district judge of the district then comprising Nye and Churchill counties, creditably serving on the bench for eight years, at a time when many criminal cases were tried, as well as some very important mining suits.

He was twice elected district attorney and for four years was very successful in the prosecution of criminals. In 1867 he moved his family to Belmont, then an active mining camp, and the county seat of Nye county. After his retirement from office he was called upon to defend many who were arrested for criminal offenses, and in their defense he won a very high reputa-



Benjamin Currier

tion as a criminal lawyer. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party up to the time the question of bimetalism came prominently before the people, when he became an advocate for the free coinage of silver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Curler have been born seven children, but only three are now living, namely: Benjamin F., who is now district judge; Alice, the wife of S. H. Rosenthal, of Reno; and Bertha L., the wife of George Robson. Mr. Curler and his family are widely and prominently known in Reno, and indeed throughout Nevada. He has made investments in real estate there, owning several good residences in the town; also an interest in several ranches, one of which adjoins the famous Wedekind mine four miles east of the city of Reno. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in all its branches, and has been representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity. A capable and distinguished lawyer, a business man of great ability, and a citizen deeply and actively interested in the promotion of his town and state, Nevada is fortunate that he allied his interests there, when he sought a home in the far west.



CAPTAIN L. N. CARPENTER, one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Lovelocks, Nevada, is also a pioneer of this section of the state, having come here in 1868, after a gallant record as a soldier in the Civil war. He is of German and English ancestry, and is the son of David Carpenter, whose forefathers had settled in the state of New York before the Revolutionary war. David Carpenter married Miss Julia Pettebone, and they removed to Chicago in 1836, in the vicinity of which town he purchased land and farmed. He and his wife were members of the Congregational church. He lived to be ninety-two years of age, and his wife died at the age of eighty-six.

Captain Carpenter, their only child, was born in Winnebago county, Illinois, September 17, 1842, and was educated in the public schools of that state. He had taken up the occupation of lumbering in the great forests of Wisconsin when the Civil war broke out, and he enlisted in 1861 as a private, in Company E, Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was soon elected second lieutenant of his company. His first engagement was at the battle of Shiloh, where his regiment lost four hundred men in killed, wounded and missing. The captain of his company was killed, and the first lieutenant disabled, and Mr. Carpenter, though but twenty years old, was made captain of the company, and served in that capacity till the close of the war. After the battle at Shiloh he was at the siege of Corinth and in the Vicksburg campaign, and at the relief of Chattanooga with General Sherman. On October 5, 1864, he was captured at Allatoona creek, Georgia, whence he was taken to Columbia, South Carolina, but effected his escape on the 27th of the same month, and after forty-seven days of traveling at night and resting in the daytime he reached the Union lines at Allatoona, Georgia. He re-enlisted and was given a furlough of twenty days, after which he rejoined his command in South Carolina, Sherman being at Goldsboro, and was at the head of his company until the war was shortly brought to an end. He participated

in the grand review at Washington, and then returned home to remain for a year.

In 1868 he came out to Nevada and located at the recently founded town of Lovelocks, where he engaged in stock-raising and farming. He first took a squatter's right to a section of land and proved up on it, and as he has since prospered has added to his holdings till he now owns over three thousand acres. He does general farming, and since 1875 has been raising large quantities of alfalfa hay, which he has found to be one of the most profitable products of this western soil; he usually raises four tons to the acre each year, and all that he cannot feed to his own stock he disposes of to stockmen, who feed it from the stack on his own ground, so that the soil suffers no waste and is constantly improving in fertility and value. Another product of which he has raised considerable is spring wheat, which is sold to the mill in Lovelocks and in Reno.

Captain Carpenter has been a life-long Democrat, has been county commissioner for six years, and attends the conventions and is otherwise active in promoting the interests of his party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and received his Master's degree during the Civil war. He is now in good standing in Humboldt Lodge No. 27, F. & A. M., at Lovelocks, and in a member of Winnemucca Chapter. He is also a Grand Army man, but the post in this vicinity has disbanded.

In 1875 Captain Carpenter married Miss Nellie Lovelock, a native of California and a daughter of the founder of Lovelocks and the California and Nevada pioneer whose history is given on another page of this work. Three sons and a daughter have been born of this marriage: W. W. is with his father on the ranch; D. L. is on one of the ranches, and C. C. is on another. W. W. and C. C. are both married, and have children. Ella May, the daughter, is the wife of H. L. Whiteman. Captain and Mrs. Carpenter have four grandchildren, and their commodious home in Lovelocks is the abode of good cheer and family and social joys. They are believers in Christianity and their life principal is to do what is right between them and their fellow men.

MARCUS SEGAL, a prominent and leading merchant of Yerington, Lyon county, Nevada, is one of the substantial men of this section of the state. He was born April 25, 1863, in Poland, and is a son of S. Segal, a Polish merchant who died when Marcus was only twelve years of age. The latter was well educated in his native land, and came to Nevada in 1882 after the death of his grandfather, by whom he had been reared, and who had lived to be ninety-three years of age. He had been carefully instructed in the religion of his race, and is a consistent adherent of the Jewish faith.

When Mr. Segal reached Carson City he was worth eight dollars and eighty-five cents, but he immediately secured a clerkship with his brother-in-law, Isador Cohn, and notwithstanding his ignorance of the language of this country he made rapid progress and was a most efficient salesman. He saved his money, speculated successfully, and by 1895 was able to begin business on his own account in Yerington. His stock is a well selected one

of general merchandise, which he sells in a conveniently located place of business, and gives all his customers the most considerate attention. His house is one of the finest in the place, and he stands very high in the business world.

Before leaving home he was married to Miss Hattie Cohn, and they had one child before the journey to America was made, namely, S. C. Segal, who is now at college in Berkeley, California. The children born in Nevada are: Silver, Milvy, Evelyn. In politics Mr. Segal is a Republican, but has never desired office. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and, while his business career has been very successful, he has been equally fortunate in securing the good will and confidence of his fellow citizens.

DR. CYRUS HAMILTON, the pioneer dentist of Eureka, first came to Nevada in 1867, and has been in continuous practice in this town for thirty years. He is one of the California forty-niners, and his career in the west, both professional and industrial, has been successful and highly satisfactory from every standpoint. For all his years and varied experiences in the world, he is yet strong and capable, and the citizens of Eureka place implicit confidence in his professional ability. He has not only shown his skill and thoroughness by his many years' practice in the town, but he is also one of the progressive lights of his art, keeping abreast of the times by study and empirical research.

Dr. Hamilton is of English ancestry on his father's side and Scotch on his mother's. Bemiss Hamilton, his father, was born in Massachusetts, and married Miss Sarah Strong, a native of Middletown, Connecticut. They removed to Michigan in 1838, thence to Illinois, and in 1860 to Stanislaus county, California. Bemiss Hamilton died at the age of seventy, but his wife survived till her eighty-sixth year, both being active and vigorous specimens of the human race and transmitting their powers of mind and body to their children. They were active members of the Baptist church.

Of the nine children of these parents, Dr. Hamilton is the only survivor of the sons and the only one in Nevada. He was born in Portage, Ohio, January 3, 1823, and was educated at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. His professional studies were completed at the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he was graduated in 1873. He began the practice of his profession in Yreka, California. He had followed mining in that state in 1850 and 1853, and did fairly well. He came to Eureka, Nevada, in 1873, and opened his office. He has given complete satisfaction in the subsequent years, and all his competitors have left the practice to him. He has suffered loss from several fires that have visited Eureka, and he now has his residence and office on Spring street.

Dr. Hamilton adhered to the Democratic party until 1861, but he was an ardent Union man and then went over to the Republican party, with which he remained until 1892. He then found that his party would not support the silver movement, and he has since given his vote and influence to the cause of bimetallism. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fel-

lows, and is liberal in his religious views. He is a popular resident of the town with which he has been identified for so many years, and is public-spirited and interested in the general welfare and improvement of his community.

GARDNER CHISM, now deceased, was for years a respected and worthy citizen of Reno and Washoe county. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity and its evening of complete and successful efforts, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this man. He labored earnestly and persistently for many years, but eventually gained a desirable competence that supplied him with the comforts of life. He became a California pioneer of 1849, being in his twenty-fifth year when he sailed around Cape Horn.

He was born in Dresden, Maine, August 29, 1824, and was of Scotch ancestry. He pursued his education in his native town and there remained until twenty-five years of age, with the exception of two visits he made to New Orleans to his brother. When he started for California the future seemed bright with hope, for glowing stories were told of the rich gold fields on the Pacific coast. Three different times did he make the long trip from the east to the west, twice by way of Cape Horn and once by the isthmus route. After reaching his destination he tried mining, but without success, and he then went to Oregon, where he was engaged in lumbering. He owned and operated a sawmill and was living in that state—then a territory—at the time of the Indian war, in which he took an active part, assisting in defending the settlers and their interests. He held several claims against the government for losses sustained and supplies furnished, and for one of these he was paid a thousand dollars, but the other claims still remain unsettled.

While in Oregon he engaged in the raising of sheep, which he would drive to the Virginia City market, at a time when that city contained a large population and was at the height of its mining prosperity. He therefore could command good prices for his sheep, and prospered in the undertaking. For about ten years he continued in that business, and in 1880 he purchased a ranch of one hundred and fifteen acres just west of the city of Reno. The former owner had made some improvements and had planted an orchard, which is still in good bearing condition. Mr. Chism planted still other trees and continued the work of cultivating and improving the place, which he developed into a model farm. He erected a good residence and other substantial buildings, and the farm became one of the best in this section of the state. Half of it was in the sage brush at the time it came into possession of Mr. Chism, and its splendidly improved condition to-day is evidence of his life of industry. In 1890 he engaged in the dairy business, purchased some thoroughbred Jersey cows, which produced high-grade cattle. Because of the excellent quality of the milk which he sold he had a very large patronage, and the business is still conducted by his eldest son, John Chism, who has the largest number of milch cows and is the leading dairyman of the state.

In 1876 Mr. Chism was united in marriage to Miss Alice A. Hitchcock, a native of New York and a daughter of M. L. Hitchcock, of Iowa. This



GARDNER CHISM.

union was blessed with seven children, four of whom are living: John, who was born in Reno, and is a graduate of the State University; Edward and Harry, who are now attending the university; and Gardner, who is yet a student in the public schools.

Mr. Chism was a life-long Democrat, and although never a politician in the sense of office-seeking he at one time served as postmaster in Oregon. In religious faith he was a Unitarian. A loving husband, a devoted father, a faithful friend and a trustworthy citizen, the elements of his character were of a high order and gained him uniform regard. He passed away in November, 1898, and all who knew him felt sincere sorrow that this worthy man had been called from life. His widow still resides on the fine homestead which her husband developed. She is a lady of intelligence and excellent judgment, and shows much ability in the management of her property interests, in which she is ably assisted by her sons. She is a valued member of the Congregational church.

HON. ROBERT S. MEACHAM. America is a self-made country, and those who have created it are self-made men. No influence of birth or fortune has favored the architects of her glory. Among those who have achieved prominence as men of ability and substantial worth in Nevada, Hon. Robert S. Meacham occupies a leading position. For thirty-three years he has resided in Virginia City, where he is engaged in dealing in lumber and building supplies, being the leading representative of this line of trade in his section of the state.

Mr. Meacham is a native of New Hampshire, born on the 10th of September, 1837. His ancestors were early settlers of Connecticut, and his parents were Seth and Matilda (Farwell) Meacham, who were also born in the old Granite state. His father died when the subject of this sketch was but four years of age, and consequently the latter knows little of the ancestral history of the family.

Reared upon a farm in the state of Vermont, Mr. Meacham was educated in the public schools of Springfield, of that state. In 1860 he went to California, making the trip by way of the isthmus and arriving at San Francisco late in September of that year. He proceeded direct to Jenny Lind, Calaveras county, where he engaged in placer mining, meeting with success until the floods of 1861-2 came. He next went to the red woods, near where Palo Alto now stands, and secured work in a sawmill at sixty dollars per month, being employed at that place until 1864, when he came to Nevada. Going to Washoe county, he secured employment in the timber forests and continued to work in the woods and in a lumber mill until 1871, when he came to Virginia City and began business as manager of the Virginia lumber, wood and coal yard, in which position he has sold the greater part of the lumber, wood and coal used in Virginia City during the past thirty-three years. Because of his honorable methods and unfaltering diligence he well merits and has the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

On the 16th of December, 1884, Mr. Meacham was united in marriage to Mrs. Altana Powers, a native of Canada, who had a son that has been

reared by them and who is now in the lumber of business with Mr. Meacham. Mrs. Meacham is a valued member of the Episcopal church and is active in promoting those interests and movements which are for the benefit of the city. Mr. Meacham's parents were members of the Methodist church, and he is a believer in its tenets. He also believes that if the teachings of Masonry are closely followed he will be honorable and upright and his life will be such as to command uniform confidence and respect. Mr. Meacham is a member of Virginia Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M.; Virginia Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., and DeWitt Clinton Commandery No. 1, K. T. He is also a member of Argenta Chapter No. 7, Order of the Eastern Star, of which his wife is the worthy matron. He has been a life-long Republican, and upon the ticket of his party was elected to the state assembly in 1898, where he proved an active working member, giving to each question which came up for settlement his earnest consideration that he might support or oppose it as he deemed it for the welfare of the state. His is a most creditable record of an honorable business man, loyal in citizenship and faithful in friendship.

W. C. RUDDELL, the esteemed and prosperous farmer of Lovelocks, Nevada, and to be counted among the pioneers to this state since he came here in 1864, is himself the descendant of pioneers. His great-grandfather settled in Kentucky contemporaneously with the famous Daniel Boone, and was related to that pathfinder on one side of the family. Grandfather Cornelius was a native of Kentucky, where also James Ruddell, the father of W. C. Ruddell, was born. James Ruddell came to the state of Iowa when a young man, and there married Miss Parthenia Fees, a native of that state. In 1864, with his wife, two sons and a daughter, he crossed the plains with an ox team. He located at Austin, Nevada, where his youngest child, Minnie, was born, and where he was engineer in a quartz mill. The family afterward returned to Iowa for a time, but then came to Nevada and made it their permanent home. They removed to Golconda Ranch, fifty miles south of Winnemucca, and took up and improved a farm, where they lived until 1869. Mr. James Ruddell and Mr. John Reed then engaged in teaming with oxen, hauling salt to Boise City, Idaho, wood and salt to Austin and ore to the Austin mills. In 1876 the family went to Lake county, California, but in 1901 returned to Lovelocks, and James Ruddell and his wife are now residing with a granddaughter at Jackson Creek, Nevada. He is sixty-seven years old, and she is sixty-four, both being held in high regard for their worth and good citizenship, and also for the part they took in the settlement and development of this country. They are members of the Christian church. Their son W. C. is a resident of Nevada, and Mrs. E. A. Duvivier and Emery Ruddell are at Golconda.

W. C. Ruddell, the eldest child, was born at Iconium, Appanoose county, Iowa, August 22, 1857. He was but seven years old when the family crossed the plains, and in such conditions he had but little opportunity to gain an education. He attended school in Austin, and when the family returned to Iowa in 1869 he had schooling there for a year. On their return to Unionville,

Humboldt county, Nevada, he went to school for about a year, but he has all through life been such a studious and observing man that the lack of early advantages is more than offset by his native and self-acquired intelligence. While a young man he was engaged in mining with its usual ups and downs, but after his marriage, in 1880, to Miss Jennie C. Lovelock, the daughter of George Lovelock, the pioneer and founder of the town of Lovelocks, he settled down to farming on a fine estate of five hundred acres closely adjoining the town of Lovelocks. He raises stock and cuts about thirteen hundred tons of alfalfa hay each season, which he feeds to his own cattle and sells to stockmen, who feed it on his own ground. He also raises, principally for his own consumption, vegetables and grain.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ruddell, the two eldest, Mary Alice and Imogene, attending the Nevada State University at Reno, Mary Alice to graduate in 1904; and the other two are W. C. Ruddell, Jr., and Ruth. Mr. Ruddell has always been a Democrat and has taken an active part in public affairs. He was one of the deputy sheriffs of Humboldt county, and as a member of the board of county commissioners, to which body he has been elected three terms, the last time in 1902 for four years, he has shown his public spirit and interest in the welfare of the county by doing all in his power for material improvement and development. He has one of the nice homes of Lovelocks, and he and his family are held in high esteem by all who know them.

TRUMAN ADELBERT BURDICK, sheriff of Eureka county in his third term of efficient service, came to the state of Nevada thirty years ago as a poor young man in search of opportunities. He found what he was looking for, improved them, began to rise in the scale of individual prosperity and in the estimation of his fellow citizens, and just now in the prime of his career is performing satisfactorily and well the duties of one of the most important offices of his county.

Mr. Burdick is of French and Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, early member of the family having settled in Pennsylvania in the colonial period. His parents were Clark and Mary (Burdick) Burdick, of the same family name but not related, and the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York. They came to Wisconsin, and spent the remainder of their lives on a farm there. She was a Baptist in religious views, and he was liberal, and they were both esteemed for their worth and useful lives. They were the parents of five children, and three are living.

Sheriff Burdick, the only one of the family in Nevada, was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, November 4, 1853, and was reared to manhood in his native state and educated in the public schools. He was twenty years of age when he arrived in Eureka, and as he came prepared for work and willing and diligent he at once got a job at hauling ore and charcoal. He has followed that occupation most of the time since, and has made a good living and become known to his fellow citizens as a good reliable character, energetic and honorable. In 1898 he was elected sheriff of the county, and has discharged the duties of the office so creditably that he has been twice re-elected.

Mr. Burdick has given his vote and influence to the cause of silver, believing that bimetallism is not only best for his state but for the whole country. In 1887 he was married to Miss Albertina Parker, who was born in San Francisco, California. Six children have been born to them in Eureka, as follows: John, Mary, Walter, Herbert, Almont and Noko. They live in one of the nice homes of Eureka, and are held in high esteem by all their numerous friends and acquaintances.

HON. SARDIS SUMMERFIELD, United States attorney of Nevada, residing in Reno, has been in Nevada since 1881. He is a native of North Vernon, Indiana, where he was born February 8, 1858, descending from a Holland family which took up residence in Pennsylvania and later in Virginia. His father, Erastus Summerfield, was born in Ohio and married Jane Morin, a native of Clermont county, Ohio.

Sardis Summerfield was educated in the Indiana public schools and was graduated from the North Vernon high school, after which he read law with Hon. David Overmeyer, and was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School and admitted to the bar in 1880. The following year he went to Nevada, and for a few years taught school, becoming principal of the schools of Genoa, Austin and Empire, but in 1890 he began the practice of his profession in Carson City, alone for three years, but in 1893 he entered into partnership with Hon. J. D. Torreyson under the style of Torreyson & Summerfield, which still continues, the partners enjoying a very large practice. They have offices both at Carson City and Reno. Mr. Summerfield has always been a good Republican, and served as clerk of the Nevada senate in 1889; district attorney of Ormsby county in 1891-2; state senator from Washoe county, 1894-7. He was appointed by President McKinley attorney for Nevada in 1897, and resigned his senatorship to accept that office, and was re-appointed by President Roosevelt in 1901. He is now serving his sixth year in that responsible position. The firm of Torreyson & Summerfield is very widely known throughout the state. Mr. Torreyson is ex-attorney general of Nevada, and both are very eminent lawyers and polished, courteous gentlemen.

Mr. Summerfield is a thirty-second degree Mason; is past master of Reno Lodge No. 13; is a Mystic Shriner; a member of the Eastern Star; the Knights of Pythias; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen, and numerous other secret societies, in all of which he is very popular.

In 1888 he was married to Mary E. Douglas, a native of Nevada, daughter of George Douglas, a pioneer of the county. Two sons have been born to them, namely: Lester D. and Vernon I. They have one of the comfortable homes in Reno, where their friends gather, and they are very important factors in the social life of the place. Mr. Summerfield owns a half interest in a twelve-hundred-acre-ranch which produces hay, grain and fruit.

COLONEL WILLIAM SUTHERLAND. In a review of the men whose life work has been creditable and beneficial to the state of Nevada,

ention should be made of Colonel William Sutherland, whose business ability and skill have gained him leadership in his chosen field of endeavor, while his personal worth and capability have won him prominence in fraternal circles. Honored and respected in every class of society, he is one of Nevada's adopted sons whose efforts have been of value to the state, while at the same time he has carried forward to success his individual business interests. He is now recognized as the most competent and artistic book and job printer in the state, and his business has grown accordingly as his reputation has become known throughout the locality.

Colonel Sutherland is a son and grandson of British soldiers from the highlands of Scotland. His grandfather, William Howatt, was born in Scotland and became a member of the Forty-second Highlanders, known as the Black Watch. His father, William Sutherland, was a member of the Ninety-third Highlanders and was stationed at Quebec, Canada. He married Miss Eliza Howatt, a native of Scotland, and their son, Colonel William Sutherland, was born in the barracks at Quebec, on the 25th of April, 1848. His father died in Toronto, Canada, in the forty-second year of his age, his wife surviving, however, until she attained an advanced age, while both the paternal grandparents were ninety-six years of age at the time of their death. Five children were born to the parents of Colonel Sutherland, of whom four are now living, but he is the only one who resides in Nevada.

Colonel Sutherland was reared to manhood in Toronto, Canada, pursued his education in its public schools, and began to make his own way in the world when but a boy, since which time all that he has possessed and enjoyed has been acquired through his own efforts. When fifteen years of age he entered the office of W. C. Chewett & Company, a large book printing firm of Toronto, with whom he learned his trade, after which he came to the United States in 1866, working at his chosen calling in Chicago for a year, and then removing to Galesburg, Illinois, where he continued in the same field of labor for eight years. Suffering from lung trouble, he was then advised to take up his residence in the mountain regions for the benefit of his health, and accordingly came to Virginia City, where in course of time his health has been completely restored. When the great fire of the 26th of October, 1875, swept over the city, it entirely destroyed his household effects. He did not have a very great capital to invest on coming to the west, but it was his all, and thus his loss proved a severe disaster. In December, 1877, he formed a co-partnership with George Daley in the job printing business, and gradually the patronage increased until he succeeded in building up a very large and profitable business, which extends throughout the state. In 1880 he purchased his partner's interest and now has a nice and well appointed office, supplied with the latest improved presses, machinery and other equipments for turning out fine work, and no more artistic work can be shown in Nevada than that which comes from his office. He was not only well prepared when he entered upon his chosen field of labor, but has kept in touch with the progress which has been such a pronounced feature of the printing business, and is today one of the leaders in his line in this portion of the west. He does the fine work for the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges of the state, and his work is fully as artistic as can be found anywhere in the country. His patronage

comes from all parts of Nevada, and has long since reached profitable proportions.

In 1867 occurred the marriage of Colonel Sutherland and Miss Ann Sanderson Walker, a native of Hull, England. They have one son, J. Hart, who was born in Galesburg, Illinois. Mrs. Sutherland is a valued member of the Episcopal church.

The Colonel was made a Mason in 1871, in Vesper Lodge No. 584 F. & A. M., in Galesburg, Illinois, and received the Royal Arch degrees in 1873 in Galesburg Chapter No. 42, R. A. M. He continues his membership in his old lodge, but dimitted from the chapter in 1876 and joined Virginia Chapter No. 2, Virginia City, Nevada. He has filled every office in this chapter, and is still one of its office-holders and active working members. He has also filled every office in the grand chapter of the state, and has the honor of being a past high priest of the grand chapter of the state of Nevada. He became a member of De Witt Clinton Commandery No. 1, K. T., in 1883, had filled several of its offices, and was eminent commander from 1900 to 1903. He also belongs to the Mystic Shrine, his membership being in Islam Temple of San Francisco, California.

He is likewise a valued representative of the Odd Fellows' society, having joined Mount Davidson Lodge No. 3, while in 1886 he took the degrees of the Encampment, and is a past noble grand of his lodge, which is now consolidated with Virginia Lodge No. 1, of Virginia City. He is a past chief patriarch of Pioneer Encampment No. 1, was elected grand secretary of the grand lodge and grand scribe of the grand encampment at the annual session in 1898, and is now serving for the sixth term. He is also a member of Colfax Rebekah Lodge No. 1.

It is but natural that Colonel Sutherland, in view of his ancestral history, should have a deep interest in military affairs. He has long been a member of the state militia, was major of the First Nevada Regiment of the National Guard for three years, and lieutenant colonel for five years. He is also a past honored chieftain of the Caledonia Club, a Scottish society of Virginia City. During the years of his residence in this state he has therefore won social as well as business prominence, and is a most popular and highly honored citizen.

HON. HORACE FRANKLIN BARTINE, who has served in the lower house of the United States Congress from the state of Nevada, has been a resident of the state since June, 1869. He is a native of New York, having been born in New York city, March 21, 1848, and coming of French ancestors. His father, Horace S. Bartine, was born in New York and married Matilda K. Casterline, a native of New Jersey. Joseph Casterline, her father, was a Revolutionary soldier and served under Washington at Valley Forge, Trenton and Princeton. Horace S. Bartine died from the effects of a severe cold contracted in the sixty-fifth year of his life, but his wife survived him and lived to be eighty-five years old. The only child of this worthy couple was Hon. Horace Franklin Bartine.

The education of Mr. Bartine was begun in the public schools of New



No. 7. Bartine

York and continued until he was ten years old, when his parents moved to New Jersey, and he resumed his studies in the public schools of that state. When he was fifteen years old he was five feet nine inches in height, and looking much older than his years, he enlisted in Eighth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, July 1, 1863, representing that he was eighteen years old. This regiment had been in service since the commencement of the war, and new enlistments were taken to fill its depleted ranks. There were only eighty officers and men present for duty when he was permitted to enlist, and as it was a veteran regiment it was then at the front. Mr. Bartine participated in four hard-fought battles up to and including the battle of the Wilderness, where he received a gunshot wound in the breast. This kept him from service for three months, but as soon as possible he returned to his regiment, and for three months more wore a pad over the large hole in his breast. Following this he participated with his regiment in all the battles of the division until the surrender of General Lee. At the taking of Petersburg his regiment had the honor of capturing a whole regiment of North Carolina soldiers, and he was also in the battle of Sailor's Creek, which was the last before the surrender. His regiment took part in the grand review at Washington, was honorably mustered out July 20, 1865, and he returned home and engaged in farming.

Soon after his return from the war Mr. Bartine married Lydia M. Cooper, a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of David Cooper, of that state, who was descended from an old English family. In 1869, in search of better facilities to improve his financial condition, Mr. Bartine came west and arrived in San Francisco about the middle of March of that year. He secured work in a quartz mill. In June of that year he came to Nevada and for some time was engaged in washing blankets at the Weston Mill. After two years he abandoned that class of work and took charge of the Dayton & Virginia toll road as toll collector, spending his spare moments reading history and general literature. Three years later he was employed in the manufacture of bluestone at Dayton and in 1874 he removed to Carson City to continue that business in the employ of the Lyon Mill & Mining Company. During all this time he had continued his studies.

In the presidential campaign of 1876 he labored long and earnestly for the Republican success, and his efforts were highly appreciated, especially those made with Hon. Thomas Wren when they stumped the state on behalf of the latter's candidacy for congress. This trip through the state brought Mr. Bartine into notice, and his speeches were quoted, the young politician receiving much favorable comment. Impressed with his eloquence and ability, Mr. Wren suggested to Mr. Bartine that he read law, and presented him with sets of Blackstone and Kent. This advice Mr. Bartine took. After the close of the campaign he obtained a position in the United States mint, continuing to hold it until 1879, all of that time studying very hard. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state after a public examination, and in the fall of the same year was elected district attorney of Ormsby county.

In 1888 the Republican party made him their candidate for Congress, while the Democratic party put in nomination the Hon. G. W. Cassady, a

very strong man. Mr. Bartine stumped the state and was elected by a majority of twelve hundred and thirty-two votes, and was re-nominated and elected to succeed himself. When the great financial question of that period came before the lower house, Mr. Bartine advocated bimetalism and delivered very able speeches in defense of his position. However, this placed him upon unfriendly terms with the leaders of his party, and in 1896, when the Republican convention declared for gold standard, he severed his connection with that party and devoted his talents, time and energy to the support of the silver cause, firmly convinced that the stand he was taking was for the best interests of the entire country.

During the campaign of Mr. Bryan Mr. Bartine was one of the most effective speakers and workers, and finally became the editor of the *National Bimetallist*, published in Chicago and Washington, D. C. In 1898 and 1900 he was the mining editor of the *Anaconda Standard*, owned by Marcus Daily. This paper was the leading journal of Montana. In 1901 Mr. Bartine became associate editor of the *Washington Times*, published at Washington, D. C., but the following year he returned to Nevada and participated actively in the Nevada state campaign on behalf of the fusion ticket, both his writings and speeches being attended with brilliant results. Nearly all of the state fusion ticket was elected. He delivered the oration on the Fourth of July celebration of 1903 at Virginia City. Upon that occasion he surpassed himself and fired his listeners with patriotic zeal and pride in the glorious Union. At present he is engaged in newspaper work and his law practice in Carson City.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartine have three daughters, namely: Laura M., now Mrs. E. V. Muller; Amy B., unmarried; and Liva C., now Mrs. Thomas McCabe. Mr. Bartine has always taken an active part in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic and is one of its prominent officials. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN HILL, deceased, was for many years one of the most respected and influential farmers in what is called the Big Meadows, a few miles south of Lovelocks, where he had a large ranch, whose productivity and value were the results of his early toil when this part of the country was a wilderness. His life was one of industry, and he was not only loved and revered in his immediate family circle, but had a wide acquaintance and a prominent place among his fellow citizens.

Mr. Hill was born in county Antrim, Ireland, about six miles from the city of Belfast, in September, 1829, and was reared to manhood in that country. He was married in Ireland to Miss Catherine Smith, a native of his own town. In 1863 he emigrated to California, where he was engaged in various occupations for several years. In 1868 his wife crossed the sea to join him, and they were reunited in Boston, Massachusetts, whence they came out to Nevada and settled on a farm in Paradise valley. He farmed for a while at this location, and then sold out and came to the Big Meadows. No clearing had yet been done in this section, and he had a big task before him to make the land yield its fruits. He bought and sold two ranches before

settled on his present place, which consists of eight hundred and eighty acres of rich land, and on which he made all the improvements, building a comfortable residence and planting all the shade and fruit trees. Alfalfa hay was the principal crop which Mr. Hill raised, and what of this he did not feed to his own stock, which was the main source of revenue, was sold and fed to other men's cattle on the place, thus preserving the strength of the soil.

Mr. Hill was a Democrat in politics, and in religion a Presbyterian. His upright and true-blue citizenship was unquestioned, and he was a kind and loving husband and father, so that his loss was felt in the community when he departed this life in April, 1900, at the age of seventy-one. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were the parents of four children: Joseph, the eldest, is now one of the prominent farmers and business men of Lovelocks; John also has a ranch of his own; Thomas is in the Commercial store in Lovelocks; and Andrew, together with his mother, is managing the home ranch. Mrs. Hill shows much ability in her management of farm and business affairs, and she is held in high regard for her strength of purpose and industry.

WILLIAM H. HANCOCK, who is owner of the leading meat market in Virginia City, has resided in Nevada since 1866, covering a period of thirty-seven consecutive years. He is a native of Plattsburg, Clinton county, New York, his birth having occurred on the 18th of November, 1844. He is of English and Irish ancestry, and his parents were William Henry and Mary (McCuer) Hancock. His father was a farmer by occupation, always following that pursuit in order to provide for the needs and wants of his family. He gave his political support to the Republican party and was active and earnest in its advocacy. Both he and his wife held membership with the Episcopal church. He departed this life in the sixtieth year of his age, while his wife was called to her final rest in her seventy-ninth year.

William H. Hancock, their only son, attended the public schools in his boyhood days and worked upon the home farm. He was reared to manhood in his native town and continued to reside in the east until 1864, when, at the age of twenty years, he crossed the plains to Fort Lyon, Mexico. Afterward he returned to Kansas, but later again made a journey across the plains with Virginia City as his destination. When he made his first trip there were two hundred and fifty in the escort and the party consisted of twelve hundred people, and notwithstanding this fact the Indians tried to make away with their cattle, and they had several skirmishes with the red men, but none of the members of Mr. Hancock's party were killed. However, they met a company of emigrants on their way east who had had a severe fight with the Indians and had lost thirteen of their number.

The party with which Mr. Hancock traveled to Nevada brought out eighteen head of cattle and wintered them at Water Lake. It was a very mild winter and the stock did well that season. The cattle were owned by the firm of Dirkey & Kerr, bankers at Salt Lake City. In the year 1866, when Mr. Hancock arrived in Virginia City, hay was selling at one hundred dollars per ton and wood at sixty dollars per cord. He was hired to go out and chop wood at Franktown, but a very bad storm came on and he worked for only

three and a half days, at the end of which time he packed up his blankets and returned to Virginia City. Not long afterward he secured employment in the Savage mine, working as pick boy for three and a half dollars per day. In that service he continued for about six weeks, and a little later obtained a position in the butcher shop of A. T. Waters at sixty dollars per month. Mr. Hancock remained there for several years, his wages being increased from time to time until he was paid one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

Saving his money during that period, when he had acquired sufficient capital, he invested it in a butcher shop, entering into partnership with a Mr. Merkle. Mr. Hancock then went to Sacramento on business, and while there received a telegram that the shop had been destroyed by fire, and thus everything was lost that had been invested. The partners then built a small shanty in which they did business, and in connection with carrying a line of meats they also sold cigars. It was a struggle to carry on the business, for supplies were very hard to obtain. The mutton was brought by stage from Sacramento, and beef could only be purchased for thirteen cents per pound in the carcass, but by economy, careful management and enterprise the firm managed to gain a good start and make a little money. They afterward purchased the meat market owned by A. T. Waters, and later Mr. Merkle sold his interest to a Mr. Brown. The new partner, however, proved to be a dissipated man, and on one occasion he started with a considerable sum of the firm's money in order to buy stock and Mr. Hancock never saw anything of him again.

In 1879 Mr. Hancock purchased the market on Sixth street, where he remained for a year, after which he removed to another location across the street, renting a shop with living rooms overhead. He paid for the shop a rental of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month and for the living rooms sixty dollars per month. At that place he remained for fifteen years, at the end of which time he removed to his present shop on C street, where he has since been successfully engaged in business for the past seven years. During his long business career in Virginia City he has made an enviable reputation, and as an upright and honest business man has won a liberal patronage.

In 1874 was celebrated the marriage of William H. Hancock and Miss California A. Johnston, who was born while her parents were crossing the plains to the Golden state. To this marriage have been born two children: Halcyon, now the wife of W. H. Long, a resident of Virginia City; and Earl W., who is residing in San Francisco, where Mrs. Hancock is now sojourning for the benefit of her health. She is a member of the Episcopal church and a most estimable lady. In his political views Mr. Hancock has been a lifelong Republican, giving an unfaltering support to the principles of the party and having firm faith in its ultimate triumph. He belongs to both branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a past grand representative to the grand lodge. He likewise holds membership with the Masonic fraternity and exemplifies in his honorable career the beneficent teachings of these orders. In examining his life record we note that the salient points in his history have been strong purpose, unfaltering diligence, capable management and, above all, straightforward dealing. His earnest desire to please his

customers and his honorable business methods have secured to him a very gratifying patronage, and he has for a number of years been known as the proprietor of the leading meat market of his adopted city.

HON. ROBERT E. RAFTICE, present state senator from Eureka county, is one of the most popular citizens of the county, of which he has been a resident since coming to the state of Nevada over thirty years ago. He had then just arrived at manhood, and was starting into life with no particular advantages in the way of capital or preliminary training. Industrious and clear-headed, he in time impressed his fellow citizens so that he has been several times chosen to represent them in their highest law-making body.

Mr. Raftice was born in the city of New Orleans, May 8, 1850, of Irish parents, Edward E. and Mary Ann (Keefe) Raftice. His mother died a few weeks after his birth and his father died in Wisconsin on July 18, 1893. He received his early training and education in Wisconsin, and in March, 1870, came to Nevada, and on the following 16th of April arrived in Eureka. He took a course in Dow's Commercial School at Eureka, and then engaged in the coal and wood business. For the past fifteen years he has been engaged in the freighting business.

Mr. Raftice has been a life-long Democrat, and on the silver Democrat ticket was elected to the state assembly in 1898 and again in 1900, and was chosen to the state senate in 1902. He made a successful canvass against two other candidates for this office, and has been filling his office to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is well informed on all the needs of his county and state and the business conditions, and is always eager to promote the welfare of those he represents. On July 3, 1902, Senator Raftice was married to Miss Kate Murphy, who was born in Placerville, California. She is a lady of capability, and was one of the original publishers of the *Catholic Tidings* of Los Angeles, California.

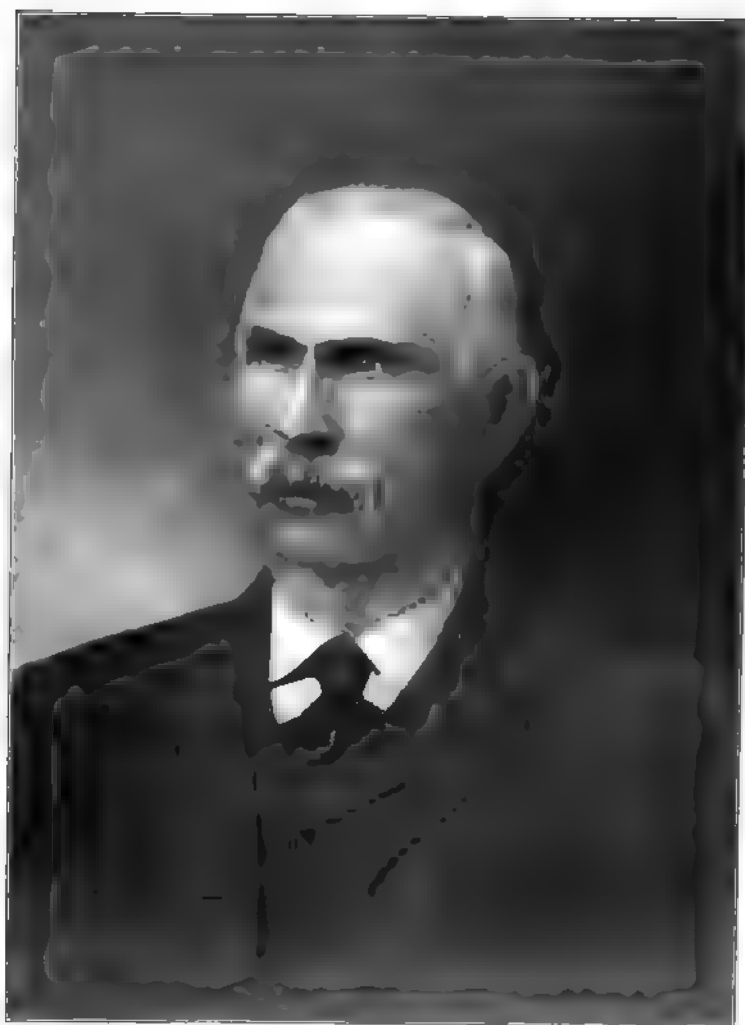
HON. FRANK H. NORCROSS, a prominent member of the Nevada bar, with residence and office at Reno, is a native of Washoe county, this state, where he was born May 11, 1869, and is descended from an old American family, the origin of which goes far back in colonial history. His father, Thomas Norcross, was born in Bangor, Maine, in 1828, and married Caroline Sherman Peckham, the daughter of Elezer Sherman, a member of the noted Sherman family of Fall River, Massachusetts, and a clergyman of the Universalist church. Thomas Norcross crossed the plains to California in 1850, and settled in Humboldt county, where he built a sawmill and engaged in lumbering, and was also interested in mining in that state. In 1860 he came to Nevada, when it was still a part of Utah territory, and built a sawmill at Galena, near the present site of Washoe. He was also interested in farming, and was one of the originators of the Agricultural Society of Nevada, serving as one of its first directors. In politics he was a stanch Republican and well known as a representative pioneer of the state. His wife died in 1897, and

she bore him two sons, Frank H., and C. A. Norcross, who for a number of years was enrolling clerk of the United States senate, but who recently purchased the *Reno Evening Gazette*, of which paper he is now the editor.

Frank H. Norcross was educated in the Nevada State University, from which he graduated in 1891, with the first class to complete the full college course in the institution. He then entered the law department of the Georgetown University of Washington, D. C., graduating therefrom in 1894, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Nevada the same year. He practiced law in Reno until 1902, when the law firm of Norcross & Orr was formed, the junior member being Judge John S. Orr, formerly county judge of Klamath county. The firm continues in Reno and enjoys a very large practice.

In 1895 Mr. Norcross was married to Adaline L. Morton, a native of White Pine county, Nevada, and they have one child, a daughter, Adele Cutts. Mr. Norcross has been an active Republican and was district attorney of Washoe county in 1895 and 1896, also serving as an assemblyman in the eighteenth session of the legislature of Nevada. In 1902 he was his party's nominee for district judge, but was defeated by a small majority with the balance of his party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and received the degree of a Master Mason in Reno Lodge No. 13, of which he is a past master. He has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is also a member of Islam Temple, Mystic Shrine, of San Francisco. Mr. Norcross is a trustee of the Reno Free Public Library, which institution he was largely instrumental in having established, and through his efforts fifteen thousand dollars was donated by Mr. Carnegie. He owns a handsome residence on the banks of the Truckee river, and there are welcomed with generous hospitality the many friends of his family.

LUIGI DELLA PIAZZA, of Reno, one of Nevada's pioneers and an exceedingly prosperous and public-spirited mine-owner and business man, is one of the contributions which Italy has made to the cosmopolitan citizenship of this country. He was born in the sunny land of the Italians, August 3, 1840, and comes of a family whose ancestry goes back for many generations. He remained in his own country during his youth and received an education in the schools there. He came to America in 1867 and landed in New York on the 4th of August. He at once took ship for the west, by way of Panama, and his first enterprise on the Pacific coast was cutting wood for charcoal. He was in Grass Valley, California, for awhile, and also spent some time in the Black Hills. He came to Nevada in 1869, which certainly entitles him to the name of pioneer, and he has been a resident of the state ever since. For varying periods he was in White Pine, in Eureka and finally located in Reno, where his business interests have been continually increasing to the present. Besides other enterprises, he has been mainly concerned in mining. He became half owner of the Cabinet No. 2 mine, and when he sold to the Nevada Mining Company he retained a large block of the stock. This mine has proved to be a steady and good producer, and is at present being run to its full capacity.



Luigi Della Piassa.

Mr. Piazza has been one of the active and ardent adherents of the Republican party since 1868, and there are few native-born citizens who take more interested part in public affairs than this gentleman, transplanted from the shores of the Mediterranean. He is well known among the politicians and public men of the state, and is a member of the state Republican central committee and the county Republican central committee, attends all the party conventions, and gives all his influence and efforts to the promotion of the party and its candidates.

In 1873 Mr. Piazza was married to Miss Susan Flint, a native of Ireland. After a happy marital union of thirteen years she was called away by death. His present wife was Miss Mary Farretti. They reside in a pleasant home in Reno, and enjoy many strong friendships in the city. His long residence in Reno has made him one of the foremost citizens, and although he is now retired from active business affairs his interest in the progress and future prosperity of his city is unabated.

JOHN BUNYON LYNDSEY, one of the well known and respected business men of Nevada, now dealing in general merchandise on the divide just above Virginia City, was born in Nova Scotia on the 3d of May, 1830, and is of Scotch-Irish and Germany ancestry. His paternal grandfather was a native of the north of Ireland, and was of Scotch lineage. On leaving the land of his birth he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, taking up his abode in Nova Scotia, where Harris Lyndse, his son and the father of J. B. Lyndse, was born and reared. After arriving at years of maturity Harris Lyndse wedded Miss Abigail Workman, and in order to provide for his family he followed the occupation of farming, which he made his life work. In religious faith both he and his wife belonged to what was known as the "hardshell" Baptist church. He died in the fortieth year of his age, and his widow afterward came to the west, spending her last days in Santa Cruz, California, where she died in her eighty-fourth year. This worthy couple were the parents of three sons and two daughters.

John B. Lyndse, the only representative of the family in Nevada, was reared to manhood in Nova Scotia and pursued his education in the public schools there. He was twenty-eight years of age when, in 1858, he left his native country and went to California, sailing from New York in the month of October. He arrived safely in San Francisco, but reached the Golden state at a time of great depression in business, and he worked upon a farm in Ione valley for forty dollars per month. He afterward went to Jackson, Amador county, California, and at Fiddletown he secured a position in a hotel. Learning to cook, he was paid ninety dollars per month for his services, and remained in that position for three years. At the end of that time he rented a ranch in Ione valley and engaged in the raising of corn, broom corn, wheat, hay and potatoes. The first year he had a very good crop, including eighty tons of corn and sixty tons of potatoes. He also had considerable broom corn, which sold at one hundred and forty dollars per ton. He had his wheat ground into flour, and for this received fifteen dollars per hundred. Thus in his agricultural pursuits he prospered. He then paid two thousand dollars

for a freighting outfit, consisting of four teams of horses and three wagons and engaged in freighting across the mountains from Sacramento to Virginia City and to Austin, receiving from four to fourteen cents per pound for the goods which he thus transported, according to the commodity which he carried and the season of the year. He made the long trip in about fourteen days and followed that business for five years, during which time he slept in his covered wagon over night with the exception of three nights.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Lynds came to his present location on the divide above Virginia City and established a hay and grain business with Henry Van Sickle as his first partner. A little later, however, he purchased his partner's interest and afterward added a stock of general merchandise to his business. By close attention, unflagging industry and honorable methods he built up a large trade and acquired a small fortune, but was induced to deal in mining stocks and thus lost all his money. However, with the courage of a brave pioneer he began anew in 1896, and has gained a good stock of goods and is doing a profitable business, his trade constantly increasing. In 1872 he purchased three hundred and seventy acres of land in order to have pasture for his teams and also the teams of transients. In 1880 he sold this property at a good advance, and, in fact, he has prospered in all of his business transactions save that of stocks.

In 1856 occurred the marriage of Mr. Lynds and Miss Catherine Sibley, a native of Nova Scotia. To them have been born four children, three sons and a daughter. The latter is Virginia, now the wife of Vincent Chamberlin, a resident of Oakland, California. One son, D. M. Lynds, is married and is engaged in business in Forbestown. Alvin, who was in the Spanish-American war, is now in Sacramento, and Edward is with his father in the store. Mrs. Lynds died in 1884. She was an excellent wife and mother, and her loss was deeply deplored by many friends as well as her immediate family. In 1900 Mr. Lynds was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Jennie Pearson, an estimable lady and a leading member of the Methodist church.

In his political views Mr. Lynds has been a life-long Republican, but has never desired office, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business affairs, in which he is now meeting with creditable success. He has never joined any secret society, but has gained many friends in the community in which he has lived, and through his own efforts has made for himself a creditable record as an honorable business man and worthy citizen.

HON. NELS NELSON. The Big meadows of Humboldt county are the most productive part of the county, and, although a few years ago they were a vast waste of useless land, covered with brush and wild growth, the industry of the pioneer has made the entire section a scene of beautiful and fertile fields, with homesteads everywhere, the abode of prosperous and contented people. Six miles west of the town of Lovelocks is the home of one of the most successful and influential of these farmers, and Nels Nelson's place among the citizens of Humboldt county is one that commands respect.

Hon. Nels Nelson was born in Denmark, January 2, 1857, being the son of Nels Nelsonsen, who was a prominent citizen of his country and served

two terms in the Danish parliament. His wife was Miss Dorothy Johnson. In 1862 they brought their family to America and located in Omaha, Nebraska, where he was an employe of the government for some years. He died in Omaha in 1874 at the age of seventy-two, but his wife still lives in Omaha and is in her seventy-eighth year. They were members of the Lutheran church, and were worthy and respected people in every way. Three of their four children are living.

Mr. Nelson got a fair education in the public schools of Omaha, and his first independent venture was clerking in an Omaha store. He afterward came west and worked for wages in Utah and Wyoming for a time, and then came on to the eastern part of the state of Nevada, where he was engaged in driving a team for a time; he was successively at Elko and Winnemucca, and came to Lovelocks and took up his residence on his present place in 1881. The one hundred and sixty acres which he bought was an unimproved wilderness, and his own industry and perseverance have made it a fine place, planted with fruit and shade trees and in many ways a model farmstead. He also has a stock ranch of two hundred acres in Churchill county. Hay and stock raising have proved remunerative to him, and he may well be satisfied with what he has accomplished in this country.

As a life-long Democrat Mr. Nelson has been active in promoting the interest of his party, and during his two terms in the Nevada state legislature, he did much, among other things, in getting the bill passed to prevent criminal waste of irrigating water. Mr. Nelson has two children by a former marriage, Charles, now a student in the State University, and Dora, in Reno. In 1898 he was married to Miss Laura Anderson, a native of Denmark, but reared in this country. She is a most pleasant and intelligent lady, and their union has been happy. They have many friends in the community, and their influence is always on the side of right.

DR. SAMUEL C. GIBSON is engaged in the practice of medicine in Reno as a member of the regular school, and in recognition of the skill he has acquired he has now a liberal practice bringing to him an excellent income. He has resided on the Pacific coast since 1880, and has always lived west of the Mississippi river, his birth having occurred in Steelville, Missouri, on the 9th of September, 1857. His grandfather, Alexander Gibson, was born in Ireland, and when a young man crossed the water to the new world, settling in Baltimore, Maryland, where for many years he was a prosperous merchant. His son, who also bore the name of Alexander Gibson, and was the father of Dr. Gibson, became a physician and surgeon, and in 1846 removed to Missouri, where he engaged in practice throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in 1900, when he was in his seventy-second year. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Haney Halbert, was a native of South Carolina, and by her marriage became the mother of ten children, six of whom are yet living. She died in the thirty-eighth year of her age. Alexander Gibson was a Democrat in his political affiliations, but was most devoted to his profession and never cared to give his time and attention to

political work. One of his sons, who is Alexander Gibson, the third, is now a practicing physician and surgeon of Modoc county, California.

Dr. S. C. Gibson is indebted to the schools of his native state for the educational privileges which he received. His professional knowledge was also acquired there, for, determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he was graduated from the Missouri Medical College in March, 1879. Thus, well equipped for the practice of his profession, he made his way westward, locating first in Anderson, Shasta county, California, where he remained for five years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Alturas, Modoc county, California, where he practiced for ten years, and in 1895 he located in Reno, where he has since remained. Here the public has accorded him recognition of his ability by giving to him a liberal patronage. The knowledge he has acquired he applies with accuracy to the case in question. He is most careful in diagnosing a case, and his judgment is rarely, if ever, at fault in determining a disease or predicting its course and outcome. He is now the president of the state board of health, and is the chief surgeon of the California, Nevada & Oregon Railroad Company. He is likewise a member of the Nevada State Medical Society, the American Medical Society, and the International Association of Railway Surgeons, and thus he keeps in touch with the advance thought of the profession, using his knowledge thus acquired for the benefit of mankind in the alleviation of human suffering. The Doctor is also a member of the board of directors of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Reno. In his political views he is a Democrat, but the honors and emoluments of office have little attraction to him as he prefers to devote his energies to his profession, in which he is meeting with signal success. However, he takes a deep interest in the success of his party, doing all he can for its promotion outside of office, and is now a member of both the county and state central committees.

Dr. Gibson was married in 1882, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary E. Roycroft, a native daughter of California, born in Red Bluff. They now have four children, three sons and a daughter, the latter, Agnes Pearl, being a student in the State University. The sons, Thomas R., Samuel A. and Robert Lee, are also students. The family home is one of the elegant residences of Reno, and the members of the household are most highly esteemed in this city and state. The Doctor has been a member of the Masonic order since 1881, and enjoys the warm regard of his brethren of the craft. His manner is genial, and his cordial disposition and sympathetic nature make him a favorite in social circles as well as at the bedside of his patients in this portion of the state.

EMILIO DOTTA. From a little home across the sea Emilio Dotta made his way to the new world and entered upon a career which seems most marvelous, but which is the outcome of ambition, energy and good management, and he is now numbered among Elko's successful citizens. He is a native of Switzerland, where he was born on the 26th of May, 1853, and there he received his limited educational training. In 1876 he emigrated from his native land to California, landing there without money and with no



Emilio Dotta

knowledge of the English language. His first occupation was at milking, for which he received twenty-five dollars a month and board, and after a while he engaged in mining, but after a day and a half thus spent abandoned that occupation.

In 1878 he came to Nevada, where he turned his attention to freighting, and after three years in the employment of others he purchased six small mules and embarked in the occupation on his own account, freighting to Tuscarora for seven years. On the expiration of that period he was able, as the reward of labor and good business ability, to purchase a ranch of two hundred and twenty acres in Elko county, twelve miles from the town of that name, the purchase price being twenty-six hundred dollars. He improved his property, making of it a fine farm, and for it was offered twelve thousand dollars in 1902. In 1901 he purchased a ranch of two hundred and eighty acres, for which he paid twenty-five hundred dollars, and later became the owner of four hundred acres. At the time of purchase the latter tract was producing twenty-five tons of hay, and when he sold it a few years later it was each season yielding its owner twenty-five hundred tons. Mr. Dotta has since sold his land at good prices, and is now residing in a pleasant cottage in Elko, in which city he is now erecting a fine brick business block.

In 1885 Mr. Dotta was united in marriage to Miss Elkalena Dotta, who was born in his own native land, but although of the same name they are not related. They have one son, David, who was born in Elko. Mr. Dotta gives his political support to the Republican party, and the family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

C. L. BROY, the obliging and capable postmaster of the celebrated old mining town of Eureka, Nevada, has been one of her most enterprising citizens for over thirty-four years, having arrived in the state on November 20, 1869. During his life of sixty years he has had varied experiences. Before he had arrived at the age of manhood he was a soldier in the Union army, and after nearly five years' service in that great cause came to the west and saw the ups and downs of the miner's life, and has been engaged in various activities and especially identified with the growth and prosperity of Eureka.

Mr. Broy is of Scotch and English ancestry, and the founder of his branch of the family in this country was his grandfather, William Broy, who was born in England and came to America and settled in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia. He had a family of twenty-one children, and lived to be eighty-six years old. William Broy, Jr., was a native of the Shenandoah valley, and married Miss Julia Ann Martin, a native of his own town. He was a firm supporter of the policies of the Republican party, and because of his earnest opposition to slavery and his sympathy for John Brown was unpopular in his state, and on that account brought his family to Indiana in 1861. He served as a recruiting officer for the Union army during the Civil war, and five of his sons served throughout that great struggle and all came out alive. He died in the fall of 1863, at the age of sixty-eight, and his wife died in 1878. They had eleven children, of whom eight survive.

Mr. C. L. Broy was born at Winchester, Virginia, August 27, 1843, and

is the only member of the family in Nevada. He was reared and educated in his native state, and on July 1, 1861, entered the service of his country as a member of Company K, Second Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, it being later made a cavalry regiment. The regiment saw its first service at the battle of Cheat Mountain and in the Shenandoah valley, and was later sent, at the close of the war, to the plains to fight the Indians, going first to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and then to Julesburg. He participated in the battle at Cheat Mountain, at Beverly, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Winchester, Mount Jackson, second Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, Waterloo Bridge, Fisher's Hill, Rapidan, Kelly's Ford, Floyd's Mountain, Rocky Gap, and in various engagements along the line of the Tennessee railroad. He re-enlisted in 1864 without furlough. He was slightly wounded but not disabled, and was in active service for fifteen hundred and thirty-two days. After the war he was presented with a medal for meritorious service by the state of West Virginia.

After receiving his honorable discharge Mr. Broy was for some time engaged in the marble business at Clarksburg and Parkersburg, West Virginia, but in 1866 sold out and removed to Montana. He located at Radersburg, Montana, and was engaged in mining; he built the Tremont Hotel at Radersburg and conducted it until 1868, when he went to Salt Lake City and was engaged in the restaurant business. He was carrying on a prosperous business, but the Mormons made things so uncomfortable for him that he was glad to get out with his life. He managed to dispose of his holdings, and then came to White Pine, Nevada, where he engaged in the restaurant business. He settled in Eureka in 1869 and built the New York chop house, which he soon afterward sold to his partner. He then engaged in ore-freighting and mining, and has been occupied in the latter pursuit more or less ever since. He had an interest in both the Oriental and the Belmont mines, which have been large producers, and also in the Ruby Hill mines. He has had the usual varied success of mining men, and has taken a deep interest in the development of this part of the state, both industrially and commercially. He has the honor of having grub-staked the miners who made the rich discoveries in the Wood River valley of Idaho, resulting in the building of the towns of Haily, Ketchum and Bellevue. Few men are better informed as to the mining interests of Nevada than Mr. Broy. He is also one of the pioneers of Eureka, there being but a few tents and a stockade here at the time of his arrival.

Mr. Broy has been a life-long Republican, and in 1892 was elected county commissioner of Eureka county, and served by successive re-elections for eight years, only resigning to accept his present position of postmaster, receiving the appointment from President McKinley. He has been a very satisfactory official in this place, and is popular with both parties. He receives a pension for disabilities caused by his long service in the war. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Pythias, and is an ex-commander of Upton Post No. 29, G. A. R. His wife is a member of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Broy was married in 1874 to Miss Anna E. Owens. On the 24th of July of the same year a terrible cloud-burst descended on the town, de-

losing a greater part of the town and sixteen lives. While Mr. Broy and his wife were in their home a large building swept down and crashed into the house, and they were carried on the flood for half a mile. Mrs. Broy was overwhelmed by the torrent, but he managed to escape alive. It was an awful calamity to the town and a double loss to him. In 1875 he married his present wife, Miss Sarah Mathews, who was born in Placerville, California, and has become the mother of six children, all born in Eureka. The oldest died in childhood and the others are: Raymond Arthur, a graduate of the San Francisco Business College, and now employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of San Francisco; Delbert Mathew, a graduate of the Eureka high school, now attending the San Francisco Business College; George Luther, also a graduate of the Eureka high school, now deputy postmaster for his father; the daughter Edna is still in school.

THOMAS K. HYMERS. Among the pioneer business men of Reno is numbered Thomas K. Hymers, who is widely and favorably known here and whose efforts along industrial lines have been of marked benefit to the city and at the same time have promoted his individual prosperity. He arrived in Carson county in what was then the territory of Utah, but is now a part of the state of Nevada, in April, 1860, and for twenty-five years has been one of the county commissioners of Washoe county. His long continuance in office stands in incontrovertible evidence of his fidelity, capability and also of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

A native of the Empire state, Mr. Hymers was born in Meredith, New York, on the 20th of June, 1833. His father, John Hymers, was a native of Scotland, and in the twentieth year of his age crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in Meredith, where he was afterward united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Armston, also a native of the land of hills and heather. He was a very industrious and active farmer, and during his business career cleared and improved three valuable farms in New York. He lived to the ripe old age of eighty-eight years, and his wife passed away in the seventy-second year of her age, both being interred in the cemetery of Delhi, New York. In religious faith they were Presbyterians and were people of the highest respectability. Their family numbered four sons and seven daughters, of whom eight are yet living, two being residents of Nevada—Thomas K. and John Hymers.

In the town of his nativity Thomas K. Hymers pursued his education and was reared to manhood. He remained a resident of the east until twenty-three years of age, when, in 1856, he determined to try his fortune in the west, and made his way across the country from the east to Wisconsin. In 1859 he crossed the plains to California, driving a team of horses, and for four months was upon the road, crossing the long stretches of hot sand and desert or climbing the mountains as he progressed on his way to the Pacific coast. He first located at Placerville, and was there employed in driving a team in connection with a sawmill. The year 1860 witnessed his arrival in Washoe valley, but the town of Reno had not then sprung into existence. Mr. Hymers operated a sawmill and engaged in driving logging teams for

eight years. In October, 1868, he came to Reno, the town having just been founded in May of that year. The following year he purchased land extending to the corner upon which is located his fine brick livery stable. That year he built his livery barn, which in May, 1873, was destroyed by fire, being burned to the ground. He thus met with a loss of fifteen hundred dollars above insurance, but with characteristic energy he set to work to retrieve his possessions and erected his present brick building, which is seventy-five by one hundred and forty feet and two stories in height. This is one of the best livery stables in the state of Nevada. Mr. Hymers keeps on hand a large number of horses, fine carriages, hacks and two hearses, and since 1869 has carried on a successful and satisfactory business, putting forth every effort in his power to please his patrons, and thus securing a very large patronage.

Mr. Hymers is also the owner of one of Reno's attractive residences, which he built upon a lot seventy by one hundred and forty feet. He has planted many fruit and shade trees, and now has a delightful place in which to spend the evening of an honorable life. In December, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Helen Hudson, and to them were born a son and daughter, George and Nellie. The son, who is married, is now associated with his father in business, while the daughter resides with her parents. In religious faith Mrs. Hymers is a Presbyterian and takes a deep interest in the work of the church. Fraternally Mr. Hymers is a Mason and has attained the Knight Templar degree, belonging to DeWitt Clinton Commandery. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and in 1870 he was elected on its ticket as county commissioner of Washoe county, in which office he has served altogether for a quarter of a century, his present term to continue for three years longer. He has the interest of the county deeply at heart and exercises his official prerogatives in support of every measure or movement which he believes will contribute to the general good.

HON. HENRY PATEY is one of Virginia City's highly respected early settlers, dating his arrival in 1863, since which time he has been prominently identified with the wonderful development and progress made in this prosperous metropolis of Nevada. He was born in San Francisco, California, on December 7, 1854, and is of English ancestry, his parents, Robert and Jane Elizabeth (Beelby) Patey, both being natives of England. From that country they went first to Australia and thence to California, landing at San Francisco in July, 1854. Six children were born to them, the two survivors of the family being Mr. Patey and his sister, Mrs. Hugh Trensboth. By a second marriage five children were born, four of whom are residents of California. In 1866 the father met death in a mine accident.

Henry Patey was twelve years of age when his father was killed, but he continued at school until the age of fifteen, when he began working in the mines in order to provide for his own support and to assist in the care of the family. He continued to follow mining until 1888, and then engaged in assaying with Mr. Fielding in the interests of the Consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company and has ever since been in its employ, this

pany being one of the great producers which has added to the fame of the noted Comstock.

Mr. Patey has been a life-long Republican, and has taken a deep interest in educational matters and public affairs. The city owes much to his attitude toward the public schools, and he is a very popular citizen. In 1898 this is shown by his election to a seat in the Nevada state assembly, and during the session he was particularly active in opposing any reduction of interest on the school bonds. Mr. Patey is a prominent Blue Lodge Free Mason, and belongs to the higher orders of chapter, commandery and Islam Temple, Mystic Shrine, at San Francisco, and is the present eminent commander of the De Witt Clinton Commandery, K. T. He received the higher rites at the Virginia City lodge.

In 1897 Mr. Patey was united in marriage with Miss Laura Stackhouse, who was born in California, and one daughter, Grace Adelaide, has been born to them. Mrs. Patey is a member of the society of the Eastern Star. In religious faith they are Episcopalians.

HIRAM JOHNSON, one of the pioneer merchants of Eureka, where he located over thirty years ago, has been identified with various enterprises on the western plains for over forty years, and has enjoyed a very prosperous career. When he first came to Eureka there was little in the way of a town here, and his establishment was among the first. He has been a diligent, acute man of business, and has won his advancement by his own efforts, for which reason he enjoys the respect of his townsmen and is conscious that the sixty-five years of his life have been well spent.

Mr. Johnson's Scotch and English ancestors were settlers in Boston, Massachusetts, in the year 1714, and his great-grandfather Johnson was a soldier throughout the Revolutionary war and was with the army of Washington and LaFayette at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Through this honored forefather Mr. Johnson can claim membership in the Society of Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Hiram Johnson, a son of this patriot, was born in East Holliston, Massachusetts, and was a Congregationalist in religion.

Mr. Johnson's father was born in Holliston, Massachusetts, and married Miss Experience Briggs. In 1857 he went west to Atchison, Kansas, and passed through all the border troubles incident to the settlement of that state. He afterward returned to his native state, and then went to Florida, where he died in 1886 at the age of seventy-two years. His wife died in 1872, aged fifty-seven. He had been a selectman of his town, a justice of the peace, and an incumbent of several similar offices, and was an honored and respected resident of every community in which he passed a part of his life. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church. They had two sons who are living, M. M. Johnson being in California.

Hiram Johnson was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, October 3, 1838, and was reared and educated in Massachusetts. When about grown he came west and for ten years was engaged in freighting across the great

plains. He came to Nevada in 1869, and for a year or so bought goods in San Francisco and disposed of them at Elko. In 1871 he came to the interior town of Eureka, and for the first six months was a clerk in a general merchandise store; he then engaged in business on his own account, and has followed commercial pursuits ever since. He was in trade in Salt Lake City from 1887 to 1900, but at the latter date returned to Eureka. He has a store seventeen by one hundred feet, besides several other buildings, all of which he owns, and carries on one of the largest trades in the town.

Mr. Johnson is a Republican in politics, but with no time or aspirations for office. He is devoted to his business, and this persevering endeavor is largely responsible for his success. He was made a Mason in Eureka Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M., in 1872, and is past master and has been for all these years one of the most efficient workers of the lodge. In 1876 he married Miss Josephine E. Adams, a native of his own town in Massachusetts, and they are the parents of three children: Adams H.; A. W., in the store with his father; and Anna S., a graduate of the Nevada State University and a successful teacher. The family reside in a pleasant home, and have a wide circle of friends.

ORRIN C. ROSS, who resides on a fine farm a short distance east of Reno, passed through what is now the state of Nevada in 1859, when on his way to California, and in 1863 he returned to make his home in this state. His birthplace was upon the Atlantic coast. He was born in Massachusetts, October 5, 1838, and is of Irish and Scotch descent. His ancestors, however, emigrated to New England long prior to the Revolutionary war. His paternal grandfather was born in Vermont, followed merchandising in his business career and was also a member of the Baptist church.

Silas Ross, the father of O. C. Ross, was likewise a native of the Green Mountain state, born in 1814. For a time after attaining his majority he resided in Massachusetts, but later returned to Vermont, and in 1850 removed to Illinois. A little later he became a resident of Iowa, where he made his home up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Throughout the greater part of his life he had followed merchandising, but in his last years owned and operated a farm. He married Miss Parnell Dunsmore, a lady three months his junior, and they became the parents of five children, but only two are now living, the brother of Mr. Ross being C. T. Ross, who is a resident of Iowa.

O. C. Ross spent the first twelve years of his life in the state of Vermont, and then removed with his father and family to Illinois and to Iowa. He resided in the latter state for seven years, and was reared in the midst of pioneer surroundings. Their home was at first ten miles from that of any neighbor, and the advantages for higher education were very limited. The training of Mr. Ross at farm labor, however, was not meager, for like most boys in a new country he had to assist largely in the arduous task of developing a new farm. However, the experiences brought to him a good knowledge of men and of affairs, and through observation and reading in later years he has become well informed upon all topics of general interest. In 1859 he crossed the plains to California, although he started for Pike's Peak. He



O. B. Ross.

was urged by his father to return if that part of the country did not please him, but he had heard of the golden west and decided to continue his journey to the Eldorado of the country, stopping first at Forest city in Sierra county, California. He was there engaged in mining in the employ of others for a time, and later entered into a partnership and purchased a claim which gave a moderate yield of the precious metal. The partners, however, were all lacking in mining experience, and they spent in the development of the property nearly all that they took out of it. Later Mr. Ross secured a logging contract and was more successful at that.

In 1863 he returned to Nevada, having already seen something of the state when journeying through it on his way to California. He became one of the pioneers here, and now for forty years has been a witness of the progress and development of this section. He was first employed at baling hay on the Truckee meadows east and south of the present site of the city of Reno. For seven years he continued in that business, working hard and making money. He then bought a half interest in the stock ranch located thirty miles northwest of Reno, and his partner, R. H. Leigh, went upon the range with the cattle, while Mr. Ross purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land a few miles east of the city of Reno and took up his abode thereon. The tract was then covered with sage brush, but with characteristic energy he began its development, placed excellent improvements upon it and built a comfortable home, large barn and other substantial outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He also planted the trees upon the place, and now has a splendidly improved farm, which, in fact, is one of the best of the country around about. He paid twenty-nine hundred dollars for this property, and in the first year expended three thousand dollars in improvements. In 1871 his buildings were destroyed by fire, causing a total loss, for he carried no insurance. Many a man of less resolute purpose would have been utterly discouraged, but he at once set to work to retrieve his lost possessions, rebuilt his home and other buildings, and continued the work of improving his property until to-day his is one of the best farms in Wahsoe county. He is extensively engaged in the raising of alfalfa hay, which he feeds in the winter to his own stock. He still occupies his range of twelve hundred acres, upon which he has about two hundred head of cattle, and in this department of his business he has met with satisfactory success.

Mr. Ross was married in 1871 to Miss Demelda Moore, a native daughter of California, born in Petaluma. Four children have graced this union, but only two are now living: Charles, who is at home with his father; and Emma P., now the wife of A. G. Brown, who resides on a ranch south of her father's home. Mrs. Ross died in 1882. She was a faithful and devoted wife and mother and her loss was deeply mourned by the little family. In 1884 Mr. Ross was again married, his second union being with Miss Ellen McCormick, who was born in Canada. Their union has been blessed with two children: Silas Earl and Vera, both attending the high school in Reno.

In politics Mr. Ross is independent, although in former years he was a stalwart Republican. He has never been an aspirant for public office, yet was elected county commissioner and served in that position in a most capable

manner. Of the Masonic fraternity he is a worthy representative, having become a member in 1868 in Reno Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M. He has since taken an active interest in the craft and in the inculcation of its principles, and has held the office of senior deacon in his lodge. His well improved farm is evidence of his life of thrift and industry, and his success has been so worthily won that the most envious cannot grudge him his prosperity. His wife is a pleasant and accomplished lady and their home is a happy one.

WILLIAM PEARCE, who has been identified with the mining interests of Virginia City, Nevada, since 1870, and is now the efficient foreman of the Gold Hill group of mines, from the south line of the Caledonia to the north line of the Belcher, of which Hon. W. E. Sharon is superintendent, is regarded as one of the most capable and trusty mining men of this locality. This is a rich section, as it will be recalled that the holdings of Senator Sharon in the Belcher mine have made him one of the leading capitalists of the great west.

Mr. Pearce was born September 4, 1849, in England, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Jane (Messer) Pearce, both of whom are of English birth. In 1850 his father went to California, worked there in the drift diggings and then went to South America, where he spent seven seasons. He then went back to England, and, returning to California, died in 1874 aged forty-nine years. He was one of the brave California pioneers who knew no fear and did his full share in the early settling of the state. He was bereft of his wife in England, who left four children, two daughters and two sons, namely: Thomas, now of Virginia City, William, and two daughters in San Francisco.

William Pearce was the eldest of the family, and was reared and educated in England, where he remained until his seventeenth year. His own efforts for his own support began at the age of twelve years, and since he was fifteen he has depended entirely upon himself. His education was pursued under disadvantages, and he may be said to have learned his lessons in the school of experience. In 1867 he emigrated to New Jersey, and then went to the mining regions of Pennsylvania, mining being his chosen vocation. When he arrived in Virginia City, thirty-three years ago, he began work with pick and shovel in the Yellow Jacket mine. He was first made shift boss in the Savage mine, of which he had charge until 1872, when he went to the Hale & Norcross, and in 1875 became shift boss there, and for twenty-three years was foreman and shift boss. He then resigned this position to become foreman of the Chollar and Potosi mines. He then went on a trip of observation to Shasta, returning in 1901, when he was made foreman of the Gold Hill group of mines. In this position of great responsibility Mr. Pearce is called upon to exercise the knowledge which his years of varied experience have given him. He stands very high in the estimation of skilled mining men, and his opinions carry great weight with them.

In 1875 Mr. Pearce was married to Ida Gidley, who was born in Sierra county, California, and is a daughter of William Gidley, one of the pioneers

of the state. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Pearce were all born at Virginia City and are as follows: William J., a mining engineer; Thomas J., a traveling salesman for a San Francisco house; James Garfield, an electrician at the mines; Albert Edward, who is a student at Santa Clara College; and George Philip, who is still in the local schools. Frederick Charles died at his fourteenth year in San Francisco, California. Mrs. Pearce and children are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Pearce is fraternally connected with the Odd Fellows in both branches, and is past grand and past chief. In politics he stands with the silver wing of the Republican party.

GEORGE F. TURRITTIN, president of the Bank of Nevada, of Reno, occupies a most enviable position in financial circles in the state. He is honored and respected by all, not alone because of the desirable success that he has achieved, but also by reason of the honorable, straightforward business methods he has ever followed. His life record therefore will prove of interest to the readers of this volume, and it is with pleasure that we present his sketch.

Mr. Turrittin was born in Ireland, and when three years of age was brought by his parents to the United States, and the family settled in Ohio. George F. Turrittin is the only member of the family living in Nevada. He pursued his education in Bryan, Ohio, and during his early career followed the occupation of farming and also the profession of school teaching. In the year 1869 he came to Nevada, settling in Winnemucca, where he engaged in teaching school. Later he turned his attention to merchandising, and while following that calling was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county recorder of Humboldt county, and later was elected a member of the Nevada assembly. On the election of President Harrison Mr. Turrittin was appointed United States surveyor general for the district of Nevada and moved to Reno. On his retirement from that position he was nominated for the office of state comptroller, but lost the election by three hundred and twenty-one votes. At another time he was candidate for regent of the State university. While not always successful in political life because of the strong Democratic majority in this state at that time, Mr. Turrittin has ever prospered in his business affairs, owing to his keen discernment and the readiness with which he forms and exercises his plans. He has been extensively engaged in sheep-raising in Humboldt county. At Reno he has followed general merchandising, and is now a member of the J. R. Bradley Company, engaged in conducting a wholesale and retail hardware and grocery business. He is a man of resourceful ability, wide-awake and enterprising, and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion.

The Turrittin family have an attractive home in Reno, its hospitality being greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Mr. Turrittin belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has made a creditable and enviable record as a successful business man, and to-day is the possessor of business interests that are valuable, returning an excellent income. He likewise sustains an unassail-

able reputation in public office, and is now the mayor of the city of Reno, having been elected to that position on the 5th of May, 1903. He is doing all in his power to advance the interests of the municipality, and his administration is practical, business-like and progressive. He belongs to the class of representative American men who, while promoting individual success, also contribute to the general welfare.

THE BANK OF NEVADA at Reno is capitalized for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and does a general banking business in connection with selling exchange on all parts of the world. This institution was organized on the 21st of April, 1887, by Daniel Meyer, of San Francisco, M. D. Foley, of Eureka, and the following gentlemen from Reno: R. S. Osburn, Sol Levy, A. Benson, L. Abrams, A. Abrams, T. V. Julien, M. E. Ward, J. N. Evans and C. C. Powning. The capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars was subscribed, and of this one hundred and fifty thousand was paid up. The trustees then elected were Daniel Meyer, M. D. Foley, George Russell, J. N. Evans, A. Benson, M. E. Ward and L. Abrams, and the following officers were chosen: M. D. Foley, president, M. E. Ward, vice president, Moritz Scheeline, cashier, and C. C. Powning, assistant cashier. Upon the death of Mr. Foley Mr. George F. Turrittin was elected president. The business of the bank has steadily increased and the capital stock has been raised to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which six hundred thousand is paid up. The officers at the present writing are George F. Turrittin, president, Moritz Scheeline, vice president, P. L. Flanigan, second vice president, Eugene Howell, cashier, and R. C. Turrittin, assistant cashier; and the directors are Daniel Meyer, A. G. Fletcher, George F. Turrittin, R. L. Douglass, Moritz Scheeline, Henry Anderson and P. L. Flanigan, all being of substantial financial worth and of large business interests.

PETER ANKER is one of the most prominent farmers in the vicinity of Lovelocks, Nevada, and the extent of his farming operations may be judged from the fact that in 1903 his alfalfa crop amounted to eighteen hundred tons, much of which he fed to his own stock, and the remainder he sold to stockmen at six dollars a ton. He has made a splendid record since he came to this country over thirty years ago, a poor man, and his industry and excellent judgment in agricultural matters have been rewarded by the place he now occupies among the men of his county.

Mr. Anker was born in Denmark, January 7, 1852, and was educated in his native country. He emigrated to this country in 1870, and after landing in New York came on to San Francisco, where his worldly possessions amounted to just five cents. But he is one of the sturdy sons of the north Europe countries, and he soon made his way out to Solano county and obtained work on a farm, and also got work at the carpenter trade. From there he came to Carson City, Nevada, where he was employed at building bridges for the Virginia & Truckee Railroad and similar work, for which

was paid from four and a half to five dollars a day—just four times as much as he could make in his own country. In January, 1877, he was engaged to build a barn for Mr. Marker at Big Meadows, and after he had won the land and what could be done with it he was so pleased that he purchased a squatter's right and took up farming. He later pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres, and has added to his estate till he now has eight hundred acres of fine land, located about five miles south of Lovelocks. At first the land was covered with a dense growth of greasewood as high as his head, and perhaps most men would have been discouraged at the task of clearing it off, but Mr. Anker persevered until he has his present fine place, some of whose products have been mentioned above. In 1902 he built a large and fine farm residence, and in many ways has indicated that prosperity has rewarded his labors.

Mr. Anker is a Republican, and as an indication of the regard his fellow citizens have for him and his prominence in his locality, he was elected and served four years as county commissioner. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was made a Mason in Humboldt Lodge No. 27, F. & A. M., at Lovelocks, in which body he is still in good fellowship. In 1880 he married Miss Julia Faas, a native of the state of Iowa and the daughter of Philip Faas. Five children have been born of this union, as follows: Hannah, Philip, Minnie, Chester and Florence.

THE EUREKA COUNTY BANK, which has been the strong fortress of the commercial and financial activity of Eureka county, and by its honorable business methods and sound conduct has won the confidence of the business element of the county and the state, has had a successful existence for nearly twenty years and has throughout this period been under the control of men of highest financial integrity and reliability.

The institution was incorporated February 23, 1885, by Messrs. M. D. Foley, R. K. Morrison, B. Gilman, W. E. Griffin, all of Eureka, and Mr. Daniel Myer, of San Francisco. Its capital stock was one hundred thousand dollars, and its first officers and directors were M. D. Foley, president; R. K. Morrison, vice president; H. T. Hoadley, cashier; W. E. Griffin, assistant cashier. The bank has done a general banking business, and has been the foundation upon which many of the business enterprises of the vicinity have depended. The present officers are: Oscar J. Smith, of Reno, president; Bert L. Smith, of Eureka, vice president; J. H. Hoegh, second vice president; W. E. Griffin, cashier; and H. F. Golding, assistant cashier.

Within the past year the bank has opened a branch at Elko in charge of Bert L. Smith, vice president, and R. H. Mallett, cashier. Its Elko business is growing very rapidly, and the bank there is deservedly popular.

JAMES MCKINTY, foreman of the Consolidated California and Virginia and the Ophir mines, has resided in Virginia City for the past thirty-three years. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, on July 7, 1847, and his parents were James and Jane (McNeal) McKinty, both of whom were born

in Belfast, where the former was a merchant, and died aged seventy-two years, while his wife died aged eighty-two years. They were devout members of the Catholic church. They were the parents of eight children, of whom James was the only one to come to Nevada.

The education of James McKinty was secured in Belfast, and early in life he went to sea on the Archibald, Captain Delaraga commanding. By permission of the latter, while the ship was in the port of San Juan, Mr. McKinty gave up the sea and went to Yuba City, California, in search of gold, beginning as a mineral prospector. After working in different places in California, he went to Idaho in 1865 and met with excellent success, his largest day's work netting him two thousand dollars. In 1868 he went to British Columbia on the Fraser river, but was not successful, and coming to Nevada he worked first in the Chollar mine at four dollars per day, and later was mining expert for Haggin & Hearst, traveling for these gentlemen to Mexico and Alaska and prospecting for mining property. After this he was for some time engaged in several other mines, and finally became foreman of the Consolidated California and Virginia and Ophir mines, which are very valuable and have yielded immense profits.

In 1887 Mr. McKinty was happily married to Marian Seaman, a native of Calaveras county, California, and a daughter of Henry Seaman, a pioneer of California of 1840. Three children have been born to them, Arthur James, Ethel Marian and Searl Henry. The first two named were born in California and the last in Virginia City. They are all members of the Catholic church. Mr. McKinty is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Elks, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is one of the highly respected and esteemed men of the city. The family reside in a beautiful home, where the many friends of the family often gather to enjoy the genial hospitality always offered by the pleasant host and his estimable wife.

COLONEL JOSEPH MARZEN, one of the western pioneers, and the most prominent stock-grower of Humboldt county, Nevada, whose exhibits have for years been winning blue ribbons at the California state fair at Sacramento, has been a resident of the state of Nevada for forty years and now has his large ranch near the town of Lovelocks. He is of German ancestry and birth, having been born in Germany on May 5, 1828. He received his education and learned the butcher's trade in his native land. At the age of eighteen he emigrated to New York city, where he worked at his trade for five years, and in 1851 went to California by way of the isthmus. He located in Sacramento, and was there during all the fire and floods through which that city passed. He bought cattle in Los Angeles and drove them to Sacramento, and after three years of this work opened up a butcher business in Sacramento, where he had a profitable trade until 1863. He then went to Virginia City, Nevada, where he was in business until the mining excitement occurred on the Comstock in 1868. In that year the first lots in Reno were sold at auction, and he bought several and built a shop, in which he carried on the butcher business for six months, after which he went to Truckee, California, and engaged in butchering and packing.



Jos Moorgem

Colonel Marzen became engaged in the stock business in 1876, and in the following year came to his present location and bought land where he now has 3,480 acres in the rich Big meadows near Lovelocks. This he has made one of the finest ranches in the state. For the past seventeen years he has been breeding high-grade Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, and during the whole time he has lost but three blue ribbons on his yearly exhibits at the fair at Sacramento. He has been a large importer of stock from Scotland, and from year to year has graded and improved his stock until his own breeds have reached almost the acme of perfection and he has at the same time greatly benefited stock-breeding throughout the state. He is also a breeder of Norman, Percheron, Clyde and English Shire horses, and in this department also he takes the lead.

Colonel Marzen was married in 1850 to Miss Margaret Bechtel, also a native of Germany. They had five children, four of whom are living, as follows: Joseph Marzen, Jr., in Lovelocks; Amelia, now Mrs. Soule; Adalena, the wife of Mr. L. Cozens; Louisa, at home. Mrs. Marzen died in 1864, and on June 24, 1868, he married Miss Catherine Hemrich, a native of Germany.

Colonel Marzen was a Republican until the party divided on the question of bimetallism, since which time he has supported the silver party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Sir Knight Templar in the Masonic order; he received the sublime degree of Master Mason in Tehama Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., at Sacramento, in 1853, and filled most of the offices in the lodge. He now affiliates with Humboldt Lodge No. 27, at Lovelocks, Winnemucca Chapter, R. A. M., and Dewitt Clinton Commandery at Virginia City. He derives his title of colonel from the fact that he has served on the staffs of three governors of Nevada with that rank.

ENOCH MORRILL, a retired farmer residing in a beautiful home of his own in Reno, has been a resident of the state of Nevada from pioneer days, his mind bearing the impress of its early historical annals, while his memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. He came to the territory of Nevada in the spring of 1863. Far distant is the present place of his residence from the place of his birth, for he is a native of Patten, Penobscot county, Maine. His natal day was the 13th of March, 1839, and his parents were Ichabod and Thankful Morrill, who were likewise born in the Pine Tree state. His father was a farmer and blacksmith, living an industrious, useful life, closely following business affairs in order that he might provide for his family, consisting of his wife and nine children. Both parents lived to be about seventy-two years of age, and three of their sons and two of their daughters yet survive, and Eli and Enoch Morrill are now residents of Nevada.

Mr. Enoch Morrill remained in his native state until he arrived at years of maturity, and in 1862 went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. At length he arrived in San Francisco and thence proceeded to Yuba, where he secured employment at chopping wood by the cord. Attracted by the mining excitement at Aurora, Nevada, he came to this state in the spring of 1863, and after working in the mines for a time engaged

in shipping and hauling cord wood, being thus employed until 1865. He was therefore connected with much of the arduous toil incident to the early development of a state. Removing to Washoe county, he engaged in logging and teaming, and his new labor proved profitable. He made considerable money, saved a portion of it and then went to Pitt river, Modoc county, California, where he engaged in the sheep and cattle business, remaining there for three years, after which he returned to Nevada. In Washoe county he took up a ranch of two hundred and forty acres four miles south of the city of Reno. This was covered with sage brush, and he at once cleared and improved the land and built an irrigation ditch at a cost of forty thousand dollars in order to supply water to his own farm and other places. This was called the Last Chance ditch, and it was a most important factor in redeeming the land for purposes of cultivation. He continued to farm with good success until 1894, when he sold his property, on which he had erected a nice brick residence and other farm buildings. He had made of this an excellent ranch, and it sold to good advantage, bringing to him very desirable financial return for the labor, care and attention he had expended upon it.

Mr. Morrill then removed to Reno and purchased his beautiful residence here and also five-eighths of an interest in five hundred and fifty-five acres of land on the north side of the city. A part of this property he has platted into valuable city lots called the Morrill & Smith addition to Reno. He has a large and costly warehouse and a valuable mill on the tract, and other buildings have also been erected there. The city is growing rapidly in that direction, and the land is therefore constantly increasing in value. His home is situated at the corner of Virginia and Liberty streets, there being a frontage of one hundred and six feet on Virginia street. This is one of the most desirable residence localities of Reno, many of the most beautiful homes of the city being located in this neighborhood, and not the least attractive of these is Mr. Morrill's.

In 1880 Mr. Morrill married Miss Mary Addie Morton, a native of Iowa and a daughter of C. C. Morton, of that state. They now have four children: Cleo Mabel, Clarence Sherwood, Ada and Harry E. Mrs. Morrill is an adherent of the faith of the Christian church, while Mr. Morrill is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, with which he has been identified since 1861, being now affiliated with the Reno Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M. He has been identified with the Republican party throughout his entire manhood, but never an office-seeker. Recognizing the business possibilities and opportunities in Nevada, he has here put forth his best efforts in an active and honorable business career that has been attended with splendid success, making him one of the substantial citizens as well as leading pioneers of the state.

HENRY W. FUSS. Prominent among the business men of Humboldt county stands Henry W. Fuss, who is extensively engaged in farming, stock-raising and the butchering trade, both as a wholesale and retail dealer. He has been a resident of the "Silver" state since 1868, and throughout the

ng period which has since intervened he has been numbered among its most progressive citizens.

Mr. Fuss is a native of the far-off land of Germany, his birth having here occurred on the 17th of November, 1836, and his ancestors had long been residents of the fatherland, where they were engaged principally in milling and the mining of gold, silver, copper, lead and iron. In the land which gave him birth Henry W. Fuss received his elementary education, and after attaining to years of maturity engaged in mercantile pursuits, thus continuing until his emigration to America. In 1859 he left his home across the sea and came to this country, and on his arrival here located first at Beaverdam, Wisconsin, where he secured a clerkship, thus continuing for a time, and later removed to Minnesota and engaged in merchandising on his own account. A short time afterward, however, he sold his possessions in that commonwealth and made his way to California, journeying by the Nicaragua route, and he made his way direct to Petaluma, where he secured a position as clerk in a store. In 1866 Mr. Fuss arrived in Saint Clair, Churchill county, Nevada, where he immediately turned his attention to merchandising, and was also the proprietor of a small hotel, and for seven years he was one of the leading business men of that place. On the expiration of that period, in 1873, he came to Lovelocks, Humboldt county, where for the past thirty years he has been extensively engaged in industrial pursuits. He first purchased a section of land, which he has since improved, and in addition to his agricultural pursuits is also extensively engaged in the raising of cattle. He annually raises large quantities of alfalfa, and in his pastures he keeps as high as five hundred head of Durham cattle, which he fattens and kills, shipping the beef to San Francisco and also supplying railroad stations, mining camps and his home market at Lovelocks. He is to-day accounted one of the representative business men of his adopted county, and his sterling characteristics have won for him many friends. His political support is given to the Democracy, but he has never desired the emoluments or honors of a public life.

The marriage of Mr. Fuss was celebrated in 1883, when Miss Mary Teresa Dunn became his wife, she being a native daughter of the Golden state. Six children have been born of this union, namely: Florence, Harry, Frank, Alvin, Grace and Helen. Mr. Fuss was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, and Mrs. Fuss is a member of the Roman Catholic church. In addition to his commodious residence on his farm, Mr. Fuss also owns a pleasant home in Lovelocks, and their home is noted for its pleasant hospitality.

WATSON E. GRIFFIN, cashier of the Eureka County Bank, has been in the state for nearly thirty-five years and is one of Nevada's prosperous and enterprising business men. He came to the Pacific coast in young manhood, and has since been identified at various times with merchandising, the express business, banking and mining, and after an active career of nearly forty years can point with pride at his achievements in the business world. Eureka counts him among her most honored pioneers, and he has been

especially helpful in promoting the welfare of this town. Mr. Griffin comes of good old English stock, and was born in the family home near Hamilton, Canada, September 4, 1835. Several of his brothers achieved success near home.—Edgerton Griffin, M. D., of Brantford; Frank Griffin, a prominent lawyer, also of Brantford; the Rt. Rev. W. S. Griffin, of Toronto, Canada, and James Griffin, of Brooklyn, New York, the well known inventor of the Griffin mill.

Watson E. Griffin chose new fields, and sailed for California, via Panama, in the early sixties. He shared in the hardships and prosperity of those days, and in 1868 retired from the merchandise business in Placerville, the placer mines there being on the decline, to remove to Nevada. He opened several of Wells Fargo Express Company's offices on the line of what was then known as the Central Pacific Railroad, and has been agent for that company at Palisade, Pioche, Eureka and Virginia City, being identified in the meanwhile with banking, mining and stock-raising. Mr. Griffin is interested in the Eureka County Bank, Rocco Homestake and other mines, and also in the Eureka Live Stock Company.

Mr. Griffin was married in Canada to Miss Vina Dudley, who was also born in Canada, of English parentage, and has since become the mother of one daughter, Minnie E., the wife of Oscar J. Smith, of Reno, and the president of the Eureka County Bank. Mr. Griffin has always voted the Republican ticket, and fraternally is a Mason, having received the degrees of Master Mason in Elko Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M., in 1873; he has received all the Scottish Rite degrees, including the thirty-second, and is an honored member of that ancient order. Mr. Griffin has a residence in Reno and in Eureka, and is well known in both cities and is popular and highly esteemed both in business and social circles.

HON. STEPHEN SPINDEL, who has resided in Virginia City, Nevada, for the past thirty-seven years, and who during all that time has given his entire attention to the development of the Comstock mines and is still actively engaged in mining, being foreman of the Bestand Belcher mine, came to Nevada in 1866. He is a native of Middlebury, Massachusetts, where he was born August 25, 1836. He comes of English ancestry, his forebears having emigrated from England to New England at a very early date. His father, Nathaniel Spindel, was born at Cape Cod, July 6, 1808, and his grandfather, also Nathaniel, was taken prisoner by the English in 1812 and lived to be eighty years of age. The father married Roxana Dean, who was also descended from an old Massachusetts family. Her father, Abel Dean, served in the colonial army. Nathaniel Spindel was a farmer, and he and his wife were excellent people and members of the Methodist church. He was a man of intelligence and education, and a ready and clever speaker. He died at the age of seventy-one years. His widow survived him, dying, aged eighty-two years, in Medford, Massachusetts, where both are buried.

Stephen Spindel was reared on his father's farm in Massachusetts and his first business venture was the tending of a stall in the Boston market



S. Schirck

When he was sixteen years of age. In 1856 he sailed for California via the Panama route and landed in San Francisco March 5, 1856. He was twenty years of age at that time, and was filled with the enthusiasm of his youthful hopes. From San Francisco he went to San Andreas and Angels Camp, and mined in those vicinities for a number of years. In 1862 he went to Oregon and discovered a claim in which Mr. Fair, Judge Falke and Mr. Boyd became interested. Mr. Spindel sunk a shaft eighty-five feet and ran a tunnel eleven hundred feet long, but lost both time and money. He returned to Angels Camp and, one day, with a few hours' work, took out one hundred and eight dollars and found a nugget worth ninety-six dollars, but the average was not much over five to six dollars per day. In 1866 he came to Virginia City to work for Mr. Fair, who was then superintendent of the Ophir, and they became very warm personal friends. Mr. Spindel attended Mr. Fair's wedding. Mr. Spindel tended the bridge which crossed the river to the town of Ophir and also assisted in building a mill at Silver City. He then returned to California to visit his wife. In a few months he went to the Comstock mines, in which he worked during 1868-9 and 1870 as shaft boss on the Hale & Norcross mine, having two hundred and fifty men under him. A large amount of bullion was produced. While working in the Consolidated California and Virginia he struck the first ore in the bottom, one thousand and sixty feet under ground, and following it found the ledge, to which they sunk a shaft and met with very remarkable results. Mr. Spindel continued with this company and also with the Ophir as long as Mr. Fair was superintendent. He also was connected with the Salem City mine, owned by Mr. Saunders, out of which he took thirty thousand dollars. His present position was assumed under Colonel L. H. Kinkaed, and he is regarded as one of the most efficient and thoroughly reliable men in his particular line in the entire state.

In 1858 Mr. Spindel was happily married to Agnes Davis, a native of Paisley, Scotland, who was brought to Maysville, California, when three years of age and was reared and educated in California. Two children were born to this marriage, namely: Almira, who married Mr. Thomas Dolan and died when twenty-three years old, leaving Alfred and Willard Dolan, both of whom are in California with their father; Ida, who died aged eight years. Mrs. Spindel died in 1880, aged fifty years, deeply lamented by her husband and children. The loved ones are interred at Angels Camp, California. Mr. Spindel was made a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 3, in Virginia City, in 1872. Having been a staunch Republican, he has served his party faithfully, and in 1897 was elected to the state assembly, where he served two terms. He was also elected to the state senate, but his seat was denied him. Mr. Spindel is one of the solid, responsible men of Virginia City, in whose integrity and uprightness all who know him have the utmost confidence. Personally he has a pleasant, genial manner which wins friends, whom his sterling qualities retain.

PETER DALTON. More than one-third of a century has passed since Peter Dalton came to Nevada, his residence dating here from 1866. Of the industrial and agricultural interests of the state he is a representative.

He was born in county Fermanagh, Ireland, on the 30th of June, 1840, and is a son of James and Catherine (McMahon) Dalton, who were also natives of Ireland and were there reared, educated and married. Wishing to try their fortune in the new world, they crossed the Atlantic to Canada, but the father was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, as he died soon afterward of cholera, leaving his wife and son Peter.

In 1853 the mother and son came to the United States, landing in New York. They proceeded westward to Minnesota and afterward to Wisconsin, while later they established their home in Galena, Illinois. There Peter Dalton became a teamster in connection with a lumber yard, and he also hauled leather and hides to the tannery owned and operated by the father of General Grant. Hoping to more rapidly acquire a competence, however, in the far west, Mr. Dalton and his mother made their way to San Francisco on the 26th of May, 1864, and he assisted in the building of the telegraph line from that city to Newcastle. His mother died in Sacramento on the 8th of January, 1901. She had been a devout member of the Roman Catholic church throughout her entire life and was a consistent Christian woman.

In the west Mr. Dalton entered the employ of the railroad company and worked in the freight house, remaining in this service until he came to Reno in 1866. For a year thereafter he was employed at the English Quartz Mill, and then with the capital which he had acquired through his own efforts he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which but few improvements had been made. With characteristic energy he began its further development and continued the work of cultivation and improvement until a splendid property was the result. He added to this from time to time as his financial resources increased until four hundred and sixty-five acres were comprised within its borders and constituted one of the best farms in this part of the state. He engaged in the cultivation of hay and grain and also raised graded Durham cattle, having some full-blooded bulls. For several years he likewise conducted a dairy, keeping from thirty-five to forty cows for this purpose. Mr. Dalton was also one of the builders of the steamboat ditch, but in this enterprise he lost heavily because an extensive law suit was instituted in connection with it. In 1902 Mr. Dalton sold his farm at a good price, and putting aside agricultural work came to the city of Reno, building a fine residence on the hill on South Virginia street.

On the 26th of November, 1873, occurred the marriage of Mr. Dalton and Miss Margaret Welch, a native of county Waterford, Ireland. She has been to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey for the past thirty years, and they now have a pleasant home in which to spend the evening of their lives. Mr. Dalton has always been an earnest Democrat since becoming an American citizen, and both he and his wife are consistent members of the Roman Catholic church.

K. J. CONWAY, the owner of a valuable ranch of over four thousand acres in Clover valley, Elko county, has been a resident of Nevada for nearly forty years. He came to the state when he was sixteen years old, alone



H. J. Conway

and without capital or friends. His career is entirely that of a self-made man, and there are few in the state who have made more rapid, honorable and substantial progress toward the goal of material prosperity. He is one of a number of stanch and vigorous Irishmen who have made this state their home, and almost without exception they have made themselves esteemed in their community for their sterling honesty and industry and have become well fixed in the world's goods.

Mr. Conway was born in King's county, Ireland, in 1848, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Parell) Conway, who were Irish farmers and members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Conway is the only one of their six children who came to the United States. He remained at home and received a fair amount of education in the schools until he was fourteen years old, and then set out for the new world, where he had already heard the opportunities were always at hand for making a place in the world. He first located in the state of Illinois, and in 1864 came to Nevada and worked for wages on the Truckee meadows, near where the city of Reno now stands. After a time he was able to purchase six oxen, and with them began teaming to Virginia City and other points. He afterward substituted horses for his slow oxen, and continued successfully at this enterprise until 1874. In that year he came to the beautiful Clover valley and purchased a squatter's claim of two hundred acres, on which he began to raise stock, laying the foundation for the industry which has been so profitable to him ever since. His industry and sagacious dealings paid well, and he increased his property until he is now the owner of forty-two hundred acres in the valley, and all in one body. He has planted a fine grove around the farm buildings, which adds both to the value and the beauty of his place, and his home is one of comfort and plenty. He has graded up his stock by a mixture of the Durham and Hereford breeds, and also raises Norman Percheron horses. He understands the stock business from the ground up, and his attention to details and careful management have brought him to his present position among the stockmen of Elko county.

Mr. Conway was married in 1880 to Miss Mary Jane McClure, and one son was born to them, Robert J., who was educated in the University of Nevada and at Healds Business College in California, and is now at home with his father. Mrs. Conway died in 1896, leaving her husband and son bereaved of a wife and mother who had been an inspiration and source of comfort and help which could not be replaced. Mr. Conway votes the Republican ticket, but otherwise is not concerned with politics. He has won the esteem of many friends and associates, with whom he has lived since boyhood, and who have seen him rise from a poor young man to a place of dignity and wealth in the county.

H. C. MARKER is the owner of one of the prettiest and most profitable fruit and stock farms in the section of Humboldt county called the Big Meadows, two and a half miles west of Lovelocks. Seven years ago the two hundred and eighty acres which now comprise this place were covered with greasewood, and the transformation which he has effected in so short a time

is only something short of wonderful. His farm is at the forefront in all its departments, and he is contented with only the very best. In order to raise his stock to the highest standard he paid eighteen hundred dollars for three thoroughbred Durham bulls, and all his investments are made on a like principle. He has planted twelve acres to orchard, raising a large and choice variety of apples, pears, peaches, prunes, plums and other fruits, and has demonstrated that there are few sections of the country superior to this part of Nevada for raising fine fruit. His place has a number of convenient buildings, there are shade trees in abundance around the residence and along the drives, and he also has considerable nursery stock of trees, which he sells. One of the most pleasing features of this well-kept farm, and which would indicate at once to the passing stranger the character of the resident, is the fact that all the buildings and the fences and woodwork are painted white, and this with the green setting of the trees in summer gives a picture that an artist might well copy. And he and his family are "good livers," as would be evidenced to the visitor on inspecting the capacious cellar, with its large supply of canned fruits put up by the industrious wife and daughters, its many other stores of delicacies and provisions; among these good things is a keg of pure old whiskey which was distilled in Copenhagen. Mr. Marker is not one to go to excess in the enjoyment of these things, and his idea of temperance is a moderate use of all the things provided for man's use by a bountiful nature.

The owner of this fine place was born May 1, 1845, in Denmark, and from this country he derived his skill in the various lines of horticulture and other lines of farming. He was reared on his father's farm near Copenhagen, and on June 23, 1872, arrived in Washoe county, Nevada. He joined with his brother, who had preceded him to this state, in the fluming of wood down the mountain, and thence hauling it to Virginia City; on the completion of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad they shipped their wood by that means, and made money at the venture. In 1875 they sold the flume to the railroad company, and Mr. H. C. Marker came to Lovelocks and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on what is called the Reservation, about five miles south of Lovelocks. He improved this property and resided on it until 1896, when he came to the place which has been described above. He and his brother at one time had 12,800 acres of land, but they were compelled to give it up during the hard times in Cleveland's administration, in 1892-93.

Mr. Marker is a Republican in politics, and in 1878 was elected one of the county commissioners, in which capacity he had much to do with the construction of the first bridge over the Humboldt river. In 1878 he received the sublime degree of Master Mason in Winnemucca Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M., and now affiliates with Humboldt Lodge, No. 27, F. & A. M. at Lovelocks.

In 1870 Mr. Marker was united in marriage to Miss Caroline C. Munk, a native of his own town in Denmark. The eleven children of this union are all living and respected residents of the state: Ludwig is in the lumber business in Lovelocks; John T. is in the butcher business in Lovelocks; Annie is the wife of S. B. Smart, of St. Clair, Churchill county; Nellie is

now Mrs. A. M. Latta; and those at home are Emily, Lizzy, Lena, Albert, Herman, Orville and Bert. Mr. and Mrs. Marker were reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, and still adhere to that denomination.

LAWRENCE WASHINGTON CROMER, one of the best known and most successful of the early business men of Eureka, where he has been a resident for thirty years, has had an interesting career in various lines of activity since he came to the west as a young man. He was master of a good trade when he arrived on the Pacific coast, but had no other capital, and what he has since gained in the way of material prosperity and social and business eminence is the result of his individual efforts and personal character.

Mr. Cromer is a son of John and Mary Ann (Transue) Cromer, who in 1837 removed from Ohio to Chicago, Illinois, which was then a rather insignificant town, and thence to Elgin, Illinois, and from there to Waukegan, where they spent the remainder of their useful lives. They both lived to old age, the former attaining the age of eighty-four and the latter being seventy-five at the time of her death. They were members of the Baptist church, and esteemed residents of every community in which they passed a part of their lives. They had one son and one daughter, the latter now Mrs. Helen L. Williams, of Illinois.

Lawrence W. Cromer was born in the state of Ohio, August 4, 1836, and was educated in Illinois and learned his trade of tinner and plumber in Waukegan. In 1859 he went around by the Isthmus of Panama to California, and for three years followed his trade in the employ of the firm that is now Holbrook, Merrill and Stetson, of Sacramento. On leaving them he came to Austin, Nevada, where he worked at his trade for a few years, and in 1869 went to Hamilton, in White Pine county, and engaged in mining. He and his partners were the smelters of the first ore there. He also worked for wages at nine dollars a day. From Hamilton he came to Eureka to join his father-in-law, who had preceded him and located mines in Secret canyon. After mining with good success for a time he sold his interest for fifteen hundred dollars, and in October, 1870, he and a partner opened a hardware store in Eureka. In 1876 the business was closed out, and Mr. Cromer was shortly afterward elected justice of the peace, which office he held by re-election until 1880. He then worked at his trade for Remington and H. M. Johnson during the following four years, and as foreman of the business was paid two hundred dollars a month. The firm closed out the tin and hardware business, and Mr. Cromer then opened a shop of his own. After a year he took in George Gavin as a partner and carried on the tin and plumbing business until 1897, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Cromer has since conducted the business alone.

In 1898 Mr. Cromer was again elected to the office of justice of the peace, and re-elected in 1900. In his early terms of office he did so much business that he employed a clerk, and his judgments were so patently fair that only very few were ever reversed by higher courts. He has been conscientious and high-minded in official as well as in business relations, and

his popularity rests on a secure foundation. He was a staunch Republican until the silver question split the party, and he was then an ardent advocate of bimetallism.

In Austin, Lander county, Nevada, in 1864, Mr. Cromer assisted in organizing a military company known as the Lander Guard, with D. W. Welty as captain, and Mr. Cromer was orderly sergeant. Mr. Welty, after serving as captain a short time, resigned, and Mr. Cromer was elected captain four successive yearly terms. During that time he was also commissioned as major on General Page's staff.

In 1866 Mr. Cromer was married to Miss Nellie Basey, and five children have been born to them, those living being: John James, in Chicago; Mrs. Florence Kautz, of Tybo, Nye county; and Rollin E. Cromer, in Providence, Rhode Island. Mrs. Cromer died in 1884. She was a woman of strong character, and impressed her good influence on her children. In 1894 Mr. Cromer married Mrs. Mary Price. She is a member of the Episcopal church, but the Judge is liberal in his faith and a believer in just and conscientious living.

GEORGE SCHAFFER. Although George Schaffer has departed this life, he is yet remembered by many residents of Nevada, and the part which he took in the pioneer development of the state makes it necessary that he be represented in this volume. He arrived in the territory in 1861. His birth had occurred in Hessen, Germany, on the 26th of November, 1828, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Witsel) Schaffer, who were likewise natives of the same country. In the year 1849 they emigrated to the new world, settling in Pennsylvania, and subsequently they removed to Muscatine, Iowa, and afterward to St. Louis, Missouri, where they resided until 1870, when they went to Truckee, California. There William Schaffer died at the very advanced age of ninety-six years and four years previously his wife had passed away at the age of sixty-eight years. They were Lutherans in their religious faith and were people of the highest respectability.

George Schaffer was educated in the schools of Germany, and in the fatherland learned the trades of a carpenter and a millwright. After coming to America he was married in Muscatine, Iowa, to Miss Margaret Herschman, a native of Byan, Germany, born on the 1st of December, 1833. With her parents she came to America when a little maiden of five summers, the family home being established in Muscatine, Iowa, where she was educated in the public schools. Her father and mother were industrious farming people, held membership in the Lutheran church and were highly esteemed in the communities where they resided. To Mr. and Mrs. Schaffer were born five children, and in 1861 they crossed the plains with their family, being five months in making the journey. They met with no mishaps, however, on the trip, and were not troubled by the Indians, although other emigrants in that year were attacked by the red men. On reaching the west Mr. Schaffer chose Empire city, Nevada, as a place of residence. He built a shingle mill on Clear creek, and in the conduct of his enterprise made large profits. Later he removed with his family to Truckee, being one of the



Geo Schaffer

pioneer settlers of that town. He built the first sawmill there, and when the Southern Pacific Railroad was being constructed he furnished to the company many of its ties, telegraph poles and also the lumber for the snow sheds. He did a large amount of business with that company, and with thirty yoke of oxen he hauled the first locomotive across the summit at a time when the snow was from five to ten feet in depth. This was a great undertaking as the road had to be broken all the way through the deep snow, but Mr. Schaffer was a man of strong determination and of excellent executive ability, and he accomplished the task without serious accident. He also built the first bridge across the Truckee river and was one of the prominent factors in the up-building and improvement of the town of Truckee.

In the year 1888 Mr. Schaffer came to Reno, purchasing forty acres of land on the east side of the city. Upon this property he made extensive improvements and erected a commodious and attractive residence in which his widow still resides. The land was utilized for the production of hay, fruit and vegetables, and a portion of it was also used as pasture for his stock. The family now owns in addition to the home property two hundred and sixty acres of land a mile and a half east of Reno, and the estate still includes a sawmill at Truckee, a hotel and several dwellings there. Mr. Schaffer was not only an able business man, but was kind-hearted and generous, and wherever he went he won a host of warm friends. He died of pneumonia January 20, 1903, after an illness of only ten days. His funeral was conducted by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a leading and honored member. It was the largest ever held in Reno, a fact which indicates the uniform confidence in which he was held by all who knew him. He had for forty years been a member of the Masonic lodge at Truckee, and was also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and held membership with the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Schaffer had made a will whereby he left all of his property in the hands of his wife, who had been his most efficient helpmate, and their married life had been a most fortunate and happy one. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schaffer were models of industry and thrift, and she is now managing the property with excellent ability.

Their children were as follows: Mrs. Annie Byrne, a resident of Truckee; William Schaffer, of Reno, who married Miss Etta McNeese; Mary Barton, of this city; Henry, who died in 1901; Susie Barton, who was born in Empire City three months after the arrival of the family there and now resides in Reno; George, who married Miss Katie Long and lives with his mother; Mrs. Flora Jacobs, who is living in California; Mrs. Emma Irish, of Reno; and Mrs. Minnie Peak, who is living on the ranch. They also lost two sons in childhood. Mrs. Schaffer and her daughters are members of the Eastern Star and have also taken the Rebekah degrees in the Odd Fellows' society, and they enjoy the high esteem of their many friends.

PROFESSOR GILBERT C. ROSS, principal of the Virginia City public schools, and one of the leading educators of Nevada, is a native of the "Sagebrush State," having been born on the Comstock, June 5, 1878.

He comes of Scotch and Irish ancestry. His father, Hugh Fraser Ross, was superintendent of the Gold Hill foundry, and chief engineer of the Crown Point, Yellow Jacket, Belcher, and other famous Comstock mines. His death occurred in 1895. His widow and two children, Gilbert C. and Reine Virginia, survive. Hugh Ross was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, an upright, honorable man, and one of the best known and most skilful engineers on the Pacific coast.

Professor Ross began teaching at an early age. After four years of service in the Virginia public schools, first as a teacher, then as principal of the first ward school, he was honored by being put at the head of the city schools. Under his administration, the Virginia schools are among the best and most progressive in the state, and the graduates of the high school have attained more than a local reputation for thoroughness. Of the men directing city schools, Mr. Ross is one of the youngest in the country.

HON. W. D. JONES, of Austin, is one of the leading citizens of Nevada. He was born December 24, 1850, in Jackson county, Tennessee, where his father was an overseer of negroes on a plantation. In 1858 his father left Tennessee intending to go to Texas and build a cabin on the prairie in which he might have a home for his wife and five children. At Natchez on the Mississippi, while crazed with drink, he leaped from the steamboat and found a grave in the great Mississippi. W. D. Jones, who was the oldest of the children and at that time eight years old, took the place of the father of the family, and struggled with all his boyhood strength to maintain his mother and brothers and sister. He was afterward taken into the family of Major Joseph Harlan, who lived six miles from Gallatin on the Hartsville turnpike, in Sumner county, Tennessee. Miss Sue B. Harlan became his adopted mother, and a strong affection existed between the orphan boy and the head of the Harlan family in the person of Miss Harlan. Miss Harlan died in 1877, and her remains are resting in the garden of the Harlan homestead.

Leaving Tennessee in 1866, young Jones came to Austin, Nevada, on January 26, 1868, and has made his home here ever since. For a year or so he was a clerk, and was then a cowboy and rancher. In 1871 he was committee clerk, and in 1881, assistant chief clerk of the assembly of Nevada. He was elected district attorney of Lander county in 1886. He was then thirty-six years old, and without any school education, having lived the rough uncultured life of a cowboy for many years. He had begun the reading of law at such intervals as he could find, and then began the practice of law at Austin without any equipment or books. By his great industry and keen judgment he at once attracted public notice, and was immediately recognized as a formidable opponent at the bar. He filled the office of district attorney for ten years with marked ability until he was elected attorney general of Nevada in 1898. In December of that year he moved his family to Carson City, and was installed in the office on the first Monday in January of the following year. He continued in that position for two years, and his success is indicated by the large number of state and other

cases which were tried by him and which are given in the Nevada reports. In 1901 Governor Sadler, recognizing Judge Jones's ability, tendered him the office of judge of the third judicial district of Nevada, composed of Lander, Nye and Eureka counties. Judge Jones resigned his other position, and, removing back to his old home in Austin, served as district judge during the term, refusing to be a candidate for election in 1902. He then resumed his successful practice, and since his retirement from the bench has enjoyed a splendid private clientage and is one of the leading lawyers of the Nevada bar. While he was attorney for the state he won the celebrated tax cases against the C. P. Company; the boundary line case between Eureka and Lander counties; convicted A. Vaughan of the murder of the two Litster boys, three times in succession, after two years of almost constant labor; was senior counsel for Senator Ernst in the tax case in the district and supreme courts, which was finally decided in favor of Ernst on the very point first raised by his senior counsel.

January 3, 1876, Judge Jones married Miss Laforga F. Birchim, the adopted daughter of John G. and Adaline C. Birchim, who were pioneers to Nevada from California, living on Reese river near Austin from 1864 till their death. Mrs. Jones was but twelve years old when her foster parents made the trip from California, and she helped drive the cattle from Sacramento county, oftentimes on foot. Mrs. Jones, who is a native of Ohio and but two months younger than her husband, was two years of age when her parents, whose name was Allison, died of the cholera. They were on the plains on the way to the west, and her uncle cared for her until she arrived in Placerville, California, when he gave her to the Birchims. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have a son and two daughters, all born in Lander county and all grown. The son is Dr. J. B. Jones, a graduate from the University of Nevada and from the dental department of the University of California; he is a model young man, and is now located in a successful dental practice at Reno, Nevada. The two daughters, Addie J. and Edna T., are bright, handsome young women, and are popular with all who know them. There is a grave in the Austin cemetery that marks the spot of a lovely daughter's resting place, and if living she would now be twenty years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones are both pioneers of Nevada, and each possesses in a marked degree the strongest attributes of good citizenship, being leaders in every charitable, social and public movement. Mrs. Jones is a lady of great force of character and ability to do things, and is one of the pillars of strength in the Methodist church, of which she has long been a devoted member, and she is a noble wife and mother.

Judge Jones is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Eastern Star, is past grand chancellor of the order of Knights of Pythias of Nevada, and is the supreme representative of the Grand Domain of Nevada to the Knights of Pythias supreme lodge of the world, and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Elks, and the Rathbone Sisters. He has as wide and favorable acquaintance in Nevada as any man in the state, and his neighbors say that he is one of the best politicians in the state. As a life-long Democrat he has done all in his power to promote the interests of the party; he has frequently stumped the state during the

campaigns, and was with Hon. George W. Cassidy in the latter's last campaign for Congress. He is a supporter of the silver cause, and has done effective work in the organization of party lines. For nine years he was editor of the *People's Advocate* and of the *Reveille*.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the highest type of the kind of material used to make the high standard of citizenship found throughout the state of Nevada. Judge Jones has had a remarkable career. Only wonderful will power and tenacity of purpose combined with a strong mentality and fine-grained character could effect a rise from a poor, hard-working orphan at the age of eight, through subsequent years when he had no opportunity for gaining education and the equipment with which most boys start their careers, carry him through the hard struggles for a living at the rough work of rancher and cowboy, then give him courage for the unaccustomed digging necessary for the mastery of the jealous mistress of the law, and thence to the courts, to higher offices and one of the most important judicial positions in the commonwealth, from which he has retired with wealth of honor and the esteem of all his fellow citizens.

HON. THOMAS E. HAYDON, of Reno, Nevada, is one of the oldest practicing attorneys of the state. His arrival in the state dates back to June 10, 1861, soon after the organization of the territory. He is a native of Bardstown, Kentucky, born January 25, 1826, and is a descendant of an old southern family. His father, Edward Haydon, was born in Maryland and married Mary Ann McManus a member of one of the historic families of Pennsylvania. She was born in Lancaster, that state. Her father, who was of Irish extraction, was killed by the Indians in 1797, while boating down the Ohio river. Edward Haydon and wife both died at the age of about seventy-eight years. They had six children, of whom a daughter, Mrs. Margaret Queen, of San Francisco, and Judge Haydon are the only survivors. Mrs. Queen and her sons are the proprietors of the famous "Fig Syrup" which has become a household remedy all over the country.

Judge Haydon was educated in St. Joseph College, Bardstown, Kentucky, and read law under several attorneys, among them being Hon. Benjamin Hardin, and he was admitted to the bar in 1849 in Kentucky. Under the law of that state he was examined by two circuit judges, so that the examination was a vigorous one. In 1850 the gold excitement in California caused him to cross the plains to that state in company with Zachary Montgomery and others, and to go direct to the gold diggings in Nevada county. For three or four years these educated gentlemen mined in different portions of the state. The largest find of Judge Haydon was a nugget worth twenty-eight dollars. He also operated a whipsaw for a time, and was the proprietor of the Slate Creek House with P. O. Hundley. In 1854 he was nominated by both Whigs and Democrats for justice of the peace, was elected and held court on alternate weeks at Gibsonville and Laporte, in Sierra county. In 1855 the Judge and Hon. P. O. Hundley formed a law partnership in Plumas county, which continued until 1861, they meeting with marked success. In 1861 Judge Haydon came to Carson City, Nevada, and



Geo E Haydon

practiced until 1868, when he cast his lot with the newly established town of Reno, where he has since made his home. While residing in Carson City he was for two and one-half years district attorney of the county, and in 1887 had the honor of receiving from President Cleveland the appointment of United States district attorney for the state of Nevada, and so continued until the administration of President Harrison. Since then he has devoted his time to his law practice. Judge Haydon was first a Whig and then became a Democrat, and so continues. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic.

Judge Haydon married Miss Eugenia Ann Story, a native of Louisiana, and eight children were born to them, six of whom are living, namely: Archibald Edward, residing on the ranch; Mary, an artist, with a studio in Reno; Margaret, who married Charles L. Watson and lives in Humboldt county, California; Grace, unmarried and living with her parents; Richard, in California; and the youngest daughter is now Mrs. R. J. Reed, of Reno.

Judge Haydon owns the Bullion mine in Mohawk valley, Plumas county, California, and its assays average \$34.46 in gold. He also has a half interest in the Cleopatra and Mazuma mines on Truckee river, and owns one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of land, which ranch he conducts as a dairy farm. His home is located on a thirty-acre tract adjoining the town of Reno, and is one of the most beautiful in the county.

Of such a man as Judge Haydon it is difficult to write, for his life speaks louder than any words could of the character of the man. No one attains to honors and riches as he has done without being far beyond the average in every respect, and deserving of and retaining the confidence of those high in authority. As long as the town of Reno lives, or the county itself, the name of Judge Haydon will be cherished as one of the loyal, big-hearted, generous and eminently capable men who made possible the great prosperity of the west and redeemed it from waste land and dreary forests.



JOSEPH ELY JONES. Upon the memory of Joseph Ely Jones is impressed the story of the growth, progress and development of Nevada. Ere the organization of the territory he became a resident of the section of the country that is now embraced within the boundaries of this state, and as a pioneer settler he has borne a helpful part in the work of development and improvement, aiding in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which has been built the present prosperity and advancement of Nevada. His birth occurred in Gallatin county, Kentucky, on the 13th of September, 1830, and he is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of that state, his paternal grandfather having been one of the earliest settlers upon the "dark and bloody ground." Joseph Jones, his father, was born in Kentucky, and there wedded Miss Mary Elliston, also a native of that state and a member of an old southern family. Joseph Jones died when his son was but six years of age, leaving nine children to the care of his widow. She, however, kept her family together and reared her sons and daughters to maturity. She did a noble part by them, winning their love and gratitude, and in the sixty-fifth year of her age she was called to her final rest.

His father had been a farmer and stock dealer, and Mr. Jones remained upon the home farm until twenty years of age. During that time he attended the public schools of the locality and became familiar with all the work incident to the development of the fields. When twenty years of age he began learning the blacksmith's trade, which he afterward followed in his native state until 1854, when he went to Red Bluff, California, where he continued to engage in blacksmithing until 1859, receiving one hundred dollars per month and board for his services. He was very industrious and energetic, and his work in the shops proved profitable to his employers as well as to himself. His health failed, however, and in 1859, hoping to be benefited thereby, he took a trip to the Sandwich Islands, spending a year in that tropical district. On the expiration of that period he returned to California, settling in Marysville, and while he was living there a friend persuaded him to remove to Virginia City, Nevada, telling him of the splendid opportunities for making money in that booming mining town.

On visiting the place, however, Mr. Jones did not feel that it would be an advantageous location and decided to go to Washoe city. He became the pioneer blacksmith of that town and conducted his shop for a year, after which he sold out, and in connection with a Mr. Mitchell engaged in buying and delivering lumber. In this way he made money rapidly, but about this time Mr. Jones says he unfortunately got into politics.

A native of Kentucky, he was a strong Democrat, and during the period of the Civil war was in sympathy with his people in the south. Notwithstanding that the county was Republican, however, he was elected sheriff and served for four years. The county seat was then removed to Reno, and, receiving a re-election, he removed to that place. Hon. James H. Kinkead, a Republican, acted as his deputy, and they worked together in the utmost harmony, although differing so widely concerning political views. The official record of Mr. Jones was most commendable, and his labors were ably supplemented by those of Mr. Kinkead. Agreeing so well in official life, they determined to engage in business together, and in Reno established a bank under the firm style of Jones & Kinkead. In this they did a large and satisfactory business for four years, at the end of which time Mr. Jones retired, selling his interest. He then removed to Modoc county, California, where he engaged in merchandising for six years, and when he disposed of his store he purchased a ranch and turned his attention to the stock business, in which he was successfully engaged for three years; but a very severe winter followed and his stock were completely covered over with the deep snow, and out of a herd of four hundred head only thirty were left in the spring. This was a most unfortunate experience, for in this way he lost nearly all that he had accumulated through former years of toil and activity.

Following this, Mr. Jones returned to Reno and became superintendent of the Riverside Flouring Mill, which he continued to operate in that capacity for eight years. During this time he somewhat recuperated from his financial losses, and on the expiration of that period he opened a grocery store, which he has since conducted. He now owns the building as well as a large stock of staple and fancy groceries, and is now engaging in the business with an extensive patronage because of his honorable business methods and his earnest

sire to please his customers. He likewise has a good residence, which is built, it being the second home erected on the south side of the river.

The Democratic relations of Mr. Jones have ever been maintained. In 1863 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Allen, a native of Missouri, and a representative of a noble southern family. Their union has been blessed with two children. They gave to their son Charles A. Jones a liberal education, and he became an attorney of marked ability. He had received the appointment of United States attorney for Nevada, when he was shot and killed, being then in his twenty-fifth year. A young man of much natural talent, of strong force of character and unfaltering determination, it seemed that a brilliant future was before him, and his friends took great pride in what he had already accomplished. The other son, Dwight, is now the private secretary to Senator Platt of New York.

As age advanced Mr. Jones's party ardor has waned, and he now takes little interest in politics, voting for the best man, however, in local positions. He is a Knight of Pythias, and in 1854 he was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Kentucky. He has undergone all of the varied experiences of the Nevada pioneer and has been an active factor in the substantial improvement and development of this state. He is widely and favorably known among the pioneer residents of Nevada as well as among the later arrivals here, and all entertain for him warm regard, the circle of his friends being almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

ANDREW KLEINHAUS, who, after a successful career as a merchant in Winnemucca, Nevada, for over thirty years, recently retired from business and is spending his leisure in a happy home, has been a resident of America since he was twelve years of age, and his history is a record of steady progression toward high aims and a worthy goal. His parents were J. J. and May Elizabeth (Ewalt) Kleinhaus, both natives of Germany, and the former was a cabinet-maker by trade, and in religious faith a Lutheran. They brought their family to America in 1854 and settled in Galion, Ohio, where J. J. Kleinhaus opened a cabinet-making and furniture establishment. They spent the remainder of their lives there, the father dying in 1885, at the age of seventy-six, and his wife on August 9, 1902, at the age of eighty-six. Six of their children survive, and all are at the old Ohio home except Andrew.

Mr. Kleinhaus was born in Germany, February 22, 1842, and from the time he settled in Ohio until he was fifteen years of age he attended the public schools. At that age he began his career as a merchant by clerking in a store, and followed that occupation until he was ready to retire from active duties. In the fall of 1869 he came to Nevada and opened up business on a small scale, conducting a fruit store, but his industry and business acumen assured his success, and he kept on increasing his stock to a general merchandise establishment, which he carried on till 1902, when he retired.

Mr. Kleinhaus built several business structures on Main street, which he still owns and rents, and in 1889 erected a tasteful and commodious residence, which is surrounded with trees and flowers of his own cultivation, and is a most delightful place in which to spend the close of an eventful life. In

1884 he was married to Miss Margaret F. Stephens, a native of Ohio and German and Irish stock, and she came to Nevada in 1882. They were reared in the Lutheran faith, but as there is no society of that denomination in Winnemucca they are members of the Methodist church, to which they give their cordial support and in which Mr. Kleinhaus is a trustee.

Mr. Kleinhaus has always been quite independent in political matters but has been identified with the silver party during the last decade. He has never sought or held office, and only his interest in educational progress led him to accept a place as school trustee, which he held for a number of years. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is exceedingly public-spirited, and matters affecting the general welfare of his town always receive more than a passing interest from this loyal and worthy German-born American citizen.

JACOB GOODING. The residence of Jacob Gooding in Nevada dates from the year 1862, he having arrived in Virginia City on the 27th of July of that year. He crossed the plains from St. Joseph, Missouri, and at times there was much high water, and he was first to swim the streams. At length, however, he reached his destination, and full of the hope and courage which usually attend young men he began life in the west. He was at that time about twenty-six years of age, his birth having occurred in Prussia on the 15th of October, 1836. He was descended from German ancestry. In 1842, when six years of age, he was brought to the United States by his parents, Nicholas and Elizabeth (Sanders) Gooding, who crossed the Atlantic accompanied by their five children. Making their way into the interior of the country they settled in Jennings county, Indiana, and six children were added to their family while they were living in that state. The youngest of the number is now forty-four years of age. In the Hoosier state the father secured a tract of land which he cultivated and improved up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was sixty-three years of age. His wife passed away when fifty-seven years old. Both were devoted members of the Roman Catholic church.

Jacob Gooding, the only member of the family in Nevada, was reared upon the home farm in Indiana, and in his youth worked hard, aiding in plowing, planting and harvesting through the months of summer. In the winter seasons he attended the public school, the little temple of learning being a log building. In fact, all of the houses, barns and other buildings in that frontier district were constructed of logs, and pioneer conditions existed on every hand. The land was covered with a native growth of timber, and it was necessary to cut down the trees and clear away the brush ere the fields could be tilled. When Mr. Gooding attained his maturity he learned the mason's trade, and was actively employed in different kinds of work in Indiana until 1852, when he sought a home in the west. He lived ten years in St. Joseph, Missouri, and then started for the Pacific coast. The journey was a difficult and arduous one, but at length was safely completed, for on the 27th of July, 1862, he reached Virginia City.

Here he secured employment at bricklaying, and in the spring of 1863



James Gooding

aged in the manufacture of brick at Empire. The following winter he made shingles, thus adapting his labors to the different seasons of the year.

made and laid the brick for the Spanish Mill at Empire, and afterward went to the Reese river, attracted by the mining excitement in that locality, his search for the precious metal was unavailing. Later he went to Lander and afterward to Nye county, and in the latter he located a ranch, conducting a stock-raising business and also devoting some time to mining. He located a quartz mine in Lone, but it did not prove profitable. In 1868, however, he became the owner of the Manhattan mine and shipped ore to Austin which paid three hundred and thirty-two dollars per ton net, after the payment of eighty dollars per ton for freight and forty-five dollars for the working of the metal. After taking out ore to the value of eight thousand dollars from his mine, Mr. Gooding sold the property for forty thousand dollars. He then went to San Francisco, where he learned assaying, and since that time has made mining his chief business. He has been very successful as a prospector since the early years of his residence in Nevada and has located seven good mines, among which was the Athens, which he sold for two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The lowest price which he ever received for a mine was fifteen thousand dollars, and his various mining properties have brought an average price of forty thousand dollars. To a considerable extent he dealt in mining stocks, but often lost in this way, and his capital was at length reduced to about twenty thousand dollars. When that condition prevailed he would turn his attention to prospecting again, and would do some development work, after which he would sell his mine and again turn his attention to stocks. This course he repeated over and over again with about the same results. He has, however, resolved never again to engage in speculation in mining stock, and has retired with a comfortable competence of about twenty-five thousand dollars to supply him with the necessities and comforts of life. He has not, however, given up prospecting altogether, for at times he goes upon a search for valuable veins of ore. He now owns six acres of good land and a comfortable home just west of the city of Reno, and he likewise has a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, six miles from the city, which he leases. This is an improved farm, constituting a valuable agricultural property.

In 1861 Mr. Gooding was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Hiener, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and they now have a daughter, Josephine, who was born in Louisville, became the wife of Thomas Peterson, of Lander county, and died in February, 1903, leaving three children, all of whom were born in Reno. One of her daughters married Frank Ferguson, and they have a daughter, so that Mr. Gooding is now a great-grandfather. Mr. Gooding was a stanch Republican until 1896, when his views differed from the principles of the party upon the money question and he joined the ranks of the new silver party which was formed, and he has since been independent in his political affairs. At one time he was the candidate of his party for the general assembly, but the entire ticket was defeated that year. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife were reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic church and still adhere thereto. Mr. Gooding has firm faith in Nevada as a rich mining dis-

trict, believing that there are vast quantities of treasure hidden beneath the earth's surface in this state. His has been an eventful and varied career, and few men are more thoroughly informed concerning the mining development of this portion of the country.

M. E. RYAN, deputy sheriff of Lander county, with residence in Austin, has been a resident of the Silver state since 1864, when he came direct to Austin. He is a native of Utica, New York, where he was born on the 16th of August, 1852, and is of Irish ancestry. His father, Bartholomew W. Ryan, was born in county Cork, Ireland, but in 1829 emigrated to the United States and took up his abode in New York, where he was engaged in various employments until 1864. In that year he crossed the plains to Nevada locating at Austin, which he made his permanent home. Securing a ranch in Reese river valley, he added to his possessions until he became the owner of six hundred and forty acres, which he improved, and there engaged in the stock business. His death occurred in 1897, at the ripe old age of ninety-two years. He had married Miss Mary Manning, also a native of the Emerald Isle, her birth occurring in Tipperary county, and their union was blessed with three sons and a daughter. The son James resides on the old homestead, which he owns in partnership with our subject. The daughter, Mary Jane, married John Cozzens and resides in Weiser, Idaho. John E. died recently in Oregon. The mother of this family was summoned into eternal rest in 1893, and both she and her husband were devout members of the Roman Catholic church. They are buried at Austin.

M. E. Ryan received his education in the schools of Oakland, California, and for some years, in addition to assisting with the work on his father's ranch, was engaged in prospecting on his own account. He was the locator of the New Pass mining district in 1886. He developed this property and remained its owner for about six years, when he sold it for twenty thousand dollars. He also went to Tonopah and made several locations there, and is still the owner of a number of gold and silver mining properties which will later be placed upon the market. Mr. Ryan is now devoting a portion of his time to the stock business, and in addition to the old Ryan ranch the brothers own an extensive run for their cattle.

In his political affiliations Mr. Ryan has been a life-long Democrat, but during the silver movement worked in favor of the remonetization of silver. For a time he served as the deputy under Sheriff George Watt, and is now deputy sheriff under M. J. Murphy, both of whom are giving the utmost attention to the duties of the office, and since their administration the county has been comparatively free from the criminal element. Mr. Ryan adheres to the faith of his parents, the Catholic, and is not only a good citizen but a very prompt and energetic public official.

GEORGE H. HESTER, who is one of the representative business men and fancy grocers of Virginia City, Nevada, is a native of this city, where he was born March 6, 1871, coming of Irish ancestry, although two of the generations of this family have been born in the United States. His parents

ere Hugh A. and Mary Ann (Ruddy) Hester, and they settled in Virginia City in 1869. Hugh Hester was a California pioneer of 1851 and engaged in mining quite extensively for a time, but after his arrival in Virginia City he became a contractor. His death occurred in 1891, when he was in his sixtieth year. His widow survived him four years and died aged sixty-one years. They were both devout members of the Roman Catholic church. He was a leader in the councils of the Democratic party. Nine children were born to these parents, of whom George was the youngest.

George H. Hester was educated in the public schools of Virginia City, and began his business career as a clerk, and like all his brothers engaged in the grocery trade. Among his other occupations his father had conducted a store about 1875, and his sons thus acquired a liking for and knowledge of that branch of commercial industry. Mr. Hester opened his present establishment in April, 1900, and has since then made a specialty of fancy groceries, selling only the best goods at rates within the reach of all. It is the motto of his establishment to satisfy everyone no matter at what cost, and by its practice a very large trade has been built up, which is constantly growing.

Mr. Hester is a strong Democrat, and is very active in party matters, being a prominent member of the state Democratic central committee and of the Storey county Democratic central committee. He has also taken an active interest in educational matters and was elected a member of the school board without any opposition, and is now the chairman of the board. Externally he is a member of the Elks, and is very popular in that organization. He was brought up in and adheres to the faith of the Roman Catholic church. Virginia City owes much to its energetic, public-spirited business men, and among them all Mr. Hester occupies a very prominent position.

HON. G. W. SUMMERFIELD, one of the prominent business men of Winnemucca, has the honor of being a native son of Nevada, which is a distinction that can be claimed by but few who have arrived at middle age, for the state has been the scene of civilization's march for only about a half century. His father, Bennet Summerfield, was born in Germany, and in 1848 emigrated to the United States and settled on a farm in the state of Illinois, whence he came to the territory that is now Nevada, in 1858. He spent a short time on the site of the present city of Carson, and then went to Franktown, where he engaged in the stock business, after which he removed to Moscow, Idaho, and bought a farm, on which he spent the balance of his life, his death occurring in 1896, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife, who was Miss Julia Ann Galoway, a native of Iowa, came out to Nevada in 1859, and they were married in this state. She died in 1885, at the age of forty-five. Their daughter Belle married Judge William Perkins, now ex-probate judge, residing in Moscow, Idaho.

G. W. Summerfield, the other member of his father's family, was born in Humboldt county, Nevada, April 3, 1862, and was educated in the public schools of Winnemucca. At the age of sixteen he began business on his own account, and for many years has been engaged in the livery and coal business in Winnemucca. He is the leading livery man of the town, owns two barns,

plenty of horses and rigs, and his honorable dealings and genial nature have won him a large patronage. He is also a cattle buyer and shipper, and is the medium by which a large amount of the stock of Humboldt county finds its way to market.

Mr. Summerfield has espoused the silver cause in Nevada, and in 1877 was elected a member of the state senate on the silver fusion ticket. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1883 he was married to Miss Mary C. Ewing, a native of New York city, and their home is now blessed with the presence of two children, Georgia and Ray. They have one of the most delightful homes in the town, and all its members stand high in the estimation of their many friends and acquaintances.

HON. HERMAN R. COOKE, a prominent young attorney with office and residence in Reno, and also a member of the state legislature, to which he was elected in 1902, is a native of Bastrop, Texas, born on the 31st of January, 1873. His father, H. W. Cooke, was born in England, and in that country was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Vittell, a lady of Scandinavian ancestry. Since coming to the United States they have resided in Utah, Texas and Nebraska, and are now residents of Mountain View, California. H. W. Cooke, who is now in his sixty-sixth year, is a gentleman of strong religious views, whose life has been guided by Christian principles, and therefore he commands the respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact. In his family were five children, but Herman R. Cooke is the only one in Nevada.

Mr. Cooke pursued his education in Bishop Hughes' school and in Empire College at Walla Walla, Washington, and when he had obtained broad literary knowledge upon which to build professional learning, he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Boise, Idaho, on the 16th of December, 1895. For three years he practiced his profession in Boise, and then removed to Tuscarora, Nevada, practicing there and in Elko until his removal to Reno. Here he entered into partnership with Mr. Ayres under the firm style of Cooke & Ayres, and they have gained a creditable position among the strong law firms of the state. They take a special interest in the defense of criminals, and they are the Nevada attorneys for the Renters' Loan & Trust Company of San Francisco, doing an extensive business for them in this state. Mr. Cooke is a young man of determination, firm purpose and laudable ambition, and already has won success which augurs well for the future. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and exactness, and in argument he never fails to make a strong impression on court and jury and seldom fails to gain the verdict desired.

In 1894 occurred the marriage of Mr. Cooke and Miss Katie A. Messerly, a native of Pennsylvania, and their home has been blessed with the presence of a little daughter, Eulalie, who was born in Boise, Idaho. Theirs is one of the attractive homes of Reno, and is the center of a cultured society circle. Mrs. Cooke is a valued member of the Methodist church, while Mr. Cooke affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of the World and the Independent



H. H. Cooke

der of Red Men. His political allegiance is given the Democracy, and the work of the party he takes an active and helpful interest. In 1892 he was elected a member of the general assembly of Nevada and is now serving in the house. His study of political questions and his understanding of the laws already existing in the state make him well qualified to aid in the framing of new laws, and his influence is widely felt in the legislative councils, where his efforts are strongly put forth in behalf of the enactment of wise statutes of general benefit to the commonwealth.

RICHARD NASH. Since the exciting days of '49 this gentleman has made his home on the Pacific slope, and since 1863 he has been a resident of Nevada. He is now serving as justice of the peace of Reno, a position he has filled for ten years with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. A native of Indiana, he was born in Plymouth, Marshall county, that state, on the 7th of July, 1837, and on the paternal side is of Irish ancestry and on the maternal side of Scotch extraction, but both families were established in this country at an early day in its history.

James Nash, his father, was born in Virginia, and when a young man wedded Miss Mary Scott, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1849, accompanied by his wife and three sons, he crossed the plains to California and settled in Yuba county, where he engaged in placer mining with fair success, becoming treasurer of the Ohio Mining Company, but he was only spared to his family two years after going to California, dying in 1851, at the age of fifty-five years. His brave pioneer wife long survived him and departed this life in Grass Valley, Nevada, in 1883, when in her eighty-eighth year.

Judge Nash was a lad of only twelve years when he accompanied his parents on their removal west, but he drove one of the ox teams across the plains. He had previously attended school in Indiana, and for three months continued his studies in a California school, that being the only opportunity he had of attending school after coming to the Pacific coast. He studied at night, however, and in the dear school of experience has gained much valuable information, so that he is now a well informed man, especially in matters pertaining to the early history of California and Nevada. He has been an eye witness of the entire development of the west, and in the work of improvement he has ever borne his part.

In 1863 Judge Nash came to Virginia City, Nevada, and from there went to Star City, Humboldt county, where he was engaged in quartz mining, serving as foreman of the Sheba Mining Company for six years. During his residence there he filled the office of sheriff of Humboldt county in 1875 and 1876, and during those years arrested many noted criminals and did much to rid the county of the criminal class. On first coming to Reno he was actively engaged in the grocery business for two years, and during the following two years was interested in mining at Peavine. In 1882 he was elected constable in Reno and filled that office satisfactorily and well for four years, after which he received the appointment of night watchman in the town and served in that capacity for fifteen years. One night while making his rounds at one o'clock he heard a shot, and as he rushed to the spot he received a shot in the abdo-

men and carries the ball to this day. Although wounded, he succeeded in arresting the man who he thought did the shooting, and placed him in custody before he himself became faint. The man, whose name was Ortey, was taken from the jail and hanged by the citizens of Reno the next night. In January, 1893, Mr. Nash was elected justice of the peace of Reno township, and is still filling that office. He is thoroughly impartial in meting out justice, his opinions being unbiased by either fear or favor, and his fidelity to the trust reposed in him is above question.

Judge Nash was married in 1866, the lady of his choice being Miss Margaret Jane Olcorn, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and to them were born five children, as follows: Mary Estella; Charles Howard; Frances Mabel, now the wife of Dr. E. C. Phelps; Emma Maude; and Guy.

Socially the Judge is a veteran Odd Fellow and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His political support is given the men and measures of the Republican party, with which he has always affiliated since attaining his majority. He has undergone all of the ups and down of pioneer life in this state and in California, has proved himself to be a brave and honorable frontiersman, and is justly deserving the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

THOMAS C. MALLOY, the present county clerk of Lander county and ex-officio clerk of the district court, is a native son of Austin, where his birth occurred on the 9th of July, 1867. His father, Michael Malloy, a native of county Clare, Ireland, emigrated to the United States in 1852, and a number of years afterward, on the 14th of May, 1863, arrived in Austin, Nevada. He was a stonemason by trade, and built many of the early buildings in Austin, which still stand as monuments to his skill and ability. He married Miss Ann Doyle, a native also of Ireland, and their wedding was celebrated in St. Louis, Missouri. After their marriage they crossed the plains on their way to California, but stopped at Austin, Nevada, intending to stay for a short time, and here the father passed away in death in 1870. The mother still survives, having now reached the age of seventy-six years, and is a worthy representative of the brave pioneer women of the Silver state and a devout member of the Roman Catholic church, with which her husband also affiliated. They became the parents of six children, of whom four are living, three sons and one daughter. One son, J. J. Malloy, is also a resident of Austin and an ex-county clerk of Lander county. He was but two years of age when brought by his parents across the plains to Nevada. Another son, M. W. Malloy, resides on a ranch on Reese river, where with his brothers above mentioned he owns five thousand acres of grazing and hay land and also a large range of about eight thousand acres, where they raise large quantities of hay and stock, their cattle being of a high grade of Durham. They also raise their own saddle and road horses. The daughter, Mrs. S. A. Crescenzo, is now living with her mother and brothers, her husband being dead.

Thomas C. Malloy received his education in the public schools of Austin, and for a number of years served as the deputy county clerk under his

other. In 1898 he was elected to that office, in which he is now serving his third term. He has a thorough knowledge of the duties of his position, and is proving an efficient and competent official. Mr. Malloy holds to the faith of his parents.

JAMES B. McCULLOUGH. Prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of Nevada is James B. McCullough, of Reno. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful, continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success, and his connection with various business enterprises and industries have been of decided advantage to this section of the country, promoting its material welfare in no uncertain manner. He came to Nevada in September, 1865, and is now engaged in the drug business in Reno.

Mr. McCullough was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 24th of March, 1843, and is of Scotch descent. His grandfather, William McCullough, was a native of Scotland and in 1804 emigrated to Nova Scotia, whence he removed to Harrison county, Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation and a Scotch Presbyterian in religious belief. He departed this life in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His son, William McCullough, Jr., was only six years of age on the removal of the family to Ohio, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Ann Wells, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. She belonged to a family of English origin which was founded in the Carolinas at an early day, and both of her grandfathers fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war. William McCullough took part in the battle of New Orleans during the war of 1812. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and died in that faith in 1874, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife passed away at the age of eighty-nine, and both were buried at Deerville, Ohio. This worthy couple were the parents of ten children, six of whom reached years of maturity and five are still living.

Mr. James B. McCullough is the only member of the family living in Nevada. He was reared and educated in the county of his nativity and remained at home until the Civil war broke out. Feeling that his country needed his services, he responded to President Lincoln's call for troops to put down the rebellion, enlisting in Company F, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to General Sherman's command. He participated in the battle of Perryville, his regiment entering the engagement eight hundred strong and three hundred and seventy-two being either killed or wounded. While in the service Mr. McCullough was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs, and his left lung was entirely destroyed. He was confined in the hospital for some time and was later transferred to Company G, Eleventh Veteran Reserve Corps, which was stationed at Point Lookout, Maryland, where twenty-two thousand and five hundred rebel prisoners were confined. He was there when the news came of President Lincoln's assassination. The war having ended and his services being no longer needed, he was honorably discharged at Albany, New York, on the 7th of July, 1865.

Mr. McCullough then returned to his home in Ohio, and on the 20th of August of that year took passage on a steamer for San Francisco. He entered the Golden Gate on the 20th of September, 1865, and came direct to Virginia City, Nevada, where for two years he was engaged in a quarry at the Windfield mill and for ten years at the Land mill in Sevenmile canyon. Later he engaged in driving stock from Oregon and northern California to Virginia City and later to Reno, and is still interested in the business, owning about ten thousand head. In 1890 Mr. McCullough purchased a drug store at Reno, which he has since carried on with great success, dealing in drugs, paints, oil and glass, and also in all kinds of goods both at wholesale and retail. By fair and honorable dealing he has built up an excellent trade, which is constantly increasing.

In 1868 Mr. McCullough was united in marriage to Miss Mary Easton, who was born in his own native town and educated in the same school. After leaving school she engaged in teaching until her marriage, which was celebrated in Ohio. Two children were born to them, but only one is now living, Amo M., at home with his parents.

Mr. McCullough keeps up his acquaintance with his old army comrades by his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and is past commander of his post. He was made a Mason at Virginia City Lodge No. 3 in 1886, and has since taken all the degrees in the York Rite, being a Knight in Dewitt Clinton Commandery. He is also a member of the Mystical Shrine. In early life he affiliated with the Republican party, but is now a Populist and was a delegate to the convention of his party at St. Louis, where he cast the vote of his state. Since coming west he has risen to a position of prominence in business, political and social circles, and stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. Besides his property in Nevada he owns land in California, and his success is but the just reward of honorable dealing, untiring industry and well-directed effort.

HON. GEORGE H. THOMA, M. D. Many regard the practice of medicine as the most important work to which man can direct his energies, and, indeed, the responsibility which rests upon the physician is perhaps paramount to that which falls to the lot of any other professional man. In this calling, also, advancement must be sought and worthily won: not by gift, by purchase or by inheritance may one gain prominence as a medical practitioner, but by skill, ability, untiring energy and close adherence to the ethics of the profession. That Dr. Thoma is to-day one of the oldest physicians and surgeons in years of continuous connection with the profession in Nevada and that he has long maintained a foremost place in the ranks of the medical fraternity, are proofs of his marked capability and also indicative of the confidence reposed in him by the general public.

A native of Montgomery county, New York, Dr. Thoma was born on the 14th of October, 1843, and is of German ancestry in the paternal line, while on the maternal side he is of Holland lineage. His father, Albin Thoma, was born in Germany, and when a boy came to the United States, settling in Montgomery county, New York, where he worked at the trade



E. A. Thomas

clock and watch making, when all timepieces were made by hand. He continued to reside in New York throughout his remaining days, and died Schenectady in 1898, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Bunn Lydia Maria, was born in Montgomery county and was of Holland descent, her ancestors having located in the Empire state in colonial days. To these parents were born six children, of whom four are living, but Dr. Thoma is the only one of the family on the Pacific coast.

Dr. Thoma pursued his literary education in Amsterdam, New York, and prepared for his professional career in the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1864. Immediately afterward he joined the Union army as assistant surgeon of the Second New York Heavy Artillery, and served with the Army of the Potomac until the surrender of Lee's forces at Appomattox. He saw the flag of truce when it was first sent out by General Lee, the symbol that the war was drawing to a close.

After the cessation of hostilities Dr. Thoma resided in his native town for a year and then came to the west, crossing the plains with a freight team and walking from Salt Lake City to Austin, Nevada, which was then a town of much activity. For a time he was engaged in mining in Austin, and then went to White Pine, where he resumed the practice of his profession. Later he established an office in Eureka, where he remained in successful practice fourteen years. In 1887 he came to Reno, where he has since remained, enjoying a large and lucrative practice. His business has constantly grown as he has given evidence of his ability to cope with the intricate problems that continually confront the profession, and he has to his credit a successful record as a general practitioner.

Dr. Thoma was united in marriage to Miss Alice Wilsey, a native daughter of California, born in Sacramento. Mrs. Thoma comes from Quaker and Holland ancestry. Her father was Levi Wilsey. To this union have been born two daughters: Bonnie Katie and Roxey Bigelow, and both are in school. The Doctor has erected a beautiful home in one of the finest residence portions of the city, standing on the south side of the river. In addition to this property he has some very valuable mining interests and has completed the building of the Thoma & Bigelow brick business block, a structure one hundred by one hundred and forty feet and three stories in height with basement, a block which is a monument to the owner's enterprise and an evidence of his faith in the future of Reno. In Masonry he has taken the degrees of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery and also has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He has the greatest admiration for the craft and its principles and is one of its exemplary representatives. He has been a life-long and active Republican, and in 1884 was elected a member of the Nevada state senate from Eureka county. He had charge of the Nevada State Insane Asylum from 1890 until 1894, which was an appointive office. He is a member of the Loyal Legion of Honor, a member of General O. A. Mitchell Post No. 69, G. A. R., and is past commander of the post and takes great interest in Grand Army matters.

The salient elements in the career of Dr. Thoma are the careful preparation which he made for his profession and his devotion thereto, his close ad-

herence to principles in which he believes and his fidelity in friendship. He has therefore won advancement in the walks of life in which he has directed his energies, gained the admiration and respect of his fellow men, and well deserves representation in the history of the state in which he has so long lived and labored to goodly ends.

E. REINHART AND COMPANY, Incorporated, wholesale and retail dealers in general merchandise at Winnemucca, have what is probably the most extensive establishment of its kind in the state of Nevada, certainly the neatest and best arranged department store to be found in this part of the country. Their retail storeroom, in which all the goods are arranged in departments, is sixty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet, and has a gallery all around the main room, which affords a great amount of space in which to show off the goods. The lighting is from an electric plant of the Winnemucca Water & Light Company, of which the Reinhart brothers control the stock. The company are the builders and owners of the Winnemucca water, light and power plant, carrying out a complete service in this line. All their goods are shipped to them by the carload lot, and two teams are constantly employed in moving the goods from the depot and about the town to the different stores. One of the firm is almost continually on the road between New York and San Francisco, engaged in buying merchandise to the best possible advantage.

The company has a powder house three miles from town, in which are stored large quantities of giant powder; and they also have an oil house in the suburbs. Just across the street from the main store is a large warehouse, in which is carried a full stock of wagons, carriages and farm implements, and the entire upper floor is devoted to household furniture. Near the store is a lumber yard, with long rows of sheds for the protection of the stock from sun and rain, and here everything in the way of wood products may be obtained. Back of the store is a large grain house, where flour and grain of all kinds are kept. The department has a complete stock of groceries and produce, also wines and liquors in bulk and case, and the following lines of merchandise are represented there: Harness and saddles, boots and shoes, dry goods and notions, and every kind of furnishing and clothing for men, women and children, crockery, hardware and builders' tools and supplies of all kinds, etc., etc. In connection with the establishment is a tin and plumbing shop in charge of a competent foreman who also attends to the electric light work. The company also operate a branch store at Golconda, where a satisfactory business is carried on, and they also own several large farms in Humboldt county.

The Reinhart brothers who first established this extensive mercantile business in Nevada were Benjamin Reinhart, born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to America in 1859; Simon Reinhart, Sr., who came shortly afterward; and Eli, who came in 1865. Benjamin laid the nucleus of the mercantile enterprise in Elko, but soon came to Winnemucca, where he was joined by his brothers, and they carried it on successfully until the sons of a brother who lived in Germany succeeded to the business. Simon Rein-

rt, Sr., now resides in San Francisco, retired from active life, and his others have passed away. The three brothers who now control the business and compose the company were likewise all born in Bavaria, Germany. Moses came to Winnemucca in 1876, Edward in 1878, and Simon, Jr., in 1887. They were all educated in the old country, and on coming to this country acquired their thorough business training and experience under the eyes of their uncles, so that they have been entirely qualified to carry on the great concern built up before them. The two older brothers are married. Edward is now traveling in Europe for his health. Theirs is the model business of the state, and there are no more enterprising and reliable men in the state than the Reinhart brothers.

THOMAS H. DALTON. Numbered among the representative business men of eastern and central Nevada is Thomas H. Dalton, a citizen since 1863, and as a member of the firm of Dalton & Clifford, proprietors of the Red House drug store, the only drug and variety store in the county, and as the treasurer of Lander county, he is both widely and favorably known. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Sharpsburg on the 31st of October, 1862, and is a son of W. T. Dalton, who crossed the plains to the Silver state in 1863. The latter is a native of England, was married in his native land, and in 1860 emigrated to the United States, bringing with him his young bride. Throughout the period of his residence here Mr. W. T. Dalton has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is the owner of a ranch at East Gate, Churchill county, Nevada, where he and his wife reside. He has been a life-long Republican. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Dalton were three sons and a daughter, of whom Thomas is the eldest in order of birth, the others being: W. E., who is engaged in the boot and shoe business in Wadsworth; F. A., residing on the old homestead; and Mrs. Luella Butler, a widow.

Thomas H. Dalton is indebted to the public school system of Austin for the educational privileges he received in his youth, and at the age of fifteen years began perfecting himself in the mercantile business, at which he worked for others until the 1st of February, 1888. At that date he formed a partnership with O. J. Clifford and opened a drug and variety store in Austin, which they have ever since successfully conducted, and both are business men of the highest integrity and ability. They are also the owners of the Reese River *Reveille*, one of the leading newspapers of the state. In political matters Mr. Dalton was for many years identified with Republican principles, and on its ticket was elected treasurer of Lander county in 1890, being retained in the office at each succeeding election until he is now serving his seventh term. During the silver movement he took the bimetal side of the question and did all in his power for the remonetization of silver. He is now independent in his political views. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed the chairs in both orders, and is a member of the grand lodges of the state.

In 1884 Mr. Dalton was united in marriage to Miss Clara O'Donnell,

a native daughter of California, her birth occurring in Nevada City, that state, and their home has been brightened and blessed by the birth of one son, William D., who was born in Austin. The family reside in one of Austin's pleasant homes.

JOHN McGRATH is one of the most prominent merchants of Virginia City, where he is engaged in dealing in groceries and provisions, his establishment having both a wholesale and a retail department. Honored and respected by all, there is no man who occupies a more enviable position in commercial circles than does he, not alone on account of the splendid success he has achieved, but also because of the honorable, straightforward policy he has ever followed.

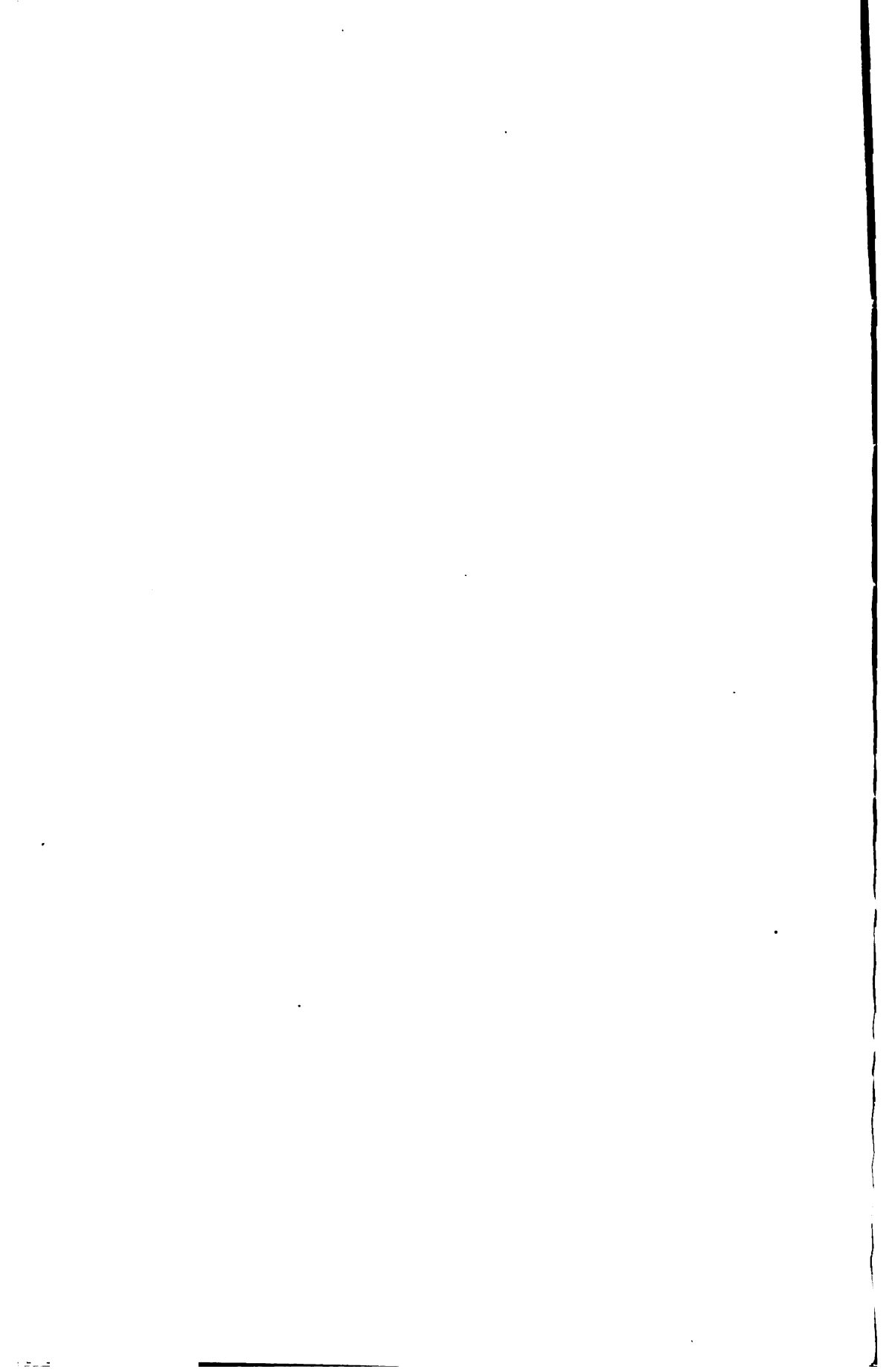
Mr. McGrath came to Nevada in 1871, at which time he took up his abode at Gold Hill. He is a native of the state of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Dauphin county on the 1st of November, 1856. He is of Irish descent, and is a son of Dennis McGrath, who was born in county Donegal, Ireland, whence he emigrated to the new world in early manhood. He established his home in Pennsylvania and began business life in the United States as a coal miner. While in Pennsylvania he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Byrne, a native of his own country. In the year 1858 he went to California, locating in Placer county, where he was engaged in mining and met with fair success. Being pleased with the state, its prospects and his own business opportunities, he sent for his wife and son the following year, and Mrs. McGrath came to the west with her little boy, John, who was then three years of age.

Dennis McGrath continued his residence in California until 1871, in which year he brought his family to Nevada, settling at Gold Hill. There he continued mining until 1874, when he was called to his final rest. His good wife long survived him and died in 1894, at the age of seventy-eight years. They were both devoted members of the Catholic church and enjoyed the high regard of many friends.

John McGrath, their only son, was a student in the public schools in his early boyhood, but when still very young began to provide for his own support. When sixteen years of age he became connected with mercantile interests as a clerk in the store of V. Lamery, where he remained continuously for ten years, or until 1883, being promoted from time to time and given a corresponding increase of wages. He became thoroughly familiar with the business in every department, and in 1883 purchased the store, which was then conducted as a retail grocery and provision establishment. Mr. McGrath continued successfully in business there until 1897, when he formed a partnership with J. B. Mallon in Virginia City, and they continued in business together until 1900, when Mr. Mallon died and Mr. McGrath purchased his partner's interest from the heirs. He has since been sole proprietor of the store, which is now one of the leading commercial enterprises of the city. He continued to reside, however, at Gold Hill until 1901, when he removed to Virginia City, where he still makes his home. In 1902 he closed out his business in Gold Hill but still continues his establishment



John McGrath



Virginia City, and his entire time and attention are devoted to the management of his mercantile interests. He has won very creditable and gratifying success, and at the same time has ever maintained a reputation for being an upright, honorable business man, whose methods have gained for him the confidence and respect of the business world.

In 1885 was celebrated the marriage of John McGrath and Miss Maggie Kenealy, a native of Aurora, Nevada, and a daughter of John Kenealy, one of the early settlers of this state. They now have five children, all born at Gold Hill, namely: May, John, Clarence, Myrtle and Harold. The family are highly esteemed members of the Catholic church, and occupy a fine residence at the corner of Taylor and F streets in Virginia City. In his political views Mr. McGrath has always been a Democrat, and fraternally is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. He is always courteous, kindly and affable, and those who know him personally have for him warm regard.

A man of great natural ability, his success in business, from the beginning of his residence in Nevada was uniform and rapid. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the requirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character; and this is what Mr. McGrath has done. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and gained the most satisfactory reward. His life is exemplary in all respects, and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

WILLIAM A. BURNS, a prominent resident of Virginia City, Nevada, has lived in the state for the past twenty-nine years. He is a native of California, having been born in Grass Valley in 1867, and is of Irish ancestry. His parents, James and Mary (Donahue) Burns, were both born in Ireland, but emigrated to Grass Valley, California, in 1849, and James Burns worked in the various mining camps in that part of the state, and from that locality walked to Austin, Nevada, and back to Grass Valley, and was successful in taking out gold. In 1873 he was attracted to Virginia City, and located here in that year, mining in the different mines. By trade he was a stonemason and bricklayer, and after the great fire found plenty of employment in rebuilding the town. His death occurred February 6, 1882, when he was fifty-three years of age. His wife survives and is now sixty-three years of age. In politics he was a Democrat, while he and his estimable wife early became members of the Roman Catholic church. The children born to them were as follows: Mary, Nellie, Maggie, Lizzie, William A., James, Hannah, Kate, Charles and John.

William A. Burns was educated in the public schools of Virginia City, and when he was only fourteen years of age he began the struggle of life for himself, engaging first in the wood and coal yards of the mines and later in the mines themselves, thus becoming a practical mining man, and later an

electrical engineer of the Belcher mine at Gold Hill. He is an active member of the Miners' Union, of which he has served four terms as president and is now president of the Storey County Labor Union and a member of the Mechanics' Union. Mr. Burns was the organizer of the Western Federation of Miners of Nevada and of the American Labor Union. In politics he is a Democrat, and stumped the state in 1902 with Congressman Van Duser. He accomplished much good, as the labor union vote returned Mr. Van Duser to Congress.

Mr. Burns was happily married in 1896 to Miss Myrtle Kennedy, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of Andrew Kennedy, of that state. Four children have come to them, namely: Marian Ella, Doris Margaret, Edith Kate and Robert James, all born in Virginia City. The family reside in a beautiful home in Virginia City, and all are highly respected. The influence wielded by Mr. Burns among his fellow-workmen is very powerful and his counsel is sought upon all matters affecting the union, for he is recognized as a strong factor in labor organizations.

A. SPENCER. The industrial life which adds so much to the development, progress and prosperity of any community finds a worthy representative in Reno in A. Spencer, the president of the Nevada Planing Mill Company, who since 1876 has resided in this state. He was born in Canada, September 9, 1858, and is of English and Dutch ancestry, who were early settlers of New York. A granduncle of Mr. Spencer fought in the war of 1812, but his brother, Mr. Spencer's grandfather, was a Royalist, believing in the right of England. Accordingly he removed to Canada and there Edward Spencer, the father of A. Spencer, was born. Having arrived at years of maturity, he wedded Miss Sarah Gorssline, a native of Ontario, and in the early sixties he removed to San Francisco and subsequently to Virginia City, Nevada. In the last named place he entered the employ of Wells, Fargo & Company, then conducting the pony express between Virginia City and Reno. He was a prominent representative of the pioneer life in Nevada and aided in laying the foundation for the present progress and advancement of the state. His death occurred in Virginia City in 1887, and his widow still lives there in the sixty-fourth year of her age. They had two sons, John Spencer being a conductor on a railroad in Colorado.

A. Spencer was reared to manhood in Canada and attended the public schools until reaching his eighteenth year, when he became a resident of Virginia City, where for six years he was a drug clerk in a store of W. A. Perkins. He then entered the employ of the Virginia & Gold Hill Water Company as collector, and later had charge of the office. He continued with that company for eighteen years, a fact which is indicative of his capability and fidelity to duty, and during that period he also did business for the Sierra Nevada Wood & Lumber Company. While thus long and actively connected with business affairs in Virginia City, he became widely acquainted there and won the regard and friendship of its representative citizens, for whom he still cherishes a most cordial feeling. In April, 1902, in connection with A. French, he established the Nevada Planing Mill at

Reno. The company has built a good plant and is doing a flourishing business, and Mr. Spencer has a well equipped office on Virginia street in Reno, where he gives his undivided attention to the development of the enterprise and its successful control.

In 1887 occurred the marriage of Mr. Spencer and Miss Sarah A. Squier, a native daughter of California. They have a nice home in Reno, and the hospitality of the best residents here is freely accorded them. In politics Mr. Spencer is a Republican, and fraternally is connected with the Masonic order, having received the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Escorial Lodge No. 87 of Virginia City. He also belongs to Virginia City Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., and DeWitt Clinton Commandery No. 1, K. T. This is one of the five mounted commanderies of the United States. Mr. Spencer is also a Shriner, belonging to Islam Temple at San Francisco. His business career has ever been characterized by close application, a thorough mastery of the work in hand, a progressive spirit and a bright outlook for the future as well as the present, and these qualities have made him a prominent representative of industrial interests in Nevada.

NEVADA PLANING MILL COMPANY. The Nevada Planing Mill Company, at Reno, was incorporated on the 12th of April, 1902, with A. Spencer as the president and A. French as vice president and manager. The former is an experienced business man, the latter an experienced mill man, so that they form a strong combination, Mr. Spencer superintending the trade interests, while Mr. French has charge of the operation of the mill. They also have an interest in a sawmill in Plumas county, California, and are manufacturing all kinds of lumber and box materials, their business having grown to very large proportions, so that it taxes the capacity of their plant. Both of the partners are men of well known business reliability and enterprise, and have succeeded in building up an industry which is a valued addition to the city's industries, furnishing employment to a large force of workmen and thus keeping considerable money in circulation.

HON. CHARLES A. RICHARDS. Numbered among Austin's representative business men is Hon. Charles A. Richards, who is engaged in general merchandising and the conduct of a meat market. His residence in this commonwealth dates from 1867, and he is a native of Pennsylvania, born in the city of Philadelphia on the 5th of October, 1845. His father, James Richards, was a native of Wales, and in 1860 made the journey by way of the isthmus to California. He was a butcher by trade, and in 1866 he came to Austin and opened a meat market on Cedar street. He was accidentally shot, and died in 1899, in Reno, Nevada. He had married Miss Ann Evans, who survived him and reached the age of ninety-four years, passing away in death in 1902, at the old home in Pennsylvania. In their family were fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, five of whom are still living.

Charles A. Richards spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Schuyl-

kill, Pennsylvania, and when fourteen years of age he began the battle of **life** on his own account. In upper Austin, adjoining the store of General J. R. Williams, he engaged in business in 1869, and since his residence here **he** has made four trips to the east to visit his aged mother. In political **matters** he has been a life-long Republican, but was active in the movement **to** remonetize silver, and in 1890 was elected a member of the state assembly, **to** which position he was re-elected in 1892. In 1894 he was made a **member** of the senate, serving as such during a four-year term with credit **to** himself and to his constituents.

In 1875 Mr. Richards was united in marriage to Miss Letitia Brown, who was born in the city of London but was reared in Austin, Nevada. Two children have blessed their home, the elder of whom, Charles L., a native son of Austin, is a graduate of the law department of Stanford University and is now serving as district attorney of Nye county, Nevada. The daughter, M. Letitia, is a graduate of Mills Seminary, and is now in Oakland, California. Mr. and Mrs. Richards reside in one of Austin's pleasant homes, and she is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Richards affiliates with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and in his business relations it may be truthfully stated that he is "sixteen ounces to the pound and one hundred cents on the dollar," and has a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout this portion of the state, both in business and political circles.

HON. JAMES RUSSELL, a well known resident of Elko, Nevada, has the honor of being a California pioneer of 1851 and a Nevada pioneer of 1859. He is a native, however, of Ireland, where his birth occurred, in Bangor, in 1836, and his early educational training was received in his native place. When fourteen years of age he went to sea, sailing before the mast for seven years, during which time he visited all the principal seaports of the world and became an expert seaman, having been serving as *first mate* at the close of his work on the sea. In 1850 he sailed around the Horn to California, landing at San Francisco in January of the following year, after which he engaged in placer mining near Auburn and Rock Creek, and in this venture met with moderate success. In 1855 Mr. Russell went to Australia and resumed his mining operations, remaining there for eighteen months, on the expiration of which period he returned to Forest Hill, California. There he remained until the inauguration of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company B, Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged in quelling the Indian uprisings in Arizona, being also stationed for a time at The Dalles, Oregon. During his services he was promoted to the position of corporal, but declined the honor.

After the close of hostilities Mr. Russell received an honorable discharge at Fort Drum and then joined his brother George at Cortez, where they were engaged in mining and teaming. In the following spring he made his way to Montana and was the discoverer of the mines at Hope Gulch, and while there took out considerable gold. During the following winter he was stationed on the Mussel Shell, where he was engaged in hunting and trapping, having killed many deer and trapped bear and beaver.



James Russell

It was the winter of 1865-6, and from there he returned to Cortez and opened a store, and his brother had a stage line from Cortez to Austin, a distance of sixty miles. When the White Pine excitement occurred Cortez was almost deserted, and Mr. Russell sold his possessions there and removed to Mineral Hill, where he continued his prospecting and mining operations a time. The year 1876 witnessed his arrival in Elko, and in this county he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of his present home farm, but as many years have since gone by he has added to his property until he is now the owner of six hundred acres, on which he has a pleasant and commodious residence and all necessary farm buildings. His homestead is located one-half of a mile west of Elko. He is also the owner of the yards in which the cattle from the mountains are fed before being shipped to the different markets, and for a number of years he was successfully engaged in dairying, supplying the citizens of Elko with fresh milk, keeping as high as sixty head of cows of the Durham and Hereford breed.

The marriage of Mr. Russell was celebrated in 1869, when Miss Mary Teresa Ward became his wife. She is a native daughter of the state of New York, but had resided in California from an early date. The children born of this union are as follows: Mamie, at home; Robert James, who is engaged in buying and shipping cattle; Ella, at home; William, who is assisting his father; and George, a printer in Elko. The last named served in the Spanish-American war, and during his term of service nearly lost his life by sickness while stationed in Florida. After the close of the struggle he returned home and began the publication of the *East Golconda News*, and later served as a guard in the state penitentiary.

In his political affiliations Mr. Russell has been a life-long Republican, and in 1895 was elected to represent his county in the Nevada assembly. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, having received the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Hill Hall Lodge, county Down, Ireland. A few years ago he made the return voyage to Ireland, where he visited relatives and the home of his childhood. He is now an active member of Elko Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Russell is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and Mr. Russell was reared in the Presbyterian faith.



ATWELL F. TROUSDALE, one of the representative ranchmen and farmers of Humboldt county, near the town of Winnemucca, has been a resident of the state ever since 1865, when, at the age of eleven years, he arrived in company with his parents and the other children. He was born in White county, Illinois, August 30, 1854, and is a descendant of Scotch ancestors who settled in the state of Tennessee. William Alexander Trousdale, his father, was born in Madison county, Illinois, July 20, 1832, was educated in his native state, and was married to Miss Eliza Latimer, who was born in White county, Illinois, in 1829. In 1865 they crossed the plains to Nevada, Atwell being the eldest of the children, and the others were: Sarah, now Mrs. O'Neal, of San Jose, California; Charles H., a resident of Everett, Washington; Eugene W., in Reno, Nevada; Lora, now the wife of Mr. Jeffers of Seattle, Washington; and William Arthur, of Tacoma, Wash-

ington, the latter born after their arrival in Nevada. The family located after their long journey, in Paradise Valley, Humboldt county, where the father took up a farm and was engaged in tilling it until 1873, when he returned to Illinois for a short time. On his return he continued ranching and stock-raising, and died on July 4, 1882, in San Jose, California, at the age of fifty years. He was a member and a minister of the Presbyterian church, and occasionally preached, although he was not in the regular ministry. His wife, who was also of the same faith, died in 1873, in Paradise Valley.

Atwell F. Trousdale was reared and educated in Humboldt county, but from 1873 to 1875 he attended school in Illinois, during the residence of his father there. His first regular wages were earned as a farm hand, but a little later, in connection with his father, he bought a ranch three miles west of Winnemucca. He later became sole owner of this handsome property of six hundred and forty acres, and increased it to eight hundred and fifty-five acres, its present size. He raises great quantities of hay on this productive soil, and feeds it to his high-grade Hereford and Durham cattle of which he sometimes has as many as three hundred and fifty head. He also raises some Norman Percheron draft horses, and all in all has been one of the most successful men in his line in this part of the county.

Mr. Trousdale is affiliated with the Democratic party, and has served Humboldt county as county commissioner for ten years altogether, two terms of four years and one of two, during which his great public spirit was displayed in the many ways by which he undertook to build up the county's interests and give it stable improvements. He has filled all the chairs in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in fraternal and religious work has evinced his kindness of heart and willingness to help others.

March 4, 1877, Mr. Trousdale married Miss Ella G. Dickinson, a native of Illinois, and they have three children: Pearl E., the wife of Henry A. Gilbert, of Winnemucca; and Roy E. and Glenn A., at home. They have one of the many commodious and pleasant residences of Winnemucca, and are genial and happy people in society, much esteemed by their many friends.

EDWARD WILLIAMS. As a member of the firm of Williams & Son, of Austin, Nevada, blacksmiths and carriage-makers, Edward Williams has conducted a successful business in this town for the past twenty-eight years. He is a native of England, born on the 5th of March, 1850, and when twenty years of age, in 1870, came to the United States, while five years later, in September, 1875, he arrived in Nevada, here spending the best part of his business career. Ere leaving his native land he had married Miss Emma Ferstbrook, also a native of England, and after arriving in the United States they located first in Pennsylvania, where for five years Mr. Williams worked at his trade. He then came by rail and stage to Austin, Nevada, where he first worked for wages, receiving from five to six dollars a day in compensation for his services. In 1884 he opened his own shop, and since that time has done the greater part of the business in his line in the town, giving general satisfaction to his many patrons.

Five children were born to bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, whom two are living, the elder being W. J. Williams, who was but two and a half years of age when brought to Austin, and is now his father's partner in business. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and learned his trade in his father's shop, having never worked for wages. As a business man he is a credit to the city in which he was reared and educated. He was married in April, 1900, to Miss May Caroline Bradley, who was born in San Francisco, California, and they have one daughter, Emma Lucille. Edward A., the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, was born in Austin, and is now with the Reno Mercantile Company. He married Miss Jeneth Pierce, a native of Virginia City, Nevada.

In his political affiliations Mr. Williams has been a life-long Republican and although never desiring office has rendered his party much good service. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was made a Mason in Lander Lodge No. 8, in 1883, having since been one of its worthy and useful members, well posted in the tenets of the order, and is exemplifying its noble principles in his every-day life. He is also a member of Austin Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., and of Austin Lodge of the Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Williams and their family are Episcopalians in their religious faith, and they have one of the pleasant homes in Austin.

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HARRY M. MARTIN. On the roll of the leading business men in Reno appears the name of Harry M. Martin, whose identification with business affairs here has been of benefit to the city as well as a source of revenue to himself. Born in Nevada, he claims Empire as the place of his birth, where on the 17th of February, 1874, he first opened his eyes to the light of day.

His father, Hon. W. O. H. Martin, was one of Nevada's most distinguished citizens and representative business men. For thirty-two years he resided in this state, following merchandising and banking, and at the time of his death, which occurred on the 14th of September, 1901, he was the president of the Washoe County Bank. In 1877 he had represented Ormsby county in the state senate and had proved an able member of the upper house, giving to each question which came up for settlement his earnest and thoughtful consideration. For a number of years he was the owner of the enterprise conducted under the name of the Reno Mercantile Company. He made of it one of the prominent mercantile enterprises of the state, developing it through honorable methods and along progressive lines. During his presidency of the bank that institution also enjoyed great growth and prosperity. He succeeded in all of his undertakings; every enterprise which enjoyed his co-operation and assistance was profited thereby. His name was a synonym for integrity, straightforward dealing in both commercial and financial circles, and over the record of his entire career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. In manner and disposition he was modest and unassuming, seeking no public notoriety, but his fellow-townsmen agree in pronouncing upon him high encomiums. His word was

as good as any bond that was ever solemnized by signature and seal, and his devotion to the general good as well as to individual business interests stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. Early in the year 1873 he had married, and he left a widow and seven children. The family has one of the beautiful homes of Reno, and the circle of his friends is very extensive.

Harry M. Martin was educated in Nevada and in San Francisco, and when he had prepared for a business career by thorough mental training he became a stockholder and director in the Reno Mercantile Company, doing business along both wholesale and retail lines. The company handles large quantities of heavy and shelf hardware, all kinds of building materials and groceries. Mr. Martin is likewise a stockholder and director in the Washoe County Bank. In politics he is a Republican and is now serving as a member of the city council of Reno.

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COLONEL JAMES H. KINKEAD. In the year in which the territorial organization of Nevada was effected, 1861, Colonel James Henry Kinkead became one of its citizens, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers who have aided in reclaiming the wild region for the purposes of civilization and who have laid broad and deep the foundation for its present prosperity and its future advancement. Few men are better informed concerning the mining interests of Nevada, for Colonel Kinkead has been very active along this line of business activity. He belongs to that class of representative American citizens who, while promoting their individual success, have also contributed to the general welfare in large measure.

A native of the state of Ohio; the Colonel was born in Lancaster on the 20th of March, 1843, and is of Scotch and German lineage. His paternal grandfather, William Kinkead, was born in Scotland, and when a young man sought a home in the new world, establishing his residence in Pennsylvania. He was there married and became a contractor and builder, making a specialty of the construction of bridges, and nearly all of the bridges on the government national pike were built by him.

His son, William Kinkead, Jr., the father of Colonel Kinkead, was born in Pennsylvania, and after arriving at years of maturity wedded Miss Catherine Barrack, who was born in Maryland and was of German ancestry. Mr. William Kinkead was an active factor in the building of the national pike through Pennsylvania and Ohio, and established his home in Lancaster of the latter state, where he reared his family and spent his remaining days. He always carried on contracting and building, conducting a business of considerable volume and importance. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist church, and in his political views he was a Whig, acting for many years as one of the trustees of Lancaster, Ohio. His co-operation in movements for the general good was widely felt and proved a potent force in the development and progress of his community. His death occurred in the year 1856, when he had attained the age of fifty-seven years. His good wife survived him and reached the advanced age of eighty-two years. In 1871 she had removed to Carson City, Nevada, where the evening of her life was spent, and in the cemetery at that place her remains were





**interred.** To this worthy couple were born six children, four of whom are still living.

Colonel Kinkead was educated in the public schools of Lancaster, Ohio, and in Kenyon College, at Gambier, that state. He also pursued a business course in Duff's Commercial College, and when but eighteen years of age came to Nevada in order to try his fortune in the west with its broader opportunities. The journey was made by the water route, and he spent a short time in Marysville, California, acting as bookkeeper and accountant. On the expiration of that period, however, he came to the territory of Nevada, arriving in the year 1861. He was first engaged in merchandising in the city of Washoe in Washoe county, where he remained in business for a number of years, securing a liberal patronage and meeting with gratifying success. Later, however, he sold out and turned his attention to the discharge of official duties. He was appointed deputy sheriff of Washoe county, filling that office in an acceptable manner for eight years, after which he returned again to private life. He then became interested in mining, which he followed at Pyramid lake, prospecting in both the silver and copper districts. For about eight years he was the owner of mines there. The year 1885 witnessed his arrival in Virginia City, and for several years he was the superintendent of the Best and Belcher mines, also the Utah, Occidental and Kentuck. Later he invented a mill known as the Kinkead process for working low-grade ores at a profit. This proved a success, and mills of this character have been in operation for the past seven years. The Colonel now owns the Kinkead Mill at Virginia City, which he is operating night and day. It extracts values at about one-third the cost of other methods, and ore yielding from two and a half to three dollars per ton can be worked by this process at a profit. He is now working large quantities of low-grade ore from which good values can be obtained, because of the method which Mr. Kinkead has introduced and also because of the fact that the material is taken from the top of the ground without the expense of mining. Colonel Kinkead has patented his mills, which are manufactured by a San Francisco company and are on sale and in general use throughout the mining states of this country and also in Mexico and Africa.

In March, 1864, Colonel Kinkead was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Allender, a native of Iowa, and they have four children, all of whom were born in Nevada, namely: Catherine, who became the wife of E. C. Davis and is now a widow residing in San Francisco; Allan, who is in South Africa, where he is acting as manager of the Angelo, a deep gold mine of that country; Minerva, who is now the wife of Hon. Frank L. Wildes, deputy state treasurer of Nevada; and H. J., who is operating a mill at Tonopah. Both the Colonel and Mrs. Kinkead are members of the Episcopal church, and are people of the highest respectability, enjoying the warm regard of many friends.

Colonel Kinkead was for many years a stalwart Republican, but since that party has declared against bimetallism he has voted independently of political ties. A valued member of the Masonic fraternity, he holds membership in the blue lodge and chapter and in the former is a past master. He

is now judge advocate general on the staff of Governor Sparks with the rank of colonel.

His invention is highly commended and is proving of value to all owners of mines producing low-grade ore. He has keen insight into business affairs, marked capacity and enterprise, and his well directed labors have resulted in bringing to him a handsome competence. Coming to the west in his early manhood, he has witnessed almost the entire development of this state, and his efforts have been helpful in its work of improvement and upbuilding as the years have gone by.

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F. C. ROBINS, at present a prominent merchant of Winnemucca, but for a number of years publisher of one of the influential newspapers of this part of the state and also engaged in an official capacity in service to the people, has been a resident of the state of Nevada since the fall of 1870. His ancestry on the paternal side is Scotch-Irish and on the maternal side is German, both branches having settled in Pennsylvania at an early day.

John and Caroline S. (Drinkle) Robins, the parents of F. C. Robins, were both born in Pennsylvania, but in 1856 removed to Ohio and settled in Seneca, Tiffin county, where they lived till 1868, when they came to the Sweet Water country in Wyoming. Mr. John Robins was engaged in mining there until driven out by the Indians, and then the family came on to Nevada. Here he became publisher of the *Humboldt Register*, which was one of the leading Republican papers of the state, and he was likewise among the pioneers of journalism in Nevada. He was a resident of Winnemucca until his death, which occurred in 1899, when he was sixty-seven years of age; his wife had died in 1883, at the age of fifty-two. They were the parents of seven children, but only two are living, James H., of Reno, Nevada, and F. C. Robins.

Mr. F. C. Robins was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1852, but spent most of his youthful days in Ohio, where he was educated and learned the printer's trade. After coming to Nevada in 1870 he was the publisher of the *Humboldt Register* for a few years, was postmaster at Winnemucca for sixteen years, under the administrations of Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Cleveland. He afterward gave up his newspaper work to engage in merchandising, and his industry and good judgment in this line have paid him well, and he has a good business. He carries a large stock of general merchandise, which occupies his brick block, fifty by eighty feet, in the central part of the business district, and he has a good patronage in the town and surrounding country. He is also the owner of several other business buildings of Winnemucca, and in addition to these interests has some valuable mining properties.

Mr. Robins upholds the doctrines of the Republican party, and has taken some part in practical politics. He is an esteemed member of Winnemucca Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., in which he has filled several offices, and is also a member of the Eastern Star. On May 16, 1880, Mr. Robins married Susan B. Wilkinson, a native of Vernon, Indiana. They were the parents of nine children, of whom six are living: C. E. Robins, justice of



the peace in Winnemucca; Vernon, Lucia B., Hazel, Laura D. and Grace. The Robins homestead is one of the nicest residences in the town. Mr. Robins has surrounded it with shade and fruit trees and flowers, all of his own planting, and has made a most delightful home for his family. June 21, 1898, the family were bereaved by the death of Mrs. Robins, whose kind and loving disposition and amiable character are still in the hearts, thoughts and memories of those left behind. She was past worthy matron of Silver State Chapter No. 6, Eastern Star, and was a popular and much respected lady throughout the county.

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MICHAEL J. MURPHY. The subject of this sketch was deputy sheriff of Lander county for three years prior to 1903. At the general election of 1902 he was elected the sheriff of the county against one of the most popular men in the county and has filled the office with marked ability and full satisfaction to his constituency. He is well known throughout the state in various capacities. He first developed his ability as a peace officer in his capacity as cowboy on ranches on the Humboldt river, where he became an accomplished horseman, rider, roper and camper, and where he had the most abundant opportunity to study the traits and character of all kinds of men from almost every country, and where he became largely acquainted with the most approved methods of moving quickly and adapting himself to conditions that surround one often in the western states.

Mr. Murphy is the son of Michael Murphy, deceased, of Sacramento, California, and of Mary (Sullivan) Murphy, both parents having been born in county Cork, Ireland, whence they emigrated to Kentucky, and afterward meeting in Sacramento were married there. Grandfather John Murphy and his family had also emigrated to Kentucky, and in 1853, in company with the late George W. Crum, of Battle Mountain, from Cincinnati, Ohio, crossed the plains to California, bringing their Kentucky horses.

Michael sold his first team to Leland Stanford and engaged in farming and stock-raising near Sacramento. Grandfather Murphy was one of the owners of the old half-mile race course at San Francisco, which is still recalled by the old pioneers. Sheriff Murphy's father died in Sacramento at the age of fifty-eight, and his mother at the age of forty-two in San Francisco.

Sheriff Murphy was born at Lexington, Kentucky, August 1, 1870, and at the age of two years came to California by wagon, this being his father's third trip to Kentucky. He received his education at Santa Clara College. After his education was completed, he for a while kept books for an uncle, John W. Murphy, who kept a livery stable in San Francisco; then came to Nevada and for several years was in the employ of R. Farrell, superintendent of the Dunphy estate, as foreman.

On August 15, 1901, Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Kathrine Laughlin, at the residence of her mother in Austin, in the presence of a large circle of friends. The bride was and is one of the most popular ladies in Austin, having resided here from her infancy, being a native of the state of New York. She is an excellent musician, taught in the public schools

of Lander with marked ability, a stanch friend, an excellent neighbor, and a natural born and educated leader in all work with which she becomes interested, and is kind and charitable to a fault.

The sheriff is a life-long Democrat, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is at present the master workman of Hope Lodge No. 11, of Austin.

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LOUIS BERRUM is a well known citizen of Reno who has made a success of the stock business. The possibilities that America offers to her citizens he has utilized, and, though he came to this country in limited circumstances, he has steadily and perseveringly worked his way upward, leaving the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few.

Mr. Berrum was born in Germany on the 16th of June, 1858, and was educated in Denmark in the Danish language. Reared upon his father's farm, he early acquired a good knowledge of general farming and stock-raising. His father never came to this country and is now (in 1903) in the eighty-sixth year of his age. The only representatives of the family living in America are Mr. Berrum and his brothers, Paul and Hans.

It was in 1887 that Louis Berrum crossed the Atlantic and came to Reno, Nevada. After paying his passage and other expenses of the trip he found that he had only twenty dollars remaining, but he was young, ambitious and enterprising and was not afraid to work. Such traits of character are a fortune to any young man possessed of them. Mr. Berrum had been only a short time in this country before he accepted a position to herd sheep at thirty-five dollars per month and board, his wages being subsequently increased to fifty dollars per month. Cheap clothing was all that was necessary for him to buy when he engaged in that business, and he was able to save most of his money. At the end of three years he had thoroughly mastered the business as carried on in America, and had also gained an excellent knowledge of the customs and language of the country. He then took charge of three thousand sheep on shares; he bought one thousand at the end of the first year and two thousand at the end of the second year. In this way he kept adding to his stock until at one time he had six thousand sheep. Just as it became apparent that free trade was proving disastrous to the sheep business, Mr. Berrum sold out. He had already met with considerable loss, but not so much as he would have experienced had he held on to the business any longer.

He then returned to his native land to visit his relatives and to claim the bride who was waiting for him there. In 1894 he married Miss Karoline Berrum, a distant relative of the family, and their wedding journey was their trip to the new world. Returning to Reno, Mr. Berrum engaged in buying mutton sheep for a butcher in San Francisco for two years, and in that venture met with good success. At the end of that time he again embarked in the sheep business on his own account, buying six thousand head, and he has steadily increased his operations until he has had as high as twelve thousand. His specialty is a breed of sheep that has recently been imported from England, called the Hampshires, which are large, strong,

healthy sheep, good for both wool and mutton, and he frequently sells as high as four thousand sheep. He is the owner of a good ranch of two hundred and forty acres a short distance south of Reno, and owns a fifth interest in Last Chance ditch, used for irrigating purposes. In the town he has a nice home on South Virginia street, occupying a lot one hundred and thirty-two by one hundred and sixty feet. His residence is surrounded by flowers, fruit and shade trees, all of his own planting, and it is one of the most attractive homes of the place.

Mr. Berrum's success has come to him as the result of his own industrious efforts, and has all been accomplished in sixteen years, and it is a credit to the state of his choice that such success is possible. In business affairs he is prompt, energetic and reliable, and usually carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

Mr. and Mrs. Berrum are also rich in a family of four bright, healthy children, all born in Reno, namely: Anna Maria, Louis W., Caroline M., and Theodore Roosevelt, who was so named as he was born the day President Roosevelt was in Reno. Both were reared in the Lutheran faith. In politics Mr. Berrum is a Republican, and was once the nominee of his party for the state legislature, but the ticket met with defeat that year as Nevada has recently elected the fusion candidates. He takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare, and withholds his support from no enterprise calculated to prove of public benefit.



DAVID GIROUX. The Winnemucca Hotel is the most popular public house in the town, and has earned its excellent reputation through thirty-three years of management and ownership by David Giroux, who is the oldest public host in Winnemucca. Mr. Giroux is Canadian French by birth, and his parents, Peter and Leonora (Ruelyea) Giroux, were Canadian farmers and the parents of sixteen children, of whom fourteen are still living.

David Giroux, who is the only one of this large family in the state of Nevada, was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1835. He had six months of schooling in Canada, but the remainder of his mental training has been left to his naturally sharp intellect and the school of experience, where he has learned his lessons better than the majority of men, and is now to be classed among the shrewd and quick-minded business men of the west. At the age of seventeen he began life on his own account, taking passage in 1855 for California, via the isthmus, and for fifteen years after his arrival followed mining in California. In 1870 he came to Nevada, directly to Humboldt county. He had been saving and industrious, and arrived with about forty-five hundred dollars. The eight acres which now comprise the site of the Winnemucca Hotel had on it a small building used as a hotel, but was a property of no considerable value, and Mr. Giroux bought it at a price far below its present worth. He built a first-class building on these grounds, with large, airy bedrooms, a large office, dining-room, and has given such careful attention to all the details of his business that his success has been an assured fact for many years. His most excellent characteristic as a landlord is his cordial welcome and hospitality, which are no doubt

inherent in his French blood, and which make all his patrons feel perfectly at home and insure their patronage as long as they remain in the town. The rates are moderate, and the guests are conveyed to and from the depot free of charge. There are forty-eight bedrooms, well furnished, and the entire building and grounds are kept in the best of order.

Mr. Giroux was married in Oakland, California, in 1872, to Miss Remillard, a native of Canada and of French ancestry. Their one son, David E., is now a physician and surgeon of Winnemucca. In 1875 this happy union was broken by the death of Mrs. Giroux. In 1884 Mr. Giroux married Miss Luthean Remillard, a sister of his former wife. They have had four children, Edna, Alma, Dora and Victor. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church, and are faithful workers in its cause. Mr. Giroux is a Democrat, and gave Humboldt county four years of service as a county commissioner, during which period he was instrumental in securing the erection of the first bridge across Humboldt river near the town. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and his wide acquaintance and genial nature make him one of the most popular men in this county.

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HENRY RITER, the owner of Riter's Elite steam brewery in Reno, is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in the fatherland October 8, 1863. He was reared and educated there, and when sixteen years of age went to California, where he was engaged in the butchering business, also following other pursuits that would yield him an honest living. On the 11th of March, 1884, he came to Nevada and established the Elite saloon, a place that was furnished and maintained in accord with its name, enjoying the patronage of the prominent people of the city. In 1895 Mr. Riter purchased the brewery and also gave to it the name of "Elite." In it he manufactures steam beer and porter, and the product is very popular, the demand being fully equal to the capacity of the brewery. He is also the owner of the Bowers mansion, situated on the Virginia and Truckee Railroad twenty miles south of Reno. This property he has transformed into a beautiful summer resort with beautiful grounds and lakes for swimming. The mansion was built by Sandy Bowers, who began it in 1862 and completed it in 1864. It was erected for a summer residence at a cost of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, being the most superb residence in the state. All of the glass in the mansion was of the heaviest French plate, as clear as the most perfect crystal. The handles on all the doors were solid bullion and the door knobs were all an amalgam of silver and gold. Mr. Bowers was the bonanza king, and took from twenty-one feet of ground five million dollars. Mr. Bowers died, and some years later the widow lost the property. It had several owners afterward, but little was done with it until Mr. Riter became convinced of its great value for an outing resort for the citizens of Reno. Making the purchase he has done much to restore the property to its original beauty, and it has been a very popular resort, large excursions being made to it throughout the months of summer. The grounds comprise seventy-five acres, and upon the place are both hot and cold springs and two large swimming ponds.





THE BOWERS MANSION.



*J. R. R. R.*





Mr. Riter was married on the 13th of June, 1888, to Miss Lilian Dixon, of Placerville, California, and they have a nice residence in Reno, where their circle of friends is extensive. He votes with the Democracy, having always given his political allegiance to that party, and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. A prepossessing, obliging and progressive business man, he has attained success in all that he has undertaken.

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FRANCIS P. VAN PATTEN, the leading lumber dealer of Austin, Nevada, has been acquainted with this state for forty years, ever since it was admitted to the sisterhood of sovereign commonwealths, and there is hardly a man living to-day in the state who is more familiar with the history from primitive times to the present and with all the resources, commercially, minerally and agriculturally, than Mr. Van Patten. He has employed his years in various pursuits, which have taken him all over the western country, and his life teems with incidents which in years to come would be valuable to the state archives from an historical standpoint. He is now approaching the seventieth milestone of his career, and his unflagging industry and honorable and useful endeavors of the past give him a place of high esteem among his fellow citizens.

The ancestors of Mr. Van Patten came from Holland many generations ago, settling in the typical new world Dutch state of New York, where this particular branch of the family remained to Mr. Van Patten's time. He was born in Bridgewater, Oneida county, New York, March 16, 1835, and was reared and educated in the city of Rome, New York, where he graduated from the Rome Academy and was in that excellent institution at the same time with ex-Secretary of the Treasury Gage and others who have since become eminent before the country. School days ended, Mr. Van Patten was for seven years in the employ of Hayden, Lewis & Company, dry-goods merchants of Rome. In 1860 he went to St. Louis, where he got out of funds, and then footed it to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and from there to the Rio Grande river, where he was employed for a time by the Overland Stage Company. In the summer of 1860 he went to Visalia, California. His first work in this state was with a threshing outfit in the Sacramento valley, and he was the only one of the men who was not worn out by the heat. For this labor he was paid two dollars and a half a day. After this he was receiving clerk for Peters and Jackson at the dock in Stockton, taking in wheat and barley. In the fall of 1861 he went to San Francisco, and did whatever work he could find. The cellars were flooded at the time, and he got a rotary chain pump and, with the help of a number of Chinamen, worked at taking the water from the cellars. The city was crowded with unemployed workmen at that time, and he sometimes worked for as little as ninety-five cents a day.

About this time the Reese river mines were struck in Nevada, and on August 1, 1862, Mr. Van Patten set out for this new territory. He got a horse and a mule at Stockton, and stopped on the way at Placerville. Thence he came over the mountains and arrived in the territory on Oc-

tober 11, 1863. At Carson City he sold his mule and bought a wagon and some horses, and drove to Jacobs Springs, where he worked for Wash Jacobs on his ranch, in company with William Talcot, who afterward discovered the Pony Ledge which caused the excitement in Austin. Mr. Van Patten then employed his energies at cooking, and at the overland station on Reese river was cook and messenger agent until the following spring, when he took the position of deputy postmaster and deputy express agent. He conducted this business until the receipts of the office dwindled to almost nothing, and after the removal of the court house to Austin he prospected in Churchill county and uncovered a number of good prospects there and in the vicinity of Austin, from one of which, the Silver Lode, he sold seventy-five thousand dollars of non-assessable stock. The ore was good, but expenses of operation were so high that the mine was later sold for taxes.

After his marriage in 1866 he went to Smith creek station in Churchill county, and was in business there for a time and was also engaged in ranching in 1868-9, until the overland stage was discontinued, which so depreciated Mr. Van Patten's property that he decided to move. He then went to Jacobsville and took the Lander House, which he conducted until the spring of 1873, at which time he went to Warm Springs, in Lander county, now called the Van Patten Warm Springs. He resided there for fourteen years, and was in the stock business and handled wood and coal, also in various other enterprises. During the hard winter of 1878-9 he lost three hundred and fifty cattle, and after that he sold out to Tom Triplett and went into partnership with William Clark. They conducted a gin mill for twenty-two months and had thirty-six hundred dollars on their books when they quit. From that time until a cold November morning in 1884 Mr. Van Patten was a roustabout on the Hill at a salary of four dollars a day, and he then decided he had had enough of such employment, and for the following two years worked about the town and for the county. In 1886 he ran for the office of sheriff on the Democratic ticket but was defeated. Two years later, however, he was up again, and this time was elected and filled the office efficiently for two years. During that time he sold the Manhattan property, signing the deeds to John L. Beveridge, of Chicago. At the close of his term of office he opened a livery and feed stable in Austin, and conducted it until he decided to return to California. He took eight horses and two wagons, and with his wife and six children and with a good amount of supplies, set out on the old overland stage route, going through Carson City, Placerville, to Stockton. For three months he worked with his teams on the construction of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, and then returned to Nevada. For a few months he rented a place on the chemical yards at Carson City and hauled and sold wood, after which he and the family returned to Austin. In the following spring he opened his lumber yard, where he also handles hay, wood and coal, and has since continued at this with good success.

November 19, 1866, Mr. Van Patten was married to Miss Rufilia Deering, a native daughter of California. Eleven children have been born to them: Frank A., superintendent of the Comet mine in Utah; George L.,

a mining man of Tonopah; William, who has an agency in Carson City; Clarence; Clyde; George Gorden; Nettie, the widow of W. Higby; Matilda, the wife of F. H. Triplett, editor of the *Reveille*; Anna Clara, wife of Fred McMahon; Agnes F. and Amelia F., who are both at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Van Patten have a nice home at Austin. They are members of the Episcopal church, and he belongs to the Episcopal church mission and is one of the influential members of the church and takes an active part in its work.

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HON. GEORGE WHITEFIELD DALE, one of the most prominent of the old-time citizens of Austin, has been in the state of Nevada for over forty years, in fact there was neither state nor territory of that name when he came, for the entire region was classed as the territory of Utah. He has, accordingly, witnessed the state's development and growth from its infant days to the present, and he has been a large part of all he has seen. He is a true representative of the western pioneer, a hardy race now rapidly thinning out through the relentless hand of time and known only in their age. He came to the coast country over half a century ago, and during the greater part of the subsequent time has followed the occupation which first attracted emigrants to this part of the country. He has made a fine record as a citizen of Nevada, and has been honored by being sent as a representative of the sovereign people to their state assembly.

Mr. Dale was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, May 26, 1832, and is of English ancestry. His parents brought him to Illinois when he was three years old, and he was reared to manhood on his father's farm. His education was received in the same sort of primitive schools in which Abraham Lincoln gained his education, and he was a child while that young statesman was forging to the front in the same state. In 1852 he joined a company of twenty-six men and one woman and started from Carthage, Illinois, with ox teams to cross the plains to California. They passed many who were sick on the road, but they were fortunate in losing none of their number nor any of their stock, and they had no trouble with the Indians. They stopped in Solano county, California, and Mr. Dale worked in the redwood timber for the next two years. In 1854 he engaged in mining, with the usual ups and downs of the profession, at one time being possessed of six thousand dollars. He arrived in Silver City, Nevada, on the 7th of July, 1862, just at the time when the mining excitement was fully under way. He was paid five dollars a day for timbering work in the mine at Gold Hill, where he remained several years. In 1863 the mines were discovered in Austin, and it was one of the liveliest mining towns in the state. Mr. Dale came there in 1866, and this has been his permanent home ever since. He worked for a time as a stationary engineer, and also did much prospecting. He leased some mines, and took out a great deal of valuable metal, some of his assays running as high as three and five thousand dollars a ton. He has since disposed of his claims, and is now living retired from active pursuits in the main.

On August 6, 1857, Mr. Dale was married in Sonoma county, Cali-

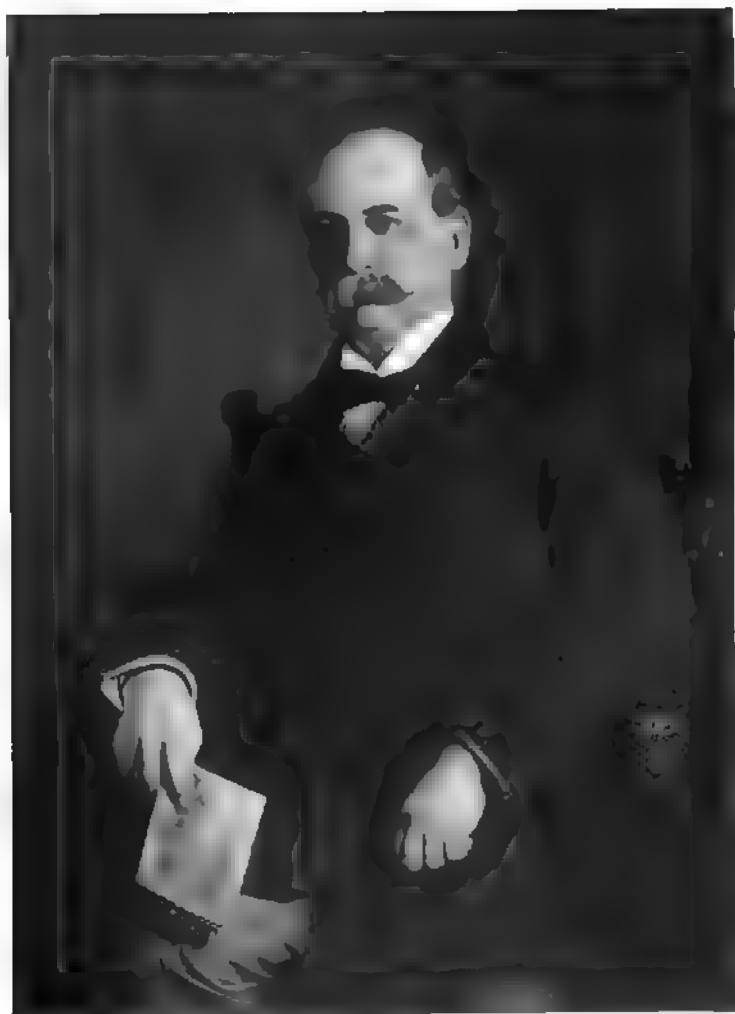
fornia, to Miss Mary Ellen Hardin. Their son, William Henry, was born in Healdsburg, Sonoma county, and is now in Los Angeles; Charles E. was born in San Francisco and also resides in Los Angeles. Mr. Dale was a Whig in his early political career, and gave his first presidential vote to Winfield Scott in 1852 and his second to Fillmore in 1856. In 1864 he voted for Lincoln, and continued his allegiance to the Republican party until it refused to remonetize silver, since which time he has cast his influence for silver and voted for Bryan. He has always done his own thinking, and is independent of party when its principles do not accord with his. In 1882 Mr. Dale was elected to a seat in the state legislature, and was again elected in 1886, making a creditable record during these two terms. He is a veteran Odd Fellow, having joined the organization in 1856, and is a past representative to the grand lodge of the state and is also a member of the Rebekahs. Mr. Dale has a comfortable residence in Austin, where he spends his old age in the enjoyment of the good things of life and the esteem of his fellow citizens. He loves the town where he has spent so many years and where the principal scenes of his part in life have been played, and he is happy and contented with the present and with the contemplation of the past.

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W. E. SHARON. No history of Nevada would be complete without mention of the gentleman whose name initiates this review, for through more than thirty years he has been actively identified with the development of the rich mineral resources of the state, which are the foundation of the greater part of Nevada's wealth and a valued source of much of the mineral yield of the country. Thoroughly informed concerning the vocation he has chosen as a life work, Mr. Sharon's opinions are largely received as authority in mining circles and he has spared no effort whereby he might become familiar with the best methods of mining as practiced throughout the world. He is now acting as superintendent of all the mines in Gold Hill mining district of Storey county, which were consolidated by Senator Sharon, D. O. Mills and R. F. Morrow.

William E. Sharon came to Nevada in 1872. He is a native of the state of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Jefferson county. His ancestral history is one of close connection with the country from early colonial days, the line being traced back to the Pilgrims who landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock and founded the colony of Plymouth. Smiley Sharon, the father of William E. Sharon, was born in Ohio in 1826, and now, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, is residing in Wheeling, West Virginia. In early manhood he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ann Hurford, a native of his own state. Both were representatives of families that have been connected with the Society of Friends or Quakers through many generations. An uncle of Mr. W. E. Sharon was the Hon. William Sharon, now deceased, ex-United States senator and one of the most prominent mining men in the entire country. He is mentioned at length in Bancroft's History of the Pacific Coast.

Since his arrival in Nevada William E. Sharon has been constantly en-



W. E. Shaw



gaged in mining, and is now the superintendent of the large group of mines in Gold Hill which have added one hundred million dollars to the wealth of the country and are still large producers. These mines include all from the Imperial to the Caledonia. The deepest of these is now three thousand feet, at which depth the water prevented further work, but at present new methods in watering these low levels are being put into successful operation, which are expected to permit of working for a depth of five thousand feet, which is as deep as the deepest mine known.

During his long experience in the development of mines and in the production of gold and silver, Mr. Sharon has made mining his constant study and has acquired the reputation of being an excellent authority on subjects pertaining to what has been his life work. The position which he occupies is a very important one, involving the care of mammoth interests in the operation of the mines. All these extensive properties are now owned by one corporation.

In Virginia City, in 1876, William E. Sharon was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Nygatt, who was born in Iowa and is a daughter of Milton Nygatt, a gentleman of Scotch ancestry descended from the Mayflower emigrants who made the first settlement in New England, while both sides of the family were represented by active participants in the Revolutionary war. To Mr. and Mrs. Sharon have been born children as follows: Claude, who is now assayer of the mines of which his father is manager, and who married Miss Evans, a daughter of Alvaro Evans; Florence, now the wife of Peter C. Allen and is a resident of New York city; Blanche, the wife of Harry Farr, a resident of San Francisco; Robert, Ruth, Esther and Hurford, all of whom are attending school.

Mr. Sharon is a strong bimetallist, and gives his allegiance to the political party which embodies his ideas on this subject. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and keeps well informed on the questions of the day, political and otherwise, and is an accomplished gentleman, a splendid representative of the Nevada mining men.

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ROBERT L. FULTON, one of Nevada's representative citizens, came to this state in 1871 and settled in Reno in 1875. He is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Ashland, March 6, 1847. He comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, Robert Fulton, was born near the noted historical city of Londonderry, Ireland, and in 1830 emigrated to Ohio. He was married in Pittsburg to Miss Margaret Lardin, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1855 he went to California, engaging in placer mining in the Blue banks, but with little success. He then returned to Ohio, where he continued to make his home until his death in 1894, when eighty-three years of age. He was in many respects a remarkable man, and his sterling qualities gained for him the confidence and good will of all. His wife departed this life in the eightieth year of her age. They were of the old Covenanter stock, but joined the Methodist church, and for many years were among its consistent members. Of their family of five children, three reached years of maturity, and one of the sons, John M. Fulton, is now district pas-

senger and freight agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad, running between Colfax and Ogden, and makes his home in Reno. A sister, Margaret, became the wife of Thomas Woggoner, who served in the regiment commanded by Major William McKinley during the Civil war.

Robert L. Fulton attended the public schools of his native state, but his knowledge has been largely acquired in the school of experience and through his own reading, investigation and observation. In early life he was employed as a clerk in a store, and while thus engaged began learning telegraphy. He began railroading on the Erie road as telegraph operator, and when about twenty years of age was serving as conductor. Later he entered the employ of the Union Pacific Company, and was for three years train dispatcher. On the expiration of that period he went to Minnesota and had charge of the St. Paul and Duluth road until the failure of Jay Cook paralyzed their business. In 1874 he made his way to California and was train dispatcher at Lathrop and also the first superintendent of the Visalia. While thus engaged General Redding offered him a position in the land department of the company, and he entered upon the duties of that office July 15, 1875, since which time he has been actively engaged in inspecting and exhibiting land and making sales of railroad lands along the entire line of the road from Colfax to Ogden.

He has written many valuable articles setting forth the advantages and resources of Nevada and of the adaptability of the soil for agricultural pursuits. This originally included a letter to the *New York Tribune*, in which he wrote of the farming possibilities, the healthfulness of the climate and the moral worth of the state. The *Tribune* gave this article the title of an "Eloquent Plea—Nevada Only Assailed by Ignorance and Malice." Recently he has finished an able address to be read before the Forestry Association, one of the allied bodies of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The paper is an exhaustive argument showing that the irrigation and reclamation of the arid west would prove of immense value to the entire country. He was invited to deliver an address before the students of the State University, and spoke to them upon the subject of "How to Build a State." This was greeted with much applause and received favorable comment from the press. The commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will distribute a handsome book on Nevada during the summer of 1904, the article on the state at large being written by Mr. Fulton.

Mr. Fulton has taken a most active and helpful part in advancing the farming interests of the state. He was likewise one of the organizers of the state board of trade. He also owned and conducted the *Reno Gazette* for eight years, which he made the leading newspaper of the state, with a wide circulation throughout Nevada. He published this in the interests of the Republican party, having always been one of its stalwart supporters, and, while he has labored effectively for the good of the party, he has never sought or desired public office for himself. He is strongly opposed to misrule in public affairs, and in all of his work has been prompted by a patriotic interest in his county, state and nation. He was a delegate to the national convention which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt as the candidates to



lead the national ticket in 1900. When in Wyoming Mr. Fulton was made a Mason at the age of twenty-one years, and he received the Royal Arch degree in Duluth, Minnesota, and the Knight Templar degrees in Minneapolis. He has had the honor of serving as the grand high priest of Nevada.

On the 11th of January, 1877, Robert L. Fulton was married to Miss May Alice Bragg, a native of Maine and a daughter of Captain Charles A. Bragg, who is descended from English ancestry. They have three children: John A., a graduate of the Nevada State University and now a civil engineer in Africa; Helen and Margaret, at home. Mr. Fulton, accompanied by his wife and children, recently made a trip to Alaska and later to Japan, which tour proved of much interest. They have a beautiful home in Reno, and as he has abiding faith in the growth and development of the west he has made a number of valuable real estate investments in this section of the country. In all of his life work he has been actuated by high principles and honorable motives, and Nevada owes much to him because of his efforts for her advancement, growth and the development of her natural resources. His labors in this direction have not been without result, and to-day he stands as a typical representative of our best American manhood and as a patriotic citizen, whose devotion to the general good is above question.

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HON. PAUL LAVEAGA, a long-prominent citizen of Winnemucca and Humboldt county, a resident of the state of Nevada since 1866, is of Spanish and Mexican ancestry. It is quite according to the natural fitness of things that among the gold-seekers of the past century, who peopled the western coast of our country almost in a night, that there should be some of that same race and clime whence came the earliest explorers, conquerors and adventurers in quest of the fabulous treasures of the Incas and the Montezumas. One of the famous forty-niners to California was J. N. Naveaga, the father of our Nevada resident. He was born in Spain, and when he came to the Pacific coast he brought with him his wife and son Paul, then a boy of eight years. He spent the remainder of his life in mining in the various camps of the west, but only managed to make a living. He died in San Francisco at the age of eighty-three years, and his good wife passed away in 1873, aged seventy-two.

Paul Laveaga was born in Mexico, January 15, 1841, and is the only member of the family in Nevada. When he came to this state in 1866 he worked for wages, and also mined some in Unionville, Humboldt county. In this place he opened up a lodging house and restaurant in 1868, and continued that up to 1884, when he came to Winnemucca. He has been a very successful business man, and has earned a good competency as well as an honorable place among his fellow citizens.

Mr. Laveaga has been a Republican since casting his first vote, and has taken a more than ordinarily active part in public affairs. He was post-master of Unionville for many years; in 1874 he was elected to the state assembly, where he served four terms with great usefulness to his constituents, and he was also treasurer of Humboldt county for eight years.

His public career is a record of thoroughly upright and honest service, and is creditable to him in every sense of the word.

In 1869 he was married to Dolores Gomez, a native of Mexico. Two children were born of this union: Paul, Jr., a resident of Reno, and Frank, who was killed in the App mine in 1900. In April, 1875, Mr. Laveaga was married to Miss Isabelle Mendoza, a native of Sonora, Tuolumne county, California. They have two daughters and two sons: Inez S., Lucy L., A. C. and V. J. Mr. Laveaga is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and received the degree of Master Mason in 1873, and is also a member of Winnemucca Chapter No. 9, R. A. M. He and his family reside in a comfortable and pleasant residence, and they enjoy the esteem and association of many friends.

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ANDREW JOSEPH CANAVAN, the popular foreman of the Justice mine at Gold Hill, Nevada, and one of the state's most intelligent, progressive and enterprising mining men, was born in San Francisco, California, on the 18th of January, 1872, and has spent his entire life in the west. His father, Mathew Canavan, was a native of county Fermanagh, Ireland, and left there at the age of seven years for Australia. In 1852 he emigrated to California, and was married in San Francisco to Miss Maggie Farrell, who was born in New York City. As a contractor and builder he was engaged in business in California for many years, and erected the courthouse at Jackson, Amador county. He was a prominent politician and a man of marked influence, and took a very active part in public affairs, serving as a member of the California state legislature from the San Francisco district. He was instrumental in introducing the bill for the exclusion of Chinamen from the state and was recognized as an important factor in political circles in California during his residence there. In 1872 he came to Gold Hill, Nevada, and accepted the position of superintendent of the Rhode Island quartz mill, which was a large plant crushing much of the ore taken from Gold Hill mines. He continued his active connection with the Democratic party after coming to this state, and served as county commissioner in Storey county and was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for president of the United States. When on his way home from that convention he contracted a cold, which resulted in his death in 1884, when in his fifty-fourth year. His estimable wife still survives him and resides in San Francisco. To them were born eleven children, five of whom are still living, four being residents of California, while Andrew J. makes his home at Gold Hill, Nevada.

Mr. Canavan received his early education in the public schools of Gold Hill and is now taking a course at the University of Nevada in meteorology, chemistry, free-hand drawing, assaying and surveying, to better fit him for his chosen occupation. He is an expert, practical miner, having followed that vocation continually since his early manhood, and as foreman of the Justice mines has met with very gratifying success.

In 1893 Mr. Canavan was happily married to Miss Annie Healey, a native of New Brunswick, Canada, and they have become the parents of five

children: Roger, Mary, Mabel, Claude and Thelma, all born in Gold Hill. Mr. Canavan is an ardent Democrat, and is a prominent member of the Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being past foreman in the latter organization. He and his family are worthy members of the Roman Catholic church and are held in high regard by all who know them.

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PAUL A. PINSON, who has a large ranch near Golconda and is one of the successful raisers of high-grade stock, first came to the territory of Nevada in 1863, and for the greater part of the subsequent forty years has been engaged either in mining or ranching in this great commonwealth. He was born in France, November 2, 1845, the son of A. and Josephine (Beaurin) Pinson, also natives of that country. The parents and their four children all came to California in 1850, and the father died in France at the age of eighty, and his wife passed away in San Francisco at the age of sixty-seven.

Paul A. Pinson is the only member of the family residing in Nevada, the others making their home in California. He received a large part of his early education in San Francisco, and upon his arrival in Nevada, in November, 1863, he engaged in mining, and also in Idaho. In Idaho City he had an excellent run of luck, taking out as much as five hundred dollars a day, but, after the manner of most miners, he reinvested all his earnings in prospects and did not arrive at any stable status of wealth. In 1884 he came to the site of his present ranch and acquired one hundred and sixty acres of land, covered with sage brush and otherwise unimproved, and here his industry and well directed efforts in time repaid him handsomely. He has been adding to his property till he now owns over a thousand acres. His principal industry is the raising of fine Durham cattle, of which he sometimes has as many as seven hundred head.

Mr. Pinson has always affiliated with the Republican party, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married in 1880 to Miss Mary J. Polkow, who was born in New York City but was reared in Illinois. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pinson, all in Nevada, as follows: Josephine, Ella, Clovis, Victor, Bertha, Gertrude and Camille. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church, and Mr. Pinson is a good representative of the sterling citizens who came to the western country in the pioneer days of last century.

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W. H. INGHAM, the harness and saddle manufacturer of Austin, Nevada, has been a resident of this state for over a quarter of a century, and is one of the most esteemed and popular of the citizens of Lander county. He has built up his business so that he has the trade of the entire county in his line, and his diligent and successful prosecution of this industry has put him in the front rank of the business men of Austin. While he has devoted himself attentively to business, he has also performed a full share of the duties devolving upon him as a citizen, and is now one of the

county officials and endeavoring to promote the welfare of his community with all the zeal which has marked his efforts as a private citizen.

Mr. Ingham's father, Joseph Ingham, was born in England, and was brought from his native land by his father, Aaron Ingham, to New York when he was two years of age. He married Miss Miranda Childs, a native of New York state. He and his wife went to California in 1860 by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and they resided in San Jose from that time till his death, which occurred when he was sixty-five years of age. He was a wagon and carriage maker by trade, and was conscientious and faithful in his work and was a good man in business and with his family. His wife still survives, and resides with her son in Austin.

Mr. Ingham is the only one of the four children of his parents residing in Nevada. He was born in Monroe county, New York, February 19, 1855, and was reared and educated in San Jose, California. He learned his trade of joiner there and worked at it for several years, until he came to Nevada, which as one of the principal events of his life occurred in 1876. He followed his trade in different parts of the state until the spring of 1881, and in the fall of that year came to Austin, where he began work at his trade at three dollars and a half a day. He continued this wage work until 1899, at which time he opened his own shop. He now has the entire harness and saddlery trade of Lander county, and is everywhere recognized as a man of shrewd business and executive ability and capable of carrying out whatever he undertakes.

Mr. Ingham has always been a Republican in politics except during the silver movement, when he gave his allegiance to bimetallism. He was elected to the important office of county commissioner of Lander county in the fall of 1902, and is now doing all in his power to promote the best interests of the county. He affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is popular in that order as he is in all social circles. He is still a single gentleman, and the time which he would otherwise devote to domestic duties is now given to his business and office. He owns his business building and his residence, besides several town lots, and is a good representative of the progressive young business men of Austin.

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HON. ANDREW WESTFALL, a representative farmer near Lovelocks, Humboldt county, Nevada, and the only one of the first residents of that valley now living, is a pioneer to the state, having crossed the plains from Illinois in 1861. He is of German ancestry and the son of James and Malissa (Waite) Westfall, who removed from New York state to Illinois in 1838, where they assisted in the early development of that state, and they later removed to and resided in Harrison and Hancock counties, Illinois. James Westfall was an influential man in the different communities where he passed his life, and held the offices of postmaster and justice of the peace of his town. He died when fifty-two years of age, and his wife had passed away when Andrew was but six years of age. Of their five children, three are still living. Perry Westfall is in Montana, and Mrs. Hannah Anderson is in Kansas.



*A. M. M. M.*



Andrew Westfall was born in Allegany county, New York, February 2, 1836, and was only two years old when his parents took him to Illinois. He was educated in a little log schoolhouse in Illinois, and worked hard on his father's farm in the interims between instruction. In 1861 he drove an ox team across the plains, and located at his present place when all the country round was a wilderness. He took up one hundred and sixty acres of the virgin soil, and has enjoyed a steady prosperity since that time. He now has a splendid farm of two hundred and sixty acres, on which he raises alfalfa and breeds and feeds stock for the market. His success is indicated by the general appearance of his ranch, on which he has one of the best residences in the valley.

Mr. Westfall has recently purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining his present farm, and on both farms he cuts about twelve hundred tons of alfalfa.

Mr. Westfall has also been prominent in the public life of his county and state, and, although he has never sought office and has never resorted to any of the questionable methods to gain promotion in politics, his fellow citizens have several times placed him in positions where he might serve them, and he has never disappointed their confidence. He has served as county commissioner for eight years in all, and in the fall of 1884, on the Democratic ticket, which has always been the party of his choice, he was elected to the state legislature, where he did much to promote the interests of county and state. One of the most important measures to which he gave his earnest advocacy was the bill to insure bona fide settlement of government land, and which provided that the land must be actually settled, paid for at government prices, and the settler should have no title thereto until he had put water facilities upon it.

Mr. Westfall was the circulator of the petition to ask the Congress of the United States to pass the Desert Land act, and the bill was introduced by Congressman William Woodburn, of Carson.

In 1876 Mr. Westfall married Miss Frances Wash, a native of Missouri, and they had two children, Loraine A. and Lillie, both residents of Reno. In 1884 he married Miss May Babcook, and of this union there are two children, Vernon A., now in his third year in the State University, and Nola Melissa, at home. Four decades have passed since Mr. Westfall came to this part of Nevada, and his honorable record has placed him among the esteemed citizens whose worth has been tried and proved.

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ALBERT M. WARD. The great prairies of the west afford splendid opportunities to the stock-raiser, and in this line of business many fortunes have been made by men of business enterprise and ready adaptability who have come to the west and pastured large herds of cattle upon the prairies. Of this class Albert M. Ward is a representative, and he is widely recognized as a man of great energy, diligence, persistency of purpose and sound judgment. He came to the territory of Nevada in the year 1864, and three years previous to that time he had become a resident of California.

Although now living upon the Pacific coast, he is a native of one of

the Atlantic states, his birth having occurred in the city of Augusta, Maine, on the 16th of July 1840. He is of English and Irish descent. His paternal grandfather took up his abode near the mouth of the Kennebec river in Maine, and Martin Ward, his father, was born there. When the latter had reached years of maturity he wedded Miss Susan Spratt, a daughter of David Spratt, a pioneer resident of Maine and one of the patriots of the Revolutionary war. Martin Ward was a devoted Christian man and served as a circuit preacher of the Methodist church, devoting many years of his life to the ministry. He endured all the hardships and privations of the early circuit rider, and died firm in the faith in 1843, in the fortieth year of his age. His wife passed away in 1857 at the old home in the Pine Tree state, leaving behind her a memory which is yet enshrined in the hearts of her children and those who knew her. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ward were born five children, all of whom are yet living. Martin E., the eldest, born in 1835, went to California in 1856 and for a number of years was engaged in mining. He then became a partner of his brother, Albert M., in the stock-raising business, and is now a prominent resident and one of the wealthy citizens of Reno. Olin W., born in 1837, is on the ranch owned by the Ward brothers in Lassen county, California. Sarah Jane is the widow of J. A. Gilman and resides in Reno; she went to California in 1861, and has since lived in the west. The entire family are held in high esteem by those who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

Mr. Albert M. Ward was educated in his native state, and when twenty-one years of age sought a home in the far west, sailing from New York for San Francisco. While on the voyage the vessel was constantly in danger of being captured by a rebel man-of-war, but escaped, although the North Star, a vessel which followed them, was captured. Mr. Ward arrived in San Francisco in November, 1861, and went direct to Tuolumne county, where he was engaged in placer mining, but he made only moderate wages in that way. Subsequently he removed to Calaveras county, and thence made the journey on foot to Alpine county, carrying his blankets with him. There he was engaged in lumbering for wages, the logs being sent down the Carson river to the Virginia City market. In 1865 Mr. Ward returned to California, and there embarked in business on his own account as a sheep-raiser, having his sheep pasture in San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Alpine counties.

In 1870 the range was mostly occupied by actual owners, and with his brother, M. E. Ward, who was his partner, he drove four thousand of his sheep to Nevada, pasturing them in Churchill and Lander counties. After running the sheep for two or three years on the same ground they sold ten thousand head for four dollars per head. He then decided to give his attention to the raising of cattle, and in Humboldt county he and his brother purchased the ranch of Bass & Derby on the Granite creek range, thus becoming owners of one thousand head of cattle located on a good range. The Ward brothers prospered in this undertaking and continued in the cattle business there for twelve years, at the end of which time they sold out to the firm of Fisk & Gerlack, of Stockton. At that time the brothers purchased the Thomas Bare ranch in Surprise valley in Lassen county, Cali-



ifornia, comprising about five thousand acres, and in 1885 they bought the William B. Todhunter ranch in Long Valley, Washoe county, paying one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and securing six thousand head of cattle in addition to the land. This large and valuable ranch they still own and they have had as high as seven thousand head of cattle upon it at one time. They are breeding a high grade of Durham stock and are also importers and breeders of Norman horses. They likewise give some attention to the sheep industry in California and in Nevada, and in the spring of 1903, following the shearing, they sold fifteen thousand head of sheep. Their operations have been on a very extensive scale, and they are regarded as among the leading stock dealers of the west. Mr. Ward is the youngest member and the secretary of the Ward Land & Stock Company. His brother, O. W. Ward, is president. They are the principal owners, and some idea of the extent of their ranch and the volume of their business can be gathered from the fact that they cut for their own stock two thousand tons of hay each year.

Albert M. Ward was happily married on the 30th of January, 1885, to Miss Clara Stanley, a native of Maine and a daughter of Colonel Nathan Stanley, of that state. This union has been blessed with one child: Clara Belle, who is at home with her parents. They have a nice residence on Mills street in Reno, and their friends are legion here. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ward are valued members of the Methodist church, contribute generously to its support and take an active part in its work. Mr. Ward has always given his political allegiance to the Republican party, and while he has never sought or desired office he has ever put forth helpful effort in behalf of general progress and improvement. His business affairs have been capably conducted. He has based his business principles and actions upon the rules governing unfaltering diligence and strict unswerving integrity. Realizing that the present and not the future is the time for action, he has so labored that his work has been crowned with a high measure of success and he is to-day one of the leading stock dealers of the west.

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J. WARNE PHILLIPS. Prominent among the representative mill men of Silver City, Nevada, is numbered J. Warne Phillips, who for several years was identified with educational affairs, but now gives his attention wholly to his business interests. Being a man of marked ability, enterprising and progressive, he is meeting with well merited success in his chosen field of labor.

Mr. Phillips was born in New Jersey on the 7th of August, 1863, and is of English ancestry, the progenitor of the family in America having emigrated to the new world with Governor Winthrop of the Massachusetts colony. He was a Congregational minister, being one of the very first of that faith in the old Bay state. There were representatives of the family in all the early wars of this country, including the Revolution, in which our subject's great-great-grandfather, Captain John Phillips, bore a prominent part. He participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton and succeeded in capturing a quantity of the redcoats' supplies, which he turned

over to General Washington, who was in command. After the war he made his home in Princeton, New Jersey, throughout the remainder of his life. His grandson, Henry D. Phillips, who was the son of Theophilus Phillips and Mr. Phillips' grandfather, became an extensive landowner, having over one thousand acres in New Jersey, and he was not only one of the wealthy citizens of his community but was a man of influence. He attained the age of eighty-four years.

John F. Phillips, the father of J. Warne Phillips, was born in Princeton and was educated at the Princeton University. Inheriting his father's farm, he spent his entire life upon the old homestead and died there at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Warne and was also a native of New Jersey, survives him and is now in the sixty-second year of her age. They had five children, four of whom are still living.

The early life of J. Warne Phillips was passed in the east, and, like his father, he was educated at Princeton University, graduating with the class of 1884 and afterward taking a post-graduate course at the same institution. From 1886 until 1889 he occupied the chair of morphology of the vertebrates and physiological psychology there, and was chemist on the board of health at Trenton, New Jersey. Going abroad, he studied in Germany for a time, and received the degree of Doctor of Science from Princeton University in 1889.

Coming to Nevada in 1889, Mr. Phillips first located at Reno, where he filled the chair of chemistry and physics in the Nevada State University for eleven years. He removed to Silver City in 1900, forming a partnership with R. D. Jackson in the Dazet quartz mill and Jackson's cyanide plant, which they now have in successful operation. They also own two good mines, the Powder House and the Surplus, and besides crushing their own ore they do considerable custom work for other miners. Theirs is a test-stamp mill, and is run by electric power. Mr. Phillips is not only a man of good business ability, but by education and practical training he has become thoroughly familiar with every department of mining, and is therefore meeting with success in this venture. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, to which his parents belonged, and he affiliates with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and stands high socially.

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**HON. CHARLES KAISER.** The life record of Hon. Charles Kaiser is one which reflected credit upon the state of his adoption. He was a prominent citizen and pioneer of both California and Nevada, and there was no more loyal native son of America than was this adopted son, for Mr. Kaiser was a native of Baden, Germany. His birth occurred in the fatherland on the 8th of December, 1829, and he was educated in that country. When a young man of about eighteen years he resolved to seek his fortune in the new world, and crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1847. He then made his home in St. Louis, Missouri, until 1850, when, interested in the news concerning the discovery of gold in California and hoping that he



*Charles Kaiser*

over to General Washington, who was in command. After the war he made his home in Princeton, New Jersey, throughout the remainder of his life. His grandson, Henry D. Phillips, who was the son of John Phillips and Mr. Phillips' grandfather, became an extensive landowner, owning over one thousand acres in New Jersey, and he was not only one of the wealthy citizens of his community but was a man of influence, dying at the age of eighty-four years.

John E. Phillips, the father of J. Warne Phillips, was born in Princeton and was educated at the Princeton University. Inheriting a large farm, he spent his entire life upon the old homestead and died there at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of the Warne and was also a native of New Jersey, survives him and is in the sixty-second year of her age. They had five children, four of whom are still living.

The early life of J. Warne Phillips was passed in the east, and at his father, he was educated at Princeton University, graduating in the class of 1884 and afterward taking a post graduate course at the institution. From 1886 until 1889 he occupied the chair of morphology, the vertebrates and physiological psychology there, and was elected to the board of health at Trenton, New Jersey. Going abroad, he studied in Germany for a time, and received the degree of Doctor of Science at Princeton University in 1889.

Coming to Nevada in 1889, Mr. Phillips first located at Reno, where he filled the chair of chemistry and physics in the Nevada State University for eleven years. He removed to Silver City in 1900, forming a partnership with R. D. Jackson in the Dazet quartz mill and Jackson's cyanide plant, which they now have in successful operation. They also own the Dazet mines, the Powder House and the Surplus, and besides crushing their own ore they do considerable custom work for other miners. There is a large stamp mill, and is run by electric power. Mr. Phillips is not only a man of good business ability, but by education and practical training he has become thoroughly familiar with every department of mining, and is therefore meeting with success in this venture. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, to which his parents belonged, and is connected with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the B. O. E. F. and Protective Order of Elks and stands high socially.

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HON. CHARLES KAISER. The life record of Hon. Charles Kaiser is one which reflected credit upon the state of his adoption. He was a prominent citizen and pioneer of both California and Nevada, and there is no more loyal native son of America than was this adopted son, for Mr. Kaiser was a native of Baden, Germany. His birth occurred in the fatherland on the 8th of December, 1829, and he was educated in that country. When a young man of about eighteen years he resolved to seek his fortune in the new world, and crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1847. He made his home in St. Louis, Missouri, until 1850, when, interested by news concerning the discovery of gold in California and hoping to



*Charles Kaiser*



might benefit by the productiveness of the mines on the Pacific coast, he made his way to that district and for a time engaged in placer mining.

Later he established a general mercantile store, and in addition to dealing in such goods as are usually found in an establishment of that character he also purchased the gold dust from the miners, carrying on business in both Placer and Nevada counties. In this way he made money rapidly for a time, but a disastrous fire occurred, in which he lost about thirty thousand dollars. He then turned his attention to teaming, owning a number of large teams which he used in hauling ties for the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad. In this connection he was associated with the firm of Crocker, Stanford, Huntington & Hopkins. They desired him to take stock in the enterprise and join them in the building of the road, but he thought it too great an undertaking to build a trans-continental line, believing that they could never raise money enough to complete it and that the effort would therefore end in failure.

Mr. Kaiser next turned his attention to freighting between Sacramento and Virginia City and Austin, Nevada. He next established his home in Churchill county, where he had a large store, his goods being hauled by his own teams from the nearest railroad point, which was Wadsworth. He also became a member of the land and water company owning a large amount of land, and in partnership with Senator W. W. Williams he became engaged in the sheep and cattle business, raising large numbers of cattle, sheep and also horses in Churchill county. He recognized the business possibilities of this section of the country and took advantage of them. His straightforward business methods commended him to the confidence and support of the public, and in his various undertakings he met with gratifying success. The trade in his store reached a large annual figure, and as a stock-dealer he also prospered.

The year 1896 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Kaiser in Reno. Here he purchased a nice home in which his widow still resides, and having remodeled the property, he transformed it into a commodious and delightful residence. Here he became interested in the management of the Water, Light & Power Company, in which he was largely interested before adopting Reno as a place of residence, being owner of much of the stock, and was then elected its president. He was also interested in the Washoe County Bank and occupied a very enviable position in financial circles. He possessed tireless energy, strong purpose and ready adaptability, and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. Both as a citizen and business man he occupied a prominent and influential position, and during his active career he aided largely in the promotion of the general welfare along lines of substantial progress and improvement. A man of broad sympathy and marked generosity, he did much to help the poor and needy, and was so lenient with those whom he assisted financially that he lost a fortune by not collecting the debts which were due him. However, his kindnesses have endeared him to many and developed in him a character whose sterling qualities are well worthy of emulation. As a husband and father, too, he was most loving, kind and indulgent, and his many admirable traits endeared him to all who knew him.

In 1877 occurred the marriage of Mr. Kaiser and Miss Emma Beamer, a native of Canada and a daughter of Esquire John Wesley Beamer, who was a noted magistrate for many years in Canada. On her mother's side, Mrs. Kaiser is a direct descendant of a queen of Holland. Mrs. Kaiser was highly educated and was a very successful teacher both in California and Nevada. She won the highest grade certificates both in her native country and in the United States, and her culture and innate refinement have made her a valued factor in social circles. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser was blessed with two children, but only one is now living: Charles E., who was born in San Rafael, California, on the 9th of June, 1881. He is now engaged in the sheep business in Elko county, Nevada, the personal supervision of which, after his father's death, necessitated his withdrawal from Stanford College. He is a most promising young man, already developing the many noble traits of character which are his by right of birth.

Mr. Kaiser gave his political allegiance to the Republican party, of which he was a very stanch advocate, and upon its ticket he was elected and served for twenty consecutive years in the Nevada state senate, throughout which time he put forth every effort in his power to advance the best interests of the commonwealth and of his constituents. He departed this life on the 18th of October, 1901, and was laid to rest in the Odd Fellows cemetery, where his wife has erected a fine mausoleum to his memory. Notwithstanding the many losses which he met through his leniency to those who owed him, his business judgment and management were yet so good that he left his wife and son in very comfortable circumstances, and Mrs. Kaiser is now managing the estate in a most capable and satisfactory manner.

No compendium such as the province of this work defines in its essential limitations will serve to offer fit memorial to the life and accomplishments of the honored subject of this sketch—a man who was remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance, his strong individuality, and yet one whose entire life had not one esoteric phase, being an open scroll, inviting the closest scrutiny. Truly, his were "massive deeds and great" in one sense, and yet his entire life accomplishments but represented the result of the fit utilization of the innate talent which was his, and the directing of his efforts in those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination led the way. There was in Mr. Kaiser a weight of character, a native sagacity, a far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commanded the respect of all. A man of indefatigable enterprise and fertility of resource, he carved his name deeply on the record of the political and business history of the state, which owes much of its advancement to his efforts.

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A. G. FLETCHER was a soldier boy of the Civil war. When but a youth he offered his services to the government, joining the army long before he attained his majority, and yet there was no braver or more loyal follower of the old flag than A. G. Fletcher. He is now connected with banking circles in Reno and is one of the honored and respected business men and citizens of this place. His present home is far distant from his



birthplace, which is Waldo county, Maine, his natal day being the 15th of October, 1845.

Far back in the history of America can the ancestry of the family be traced. In fact, the family was founded in the new world by emigrants who landed upon the shores of Massachusetts in 1620. There for many generations representatives of the name resided. Andrew Fletcher, the father of A. G. Fletcher, was born in Massachusetts, and married Miss Elvira Shaw, a native of his own state. In 1868 they removed to Missouri, and there spent their remaining days. He was a carpenter and contractor, and throughout his business career was identified with building interests. Both he and his wife held membership in the Methodist church and were deeply interested in its growth and progress. Mr. Andrew Fletcher died of pneumonia in 1881, at the age of seventy-four years, while his wife survived him and departed this life in 1895, at the age of eighty-four years. They were the parents of nine children, of whom six are yet living.

Upon the home farm A. G. Fletcher spent the days of his boyhood and youth, his attention being given to the work of field and meadow through the summer months, while in the winter he acquired a knowledge of the common branches of English learning in the public schools. Three of his brothers volunteered for service in the Union army, and his patriotic spirit was aroused so that he too desired to join the forces on the field. As soon as he was received by the enlisting officer he donned the blue uniform, being but seventeen years of age. In September, 1863, he was enrolled as a member of Company B, Twenty-ninth Regiment of Maine Volunteers. He served first with the Army of the Gulf and later with the Army of the Potomac, and participated in engagements at Sabine Cross roads, Pleasant Hill and Marksville Plains, Louisiana. Mr. Fletcher was also in the battle at Cedar Creek, but about that time was disabled and taken to the hospital, where he remained for a number of weeks, after which he returned to the army and remained until the close of the war. Notwithstanding his youth he was promoted to the rank of corporal. All three of the brothers went through the war without receiving a wound, and they rendered valuable aid to the country because they were brave and loyal soldiers, never faltering in the performance of any duty assigned them.

With a creditable military record Mr. Fletcher returned to his home in the Pine Tree state, and was then engaged in merchandising in Burnham, Maine, continuing in business there for seven years. For two years thereafter he was upon the road, selling groceries and flour, and in 1875 he sought a home in the west, coming direct to Reno, Nevada, where he was engaged in building flumes to carry wood to the railroad for the Comstock mines. At a later date he formed a partnership and engaged in the sheep-raising business. The firm had as high as nine thousand sheep, and pastured them in Humboldt county, Nevada, and in southern Oregon, meeting with good success in the undertaking. They sold out before President Cleveland's free-trade policy involved the country in a financial depression, and thus realized a good return from their investments. Mr. Fletcher afterward took stock in the Nevada Bank at Reno, and has since been connected with it as a director and stockholder. This bank is one of the strong finan-

cial institutions in this part of the country and has a very successful insurance department, representing eighteen of the strongest insurance companies in the world. Over this department Mr. Fletcher now presides, and annually writes a large amount of business.

In 1870 was celebrated the marriage of A. G. Fletcher and Miss L. O. Cook, a native of Massachusetts. They have a delightful home at 501 Lake street, and it is now graced with the presence of two children: Lottie M., the wife of A. C. Helmold, and Hazel N. Mrs. Fletcher is an attendant of the Baptist church, and Mr. Fletcher maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a charter member of General O. M. Mitchell Post, No. 69, and has served as its quartermaster since its organization in 1885. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican, and upon that ticket he was elected and served as assessor of Washoe county, filling the position for four years in a most capable and satisfactory manner. He is to-day as true and loyal to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the old flag upon southern battlefields. In his business affairs he has manifested marked enterprise, strong purpose and keen insight into business situations, and by the improvement of opportunity he has steadily advanced until he has now reached a gratifying position on the plane of affluence.

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GEORGE BERK, for over thirty years the leading butcher of Winnemucca, Nevada, has been engaged in the business of butchering and retailing meats since his youth, and nearly forty years of that time has been passed in this state. He was born in Germany, September 22, 1834, and was educated there and also learned his trade of butcher in that country, in the thorough manner in which a trade is taught in the old country. In 1852 he emigrated to America, and for the first year worked at his trade in New York city at a salary of eight dollars a month. From there he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked for a while, was also engaged in work at St. Louis, after which he began business on his own account in Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained during the years 1855-6.

In 1857 Mr. Berk went to San Francisco, California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and on his arrival there he accepted the position of butcher on the old steamer Sonora, running between San Francisco and Panama. After several voyages on this steamer he engaged in his business at Gold Hill, Placer county, California, and later in Greenwood valley, California. In 1861 he came to Virginia City, Nevada, and was the leading butcher and purveyor of meat there during the mining excitement for the following two years. In 1864 he opened a shop at German Gulch, Montana, and from there returned to California, conducting a shop in Colfax, Placer county, for some time. In 1868 Mr. Berk came to Reno, Nevada, shortly after the town was started, and after following his business for a while removed to Wadsworth, where he had a market, and later had one in Rye Patch, Humboldt county. In 1872 he started the business in Winnemucca which has since been continued so successfully, and his market has a large and high-class patronage. His success in this line of business may



Geo Berk



be attributed largely to his identification with it all his life, and he deserves especial commendation for following one trade devotedly and unreservedly for a half century.

Mr. Berk has been a Democrat, and has adhered to the silver division of that party, being still a thorough bimetalist; but he has given no attention to office-seeking, and has been content to perform his duty to the public by supplying it with good meat. He became a Mason in Winnemucca Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M.; received the Royal Arch degree in Winnemucca Chapter No. 9, and is a member of Eureka Commandery, K. T. In 1887 Mr. Berk was married to Miss Louisa Heller, a native of Germany. They have two children, Georgina and Henry P. They have a nice residence in Winnemucca, and always have a genial social welcome for their friends. They were both reared in the Lutheran faith, but in consequence of the absence of any church of that denomination in this town they attend and support the Methodist church.

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GEORGE N. SHALLENBERGER, a prominent merchant and business man of Golconda, Nevada, has been a resident of the state since September 6, 1885. He is descended from good Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, his great-grandfather being the first emigrant and the progenitor of the family in America. His grandfather, Christian Shallenberger, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He carried on a number of enterprises, was a farmer, a blacksmith, a wagon-maker and carriage-maker, and also had a distillery and a shad fishery.

Isaac, the son of Christian and the father of George N. Shallenberger, was born in 1800, in Pennsylvania, and married Miss Catharine Howard, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1805. He lived to be seventy-seven years, eleven months and twenty-two days old, and his wife was the same age at her death, lacking eleven days, which is a rather remarkable coincidence both in the fact that the ages are almost identical in length and that the numbers expressive of the age are all multiples of eleven. They are both buried in Canton, Fulton county, Illinois. The subject of this sketch and his sister, Mrs. R. E. Baylor, both of Golconda, are the only members of the family in Nevada.

George N. Shallenberger was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1839, and was reared and educated in Canton, Illinois, to which place the family had removed in 1845. His early years alternated between the school and his father's farm, and he later engaged in general merchandising and also had a butcher shop. In 1885, in consequence of the impaired health of his wife, he thought it necessary to leave Illinois, and accordingly sold out his business there and arrived in Golconda, Nevada, September 6, 1885. March 1st of the following year he opened up to the public a small store, and since then, by his good management and close attention and honorable methods, he has conducted a general merchandise establishment with ever increasing success. His stock is a large one, and is well selected for the varying demands of the trade. He also conducts a livery stable, and raises cattle and horses, having about fifty of the former

and five hundred of the latter. This latter branch of the business, however, he has placed in the hands of his son.

In 1862 Mr. Shallenberger was married to Miss Charlotte Baylor, a native of New Jersey, and they had three children. The two living are Elizabeth, now Mrs. F. J. Batton, who resides near her father in Golconda, and Nora, the wife of C. W. Muller, deputy sheriff of Humboldt county. Mrs. Shallenberger died in 1872, and two years later Mr. Shallenberger married Miss Addie Long, a native of Iowa. It was for the benefit of her health that the family came and made their residence in Nevada. They have had three children, but Charles alone survives, a boy of twelve years.

Mr. Shallenberger has been a life-long Republican, casting his first vote for Lincoln. He held the office of township assessor of Buckhart township, and the office of township commissioner for six years and township treasurer for four years; during a short residence in the state of Nebraska he held the office of justice of the peace. He was made a Master Mason in Illinois in 1873, and has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for the past twenty-five years. He has made an excellent record in business and social life, and besides his own residence owns other real estate and dwelling property in the city of his choice, where he enjoys the reputation of a first-class business man and public-spirited citizen.

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WILLIAM THOMPSON ONYON, the ticket and freight agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad and also the agent of the Wells Fargo Express Company at Battle Mountain, Nevada, is one of the efficient and trusted employes of these great corporations, and in the performance of his duties at this station has given the fullest satisfaction to both the patrons of the road and the company's officials. The nature of his duties has made him a resident of several towns along the Southern Pacific road both in this state and elsewhere, and everywhere he has been a popular citizen, and while his work precludes active participation in public affairs, as far as possible he has done his part in the social, intellectual and material progress of each community. Mr. Onyon has thus far made only a good start in his career, but he has given promise of full fruition of the ideals with which he began life's work.

Mr. Onyon is of French and Scotch ancestry, and his father, William Thompson Onyon, Sr., was a native of Ireland, and was a soldier in the English army during the Crimean war, in which he saw many of the hardships of that bloody conflict. He emigrated to California in 1870, and settled in Gilroy, Santa Clara county, where he followed his business of florist during the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1902, when he was sixty-six years of age. He married Miss Ellen McIlroy, a native of Canada, and she is still living at the old home in Gilroy in the sixtieth year of her life. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters.

Mr. Onyon was born at the home in Gilroy, California, March 12, 1875, and is the only member of the family in Nevada. He was educated in the public school of his native town, and during his boyhood days learned the printer's trade, working on the *Gilroy Advance*, the *Gilroy Gazette* and

the San Lucas *Herald*. He also learned telegraphy in the office of the Southern Pacific at Gilroy and acquired his knowledge of railroading at the same place, and after he had proved himself competent he was stationed at Millbury in 1893, since which time he has gained the complete confidence of the company by his readiness and efficiency. For three years he was relief agent on the coast division, and during this time served at several points. He was then appointed night operator at Elko, was the ticket and freight agent at Toana, Nevada, for five years, and from there came to Battle Mountain, where he is attending to all the business of the railroad company at this point as well as the business of the Wells, Fargo and Company's Express.

In 1900 Mr. Onyon was married to Miss Nettie Jolley, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and two children have been born to them, William and Dorothy. Mr. Onyon is a member of Battle Mountain Lodge No. 23, F. & A. M., and in politics is a strong Republican.

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HON. GREELEY FRENCH. Since April, 1860, Greeley French has been a resident of Nevada, and now makes his home in Silver City, being recognized as one of the most prominent citizens of that place. He is distinctively a man of affairs and one that has wielded a wide influence. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, a most determined individuality have so entered into his make-up as to render him a natural leader of men and a director of opinion. The state may well accord honor to him.

Mr. French was born in Salisbury, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, February 12, 1837, his ancestors being among the New England Puritans that came to this country at a very early day in its history. Representatives of the family fought for the freedom of the colonies in the Revolutionary war and have participated in the other wars in which the nation has been engaged. On the maternal side Mr. French is related to the Greeley family, of which Horace Greeley was one of the most distinguished representatives. His paternal grandfather, Henry Francis French, was a native of New Hampshire, and that state was also the birthplace of his father, who also bore the name of Henry Francis French. The latter was born in 1785, and married Miss Mary Greeley, who was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, in 1804. They were respected farming people, and in religious faith were Congregationalists. The father's life was terminated by an accident, and his wife long survived him and attained the age of eighty-five. They were the parents of five sons and one daughter.

Of this family Greeley French is the only one living in Nevada. He was educated in his native state and grew to manhood upon his father's farm, remaining under the parental roof until eighteen years of age, when he started out in life on his own account, being conductor on a New York city railroad for two years. With the hope of acquiring a fortune more rapidly in the west he started for San Francisco, California, in 1859, going by way of the isthmus. On reaching the Golden state he proceeded at once to the placer gold diggings in Nevada county and met with gratifying success in his operations there. In 1860, during the great mining excitement

at Virginia City, he came to this state and was engaged in mining for two years. During the following four years he conducted a store in that then very lively mining town, and in this mercantile venture he also met with success. Subsequently he purchased the Petaluma twenty-stamp mill, which he operated for two years and then disposed of at a good advantage. He then removed to Reno, where for two years he engaged in the freighting business in partnership with M. D. Howell, and at the end of that time returned to Virginia City and embarked in the grain and flour business, which proved quite profitable. In 1874 he removed to Silver City and built the French five-stamp mill, giving his attention to the milling and mining business until his plant was destroyed by fire in 1900, which was a serious loss to him. Mr. French is now the owner of fourteen hundred acres of very heavily timbered land in Douglas county, Nevada, and is engaged in furnishing the state buildings and others with wood and timber.

In 1871 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Ellen Allman (*nec* Ellen Griffin), a native of Ireland, and their union has been blessed with two daughters: Mary Elizabeth, now the wife of Homer Bonham, of Silver City; and Laura F., who is at home with her parents and is one of the successful teachers of Lyon county. The family stand high socially and have a beautiful home, where they delight to entertain their many friends. Mrs. French and her children are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Since attaining his majority Mr. French has been prominently identified with the Democratic party and has taken an active part in its work. He served as county commissioner in Lyon county for four years, and has always taken a deep interest in the educational affairs of his county. For many years he has been an influential member of the conventions of his party, and was a popular candidate for governor of the state in the convention of 1902, but was defeated by Governor Sparks, who received the nomination and was elected. Mr. French is now a member of the Democratic state central committee, and has been an important factor in securing the success of his party in this state. He is a prominent member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and has served as recorder of his lodge for the last ten years.

Mr. French was one of the organizers of the National Guards of Nevada, which was called out during the Civil war to suppress the secession uprising here, and, notwithstanding so many of his party were disloyal to the country at that time, he stood firmly by the Union and did all in his power to maintain and defend the government at Washington. He has always been found true to every trust reposed in him whether public or private, and his life record is above reproach.

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HON. THOMAS HUNTER, who is well known throughout this section of the state because of his effective, earnest labor in behalf of his chosen locality, has been a resident of the commonwealth since 1869. He is a native of Nova Scotia, where he was born on the 20th of July, 1851, and is of Scotch ancestry. His father, John Hunter, was born in Scotland, and was there married to Miss Esther Casey, a lady of Scotch and English ancestry.





*Thos. Fuentes*



In 1861 John Hunter removed to California, locating at Oroville, Butte county, where he met with a fair degree of success at placer mining. He was subsequently joined by his wife and their nine children, the son Thomas being then in his eighth year, and they made the long voyage around Cape Horn in safety. They made their home at Oroville, where the father was engaged in mining and later in farming, and in 1864 he removed to the territory of Washington, there taking up the occupation of teaming. In 1869 he took up his abode in Elko, but had previously removed to Idaho City, Idaho, and continued his mining operations, and there his wife died in 1866, aged forty-eight years. He is now principally living retired from the active duties of a business life, enjoying the fruits of former toil. Three of their sons and two of their daughters came to Nevada, and of this family two sons and two daughters are still living: William, residing in Elko; and Mrs. H. L. Byrne and Mrs. L. A. Parsons, of San Francisco.

Thomas Hunter was reared principally in the territory of Washington, but his education was in the greater part received in Stockton, California. Since attaining to mature years he has been engaged in the stock business in Oregon and Nevada, in addition to which he is conducting a mercantile enterprise in Elko and has extensive mining interests. He owns a ranch of four thousand acres nine miles west of Elko, on which he raises large quantities of alfalfa hay, which he feeds principally to his own stock, usually obtaining about three tons of hay to the acre and has cut as high as two thousand tons in a season.

In politics Mr. Hunter has been a life-long Democrat, and on its ticket was elected to represent Elko county in the Nevada state senate, in which important position he has served during one session and is now on a four years' term, and is doing all in his power to advance the interests of his county and the state. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic fraternity, in which he received the Master degree in Elko Lodge No. 15, in 1875, and is now a past master of his lodge.

In 1878 Mr. Hunter was happily married to Miss Adda May Lytton, a native of California and a daughter of G. W. Lytton, of Grass Valley, that state. Five children have been born of this union, as follows: J. George, at home; Edith, the wife of H. Wallace and a resident of Elko; and Alice, Irene and Hattie. The family are members of the Episcopal church, and they reside in a pleasant brick residence in Elko. Mr. Hunter and his family enjoy the high esteem of hosts of friends.

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JOHN M. FULTON, a native of Ohio, born in Ashland on the 6th of December, 1849, is of Scotch ancestry. He is a brother of Robert L. Fulton, also a resident of Reno, represented on another page of this work, and in connection with his life record appears the family history. Mr. Fulton pursued his education in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of eighteen years entered upon his railroad career, in which he has continued for more than a third of a century. He first entered the services of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, in which he served at various times in the different capacities of brakeman, fireman, engineer and

conductor, and thus for years was actively connected with the running of trains.

At a later date he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway as a locomotive engineer, and later as a master mechanic. The year 1884 witnessed his arrival in Nevada. He came to this state to take charge of the motive power and car department of the Nevada-California-Oregon Railroad Company and was afterward appointed master of transportation for this road with full charge of the maintenance of way and all matters pertaining to traffic.

He severed his connection with the company on account of the demands which were made upon his time by his personal interests. He has again taken up railroad work and is giving his entire time and attention to the duties required by his present position of division freight and passenger agent for the Southern Pacific Company.

In February, 1903, Mr. Fulton was united in marriage to Miss Theodora Waters Stubbs, daughter of Dr. J. E. and Ella S. Stubbs. Dr. Stubbs is the president of the Nevada State University. Mr. Fulton is not only a thoroughly posted railroad man, familiar with the business in all its details, but is also a business man of ability, keen foresight and great force of character. He is an enthusiast on the subject of the development of Nevada, having great faith in its mineral and agricultural resources, believing that no state in the Union possesses such diversified and important possibilities as does Nevada. He is therefore using his influence and aid for its up-building and progress, and is one of its valued representatives and honored citizens.

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HON. GEORGE S. BROWN is now serving as judge of the fourth judicial district of Nevada, including Elko, White Pine and Lincoln counties, his jurisdiction thus including about one-third of the entire commonwealth. He is a native of the state of New York, born in Brooklyn in 1865, and is of English and Scotch ancestry, who on the paternal side were early settlers of New Jersey, while on the maternal side they were equally early settlers of New England. His father, the Rev. Thomas Edwin Brown, D. D., was born in Washington, D. C., in 1841. He married Miss Elizabeth Campbell Sampson, a native of the city of Boston, and he has spent his life in the Baptist ministry, preaching in Brooklyn, Rochester and Franklin, Pennsylvania, also in Providence, Rhode Island. Rev. and Mrs. Brown became the parents of five children, four of whom are still living.

Judge Brown, the only representative of his family in the west, received his literary education in Brown University at Providence, completing the course with the class of 1888, and his legal knowledge was obtained in the Columbia Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1890. In that year he was admitted to the bar in New York, and coming west to Tacoma, Washington, entered into the active practice of his profession. In 1897 he came to Elko, Nevada, where he was an active practitioner at the bar until the 1st of January, 1903. Judge Brown has been a life-long Democrat, and in 1902 was elected to his present high office, the duties of which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

In 1895 Judge Brown was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth P. Foster, a native of Brooklyn, New York, but their marriage was celebrated in Everett, Washington. Their home is brightened and blessed by two children, Philip Foster and Margaret Campbell. The family reside in a pleasant and attractive home in Elko, and are attendants at the Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Brown is a valued member. Since their residence in Nevada they have made many warm friends, and the hospitality of their home is enjoyed by many.

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HON. CHARLES FRANKLIN LITTRELL, the efficient and obliging postmaster of Austin, Nevada, has been a resident of the state for over a quarter of a century, and in that time has taken rank as one of the prominent business men of the state. He has successfully engaged in mining and commercial enterprises since coming to the state, and is indebted to his own efforts for the prosperity he has won since beginning work here at the age of nineteen years. Besides this worthy business career, he has also acquitted himself with honor in the public life of his town, and his popularity in Lander county may be judged from the fact that he is the only Republican from this part of the state who has been placed in the legislature, and that too by a big majority.

Mr. Littrell is of French and English ancestry, and is the son of Robert and Matilda (Reed) Littrell, the former a native of Louisiana and the latter of Kentucky. They settled in the state of Missouri about 1840, where he followed farming and stock-raising. They were both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in which faith they died, he in 1870 at the age of sixty-six years, and she at the age of seventy-eight. He was a staunch Union man during the Civil war, but his family exemplified a fact which so often occurred in that fratricidal conflict—two of his sons were arrayed on the side of the Union, while one gave loyal service to the cause of the Confederacy. J. Calvin, the eldest son, was a captain under General F. M. Cockrell in the Confederate army, and is now a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. The second son, Johnson Grant, was in the Union army under General Sigel, and William Robinson served with the Missouri state militia on the federal side. Of the other children, Robert S. is a physician in Colorado; Elizabeth is the wife of Jacob Eppright; Amanda is the wife of Richard Ridenhour, of New Mexico; and Matilda married Julius H. Woodford and resides at the old homestead in Missouri.

Charles Franklin Littrell, who completes the family, was born on the farm in Johnson county, Missouri, August 22, 1856, and spent his school days in his native state. At the age of nineteen he came to Nevada, and for the following three years held the responsible position of superintendent of the New Pass gold mine. After this he had charge of the Austin Company's mill for two years, and also of the Manhattan mill, and he has made mining and milling the principal objects of his endeavor. He is now a stockholder in the Austin Commercial Company, a large wholesale and retail grocery and provision firm, of which the other stockholders are Mr. Christian, the manager, and Mr. Miller, the Austin banker. The company is

building up a good business in Austin and the surrounding country. Mr. Littrell also has some interests in silver mining property.

In 1885 Mr. Littrell was married to Miss Flora Burchfield, a native of Austin, and two daughters have been born to them in Austin: Hazel Matilda and Mabel Irene. Mr. Littrell affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs, and is a representative to the grand lodge of the state, and also with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has been a staunch Republican all his life, and on the ticket of that party was elected to the state assembly in 1902, being now one of the capable members from Lander county and doing creditable work among his associates. As has been mentioned, he is the only Republican who has succeeded in gaining election to this office from Lander county, and he ran far ahead of his ticket in the county and his own town. He was appointed postmaster of Austin on March 18, 1903, and is giving the town good service, in keeping with the methods which he has pursued in his business career with so much advantage to himself.

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HON. JOHN LOTHROP. Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity, it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of American citizens. This is but the natural result of causes that are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside of the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. The subject of this biography is a man who has brought his keen discrimination and thorough wisdom to bear not alone in professional paths but also for the benefit of the city and county which has so long been his home and with whose interests he is thoroughly identified. He holds and merits a place among the representative legal practitioners and citizens of Dayton, and is now serving as district attorney and ex-officio superintendent of instruction in Lyon county. He is one of the pioneers of this state, having made his home here since the 23d of April, 1861.

Mr. Lothrop was born in Atchison county, Missouri, July 25, 1842, and on both the paternal and maternal sides is of English descent, his ancestors being among the early New England colonists. His great-grandfather, Rev. Ruel Lothrop, was chaplain in the Continental army in the struggle of the colonies for independence, and participated in the battle of Brandywine and various other engagements, undergoing great suffering in the cause of freedom. Mr. Lothrop's father, Ruel Lothrop, Jr., was born in New Hampshire and was reared and educated in his native state, whence he removed to Missouri in 1840. By trade he was a carpenter, and he there engaged in contracting and building. He married Miss Mary M. Fowler, a descendant of Thomas Fowler, who emigrated from England to Virginia in 1697. Her grandfather, Captain John Fowler, commanded a company in the Revolutionary war. His people were all residents of the south.

In 1852 Ruel Lothrop and his family joined a band of brave pioneers

in their perilous journey across the plains to California, but he was never permitted to reach his destination, as he died while on the Platte river, June 11, 1852, of cholera, which was epidemic that year and made terrible ravages among the emigrants on the plains. The brave wife and her six small children were thus left without husband or father there on the plains. It being impossible for her to return to her friends, Mrs. Lothrop and her children continued on to the land of promise. John was at that time a bright boy of ten years, and has a vivid recollection of the journey and the trials and discomforts they were forced to endure. The mother first stopped at Oroville, California, but not long afterward removed to Marysville, where she washed for the miners in order to support her family. Later she returned to Oroville and opened the Opher Hotel, which she conducted until 1861, that year removing with her family to Dayton, Nevada. In 1878 she married N. W. Siles, and on the 27th of March, 1891, departed this life at the age of about seventy-eight years. She had carefully reared and educated her children, and was a brave and noble woman, a pioneer of three different states where for many years were lacking those comforts to which she had been accustomed in her youth. Her son has no words of praise too high for such a faithful and self-sacrificing mother.

Mr. Lothrop was about nineteen years of age on his arrival in Dayton, which has been the scene of his entire business life and his creditable official career. He received a good public-school education and was graduated at the high school of Oroville, California, in 1857. He studied law at Dayton under the direction of Hon. W. H. Sewell and Hon. Richard Rising, and was admitted to the bar on the 1st of July, 1891.

In politics Mr. Lothrop has not been a strict partisan, but has voted with the party that held his views on great political questions, and was an ardent supporter of the government during the Civil war. Since the age of twenty-two he has held some official position of honor and trust in his city. In 1864 he was appointed deputy county clerk; was later deputy county assessor and still later deputy sheriff, succeeding which he served as deputy county treasurer for a time. In 1874 he was elected county recorder and auditor, which office he faithfully filled for six years. He was also postmaster of Dayton for four years, and in 1888 was elected district attorney, to which office he has been re-elected every succeeding two years and is still filling the position most creditably to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens, who have the fullest confidence in his integrity and ability. His public record is one of which he may be justly proud, and it is a question whether it has been equaled by any other resident of the state.

Mr. Lothrop was married on the 10th of May, 1864, to Mrs. Emma A. Britton, and to them have been born six sons and six daughters, but three of the little ones were taken from them by death in early childhood. Those still living are as follows: Mary is now the wife of R. B. Davis, a merchant of Tonopah; Jason Franklin is a resident of Sodaville, Esmeralda county, Nevada; Susue E. is now Mrs. Braun, a resident of Dayton; James D. is in business in Tonopah; Lilly is a teacher of Dayton; Ida May is the wife of Thomas Peppril; and Daisy E., Lawrence and Henry Richmond are all at home. The wife and mother is a member of the Presbyterian church,

but Mr. Lothrop is a Baptist in religious belief, having been reared in that church, to which his parents belonged. He is an active and valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has passed all the chairs in both branches of the order and is past grand patriarch of the state of Nevada. He is also a prominent member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is chairman of the finance committee of the grand lodge of the state. His is one of the very pleasantest homes of Dayton, and he and his family are held in high esteem by a very wide circle of friends. Over his life record there falls no shadow of wrong; his public service has been most exemplary; and his private life has been marked by the utmost fidelity to duty.

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MR. P. B. ELLIS has been an active and prominent factor in connection with the development of the rich mineral interests of Nevada and California for twenty-one years, and his residence in the former state dates from 1861. His career has been one of activity, full of incidents and results. In every sphere of life in which he has been called upon to move he has made an indelible impression, and by his excellent public service and upright life has honored the state in which he has been honored with official preferment. The history of Nevada's development has been an open book to him since 1861, in which year he took up his abode in the territory.

Mr. Ellis is a native son of California, his birth having occurred there on the 13th of October, 1853. He is of English descent, his ancestors having settled in Virginia in the early days of its colonization. Robert B. Ellis, his father, was born in Sussex county, that state, and was a physician and surgeon of marked ability and broad learning. In 1850 he became a resident of California, and was the president of the first medical society in that state. He long maintained a foremost position as a representative of his chosen calling in the west, his labors proving of the greatest benefit to the sick and suffering. He also took an active part in the affairs of California, aiding in molding its public policy and shaping its history. He was elected to the general assembly, in which he served for several terms, leaving the impress of his individuality and undoubted loyalty upon the legislation enacted during that period. He was also active in the public affairs of the state of Nevada after his removal thither, and his labors were of direct public benefit. He married Miss Sarah J. Buckner, a native of Illinois and a daughter of James Buckner, who was also a pioneer settler of California. Their union was blessed with five children, all born in California, while four of the number are still living.

Brought to Carson City in his early boyhood, P. B. Ellis obtained his education in the public schools here. The rich mineral resources of the west furnish the basis of the prosperity of this section of the country, and throughout his business career he has been connected with a line of business bearing upon the development of the mines. For twenty-seven years he has been engaged in assaying. He has had charge of the Eureka cyanide plant on the Carson river, and has had charge of the State Line mill and mine in Esmeralda county. He has been assayer in the United States mint





P. B. Ellis.



at Carson City for a number of years, and was assayer in chief under Presidents Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley. He is splendidly equipped for his work, thoroughly understanding the best methods of assaying ore, and his capability has been the means of securing to him positions of much responsibility.

He is now secretary of the State Agent and Transfer Syndicate. This company was formed under the provisions of the general corporation law of Nevada, approved March 16, 1903, and is empowered to act as the resident or fiscal agent of any state, municipality, body politic or corporation, and in such capacity to receive and disburse money, to transfer and register certificates of stock, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, and to act as the agent of any corporation, foreign or domestic, for any purpose now or hereafter required by the statute or otherwise. After the discovery of the mines of Tonopah it was noted that a great many of the corporations of Nevada were going to the states of Delaware and New Jersey for the purpose of organization, the corporation laws then in force in Nevada being inadequate to the times and conditions then existing. A committee was appointed to draft a law that would allow incorporators the same privileges that were to be obtained in other states, and at the same time to eliminate such provisions as were inimical to corporations, the desire being to allow incorporators the same rights and privileges that individuals might be entitled to enjoy, at the same time protecting the state and the public from unjust discriminations. The present law of Nevada offers more inducements to corporations, whether operating within its jurisdiction or transacting its business wholly without the state of Nevada, than any other commonwealth. The State Agent and Transfer Syndicate numbers among its clients corporations from Alaska to the Philippine Islands and from New York to California, and promises to be one of the important and lasting institutions of the state of Nevada. Mr. Ellis is connected with the Nye and Ormsby County Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions of Nevada, and he is one of its board of directors.

In 1886 occurred the marriage of Mr. Ellis and Miss Lou A. Spencer, a native of Bangor, Maine. They now have a daughter, Annie Louise, born in Carson City. Theirs is an attractive home, and its hospitality is greatly enjoyed by the many friends of the family. Prominent in Masonry, Mr. Ellis belongs to Carson Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. He has since taken all the degrees of the York Rite, becoming a member of Lewis Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., and DeWitt Clinton Commandery, K. T. He is likewise a member of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine at San Francisco, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as deputy secretary of the state under John M. Dormer. His activity in mining interests and his genial manner and cordial disposition win him friends wherever he goes.

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HENRY H. GREER, one of Nevada's pioneer settlers, has resided upon the Pacific coast since 1860. He was born in Belfast, Waldo county, Maine, the 12th of April, 1830. The Greer family is of Scotch origin, and James Greer, the grandfather of Mr. Greer, was born in the land of the

heather, but when a little lad of six summers was brought by his parents to the new world, the family home being established in Connecticut, while this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of England. When the colonists attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression James Greer, having grown to manhood, joined the patriot army and served in the war for independence. He lived to be more than eighty years of age, and thus enjoyed for a long period the liberty for which he had fought. His death occurred in Maine.

John Greer, the father of H. H. Greer, was born in Stafford, Vermont, in 1800, and wedded Miss Sarah Kemble, a native of Saco, Maine, born in the year 1805. The young couple began their domestic life in Waldo county, Maine, where the husband carried on farming and blacksmithing. As the years passed four sons and two daughters were added to the household, and four of the number are yet living. Mr. John Greer passed away in the year 1875, and his wife survived him for only about a year.

At the usual age Henry H. Greer entered the public schools, and through the winter months continued to pursue his studies, while in the summer seasons he was engaged at work upon the home farm or in his father's blacksmith shop. In that way he learned the blacksmith's trade and rendered much assistance to his father in the conduct of the shop and in the cultivation of the fields. When eighteen years of age, however, he bade adieu to home and friends and went to sea upon the schooner *Majestic*, sailing for five seasons along the Atlantic coast. Eventually, however, he became tired of the sea-faring life and then journeyed to the interior of the country, locating first in Chicago, where he worked at his trade as journeyman blacksmith. Later he removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he engaged as blacksmith in the employ of a lumber company for five years, following which he crossed the peninsula to the Lake Superior region, where he worked for two years. It was about that time that the development of California, following the discovery of gold, was attracting wide-spread attention and drawing to the western country many men of business capability and enterprise who were ambitious to win success.

In 1860 Mr. Greer sailed from New York on the *North Star*, bound for Aspinwall, and afterward for San Francisco. On arriving at the California port he continued his journey to Marysville and to Grass Valley. He was employed at Humboldt Bay and at Red Bluff, and the year 1862 witnessed his arrival in Nevada. He went to Virginia City, where he was employed in job shops for two years, after which he spent three years in Dayton, and then went to Austin, where he remained for a year. His next place of residence was Eureka, Nevada, where he lived for a decade, conducting a shop of his own in that place for three years. At different times he visited Idaho, Oregon, Montana and Arizona, and, in fact, has traveled extensively over the greater part of the western country. He then came to Reno, and, purchasing property here, erected both a blacksmith shop and a good residence. After conducting this shop for a few years he retired from active business life, and is now resting in the enjoyment of the comfortable competence that he has earned.

In 1864 Mr. Greer chose as a companion and helpmate for life's journey

Miss Elizabeth A. Beadle, a native of Harper's Ferry, Virginia. They have two children: Horace, a locomotive engineer residing in Wadsworth, Nevada; and Ardell, now the wife of J. A. Gregory, a grocer of Dayton. Mr. Greer has supported the Republican party and its principles since attaining his majority. He is a splendid representative of the west, and has not feared the hard labor incident to the accumulation of a competence and to the upbuilding of a new country. Whatever success he has achieved has come as the direct reward of his own labors, and his has been an honorable career, making him worthy of the respect and good will of all with whom he has been associated.

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HON. EDWARD S. FARRINGTON, one of Nevada's leading representatives at the bar, has been a resident of the state since 1880 and has practiced law during nearly all the subsequent years. He has gained a large clientage in Elko county, and his prominence in legal and political circles placed him as his party's choice for congressional honors. He holds a place of great esteem among the citizens of Elko, and as a native son of the great west has shown marked talent and ability in his profession.

Mr. Farrington comes of one of the oldest American families. He is of the seventh generation in direct descent from Deacon John Farrington, who came from England and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1646, and was the progenitor of the Farringtons in America. Edward S. Farrington was born in Yreka, Siskiyou county, California, September 6, 1856, and on the removal of the family back to Maine completed his education at Amherst College, and prepared for the practice of law at the Hastings Law School. He was admitted to the bar before the superior court of the state of California. He taught school in Elko county for a year and a half, and then became the law partner of Judge Talbot, with whom he remained for four years. Since that time he has been alone, and has enjoyed an increasing and high-class patronage, with good standing among the legal fraternity of the state. He has been a supporter of the Republican party, and was twice nominated for Congress. He made a strong canvass, but the ticket was in hopeless minority.

In 1892 Mr. Farrington married Mrs. Celia Taber, of Austin, Nevada. Mr. Farrington is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Presbyterian church, while Mrs. Farrington belongs to the Roman Catholic church.

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CHARLES L. KNOX, one of the leading young attorneys of the Nevada bar, being engaged in professional practice and also connected with business interests of Reno, has made a good record for himself in the few years that he has been launched on an independent career. He has had considerable experience in all departments of his work, and his excellent practical and theoretical training place him in a position to gain more than ordinary prominence in the legal circles of the state.

Mr. Knox is a son of the well known contractor and business man of

this part of the state, H. L. W. Knox, who was born in Jackson, Mississippi, August 11, 1841. He went to California in the days when that state was the center of the mining world, but he has been principally engaged in railroad building. He came to Nevada to fulfill a contract for building part of the Carson and Colorado Railroad, and he was also a builder of the Nevada, California and Oregon road from its inception until it was completed. He later contracted for part of the construction work on the Sierra and Mohawk Railroad. He has been a life-long Democrat, and is an Odd Fellow. He married Miss Teresa Manus, a native of Florida, and six children were born to them. Mrs. J. W. Parker is now residing in San Francisco; Mrs. James Morris lives in Tonopah; Miss Minnie is in Florida; Cyril H. is attending the Nevada State University; and Harry F. is a contractor and builder. The parents have a nice residence in Reno, where they enjoy the respect and esteem of many friends.

Charles L. Knox, who completes the family of children, was born in Reno, Nevada, September 13, 1873. He was educated in the public schools, and received his legal preparation in the National College of Law in Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1899. He was admitted to the bar of his home state on July 29, 1899. He was the private secretary of Representative Francis J. Newlands for the three years, and was in Washington with that legislator during this period. In addition to his constantly increasing law practice, Mr. Knox is manager of the Washoe County Title and Guaranty Company, and in all his business relations he has gained a reputation for executive ability and thorough reliability and integrity. In politics he is a Democrat, and he affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the Dramatic Order of Knights of Khorassan, and Modern Woodmen of America.

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HON. SAMUEL PLATT, one of the prominent attorneys of Nevada, is a native of Carson City, that state, where he was born November 17, 1874. His father, Joseph Platt, was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1851, becoming an honored and successful merchant of Carson City, where he located in 1861. He married Malvina Bash, a native of New York, who came of German ancestry.

Samuel Platt was educated in the public schools of his native city and in Stanford University, California, and pursued his law studies in Columbia Law College, Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1897. He had read law and been admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Nevada, May 28, 1896, prior to his graduation. He is now one of the most successful lawyers in the entire locality, and holds the office of referee in bankruptcy under Judge Hawley.

Since casting his first vote Mr. Platt has been a Republican and in 1900 stumped the state with the Republican candidates for Congress and made many effective speeches which were highly spoken of by both parties. In 1901 he was elected a member of the Nevada state assembly and received the Republican complimentary vote for speaker. In 1902 he was the nominee of his party for the office of attorney general of the state, and made a powerful and brilliant campaign, but his ticket was beaten by the fusion



Samuel Platt





party and General Sweeny was elected, he being another very prominent lawyer and a native of Carson City. On July 1, 1903, Mr. Platt was appointed deputy secretary of state. Mr. Platt is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession and is building up a very desirable practice. In addition to other interests he is owner of some valuable mines.

Fraternally he is master of Carson lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and grand orator of the grand lodge of the state of Nevada, having held various positions in the order from junior warden up. He is very prominent in the Masonic fraternity and has been largely instrumental in bringing it to its present condition of excellence. Carson City has reason to be proud of her brilliant, enterprising and talented young attorney and politician, whose past has been so honorable and before whom so promising a future stretches forth.

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HON. WILLIAM A. HAWTHORNE. No history of Nevada would be complete without mention of the Hon. William A. Hawthorne, one of the pioneers of the state, dating his residence here from 1860. He now makes his home in San Francisco, but has been so closely associated with the business development of this state that his life record forms an integral part of its annals. He still has valuable mining interests in this state, and his efforts have been effective in advancing the material improvement of Esmeralda and other counties.

Judge Hawthorne is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Mercer, Mercer county, July 14, 1823. His grandfather, James Hawthorne, a native of Scotland, settled in Mercer county, on the Sharon road, where he resided for many years. His son, Samuel Hawthorne, the father of the Judge, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and married Matilda Black, of Westfield, New York. He died in Venango county, Pennsylvania, at the age of sixty-four years, and his wife, surviving him four years, departed this life at about the same age. They were the parents of eight children, of whom only four are now living.

Judge Hawthorne, the only one of the family on the Pacific coast, was reared on his father's farm in Venango county, was educated in the public schools, and when a young man was engaged in lumbering and merchandising in Warren county, Pennsylvania. There he was happily married to Miss Sarah Jane Tate, a native of Ireland, but who was reared and educated in the United States. They had two children, W. W. and L. A. Hawthorne, and with this family Judge Hawthorne came to California by way of the isthmus route in 1856.

Soon after his arrival he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land on Pleasant Grove creek, and engaged in its improvement. He had a good garden and orchard and a wheat crop of thirty acres, but the grasshoppers came and destroyed every spear of grain or green leaf on his place, and he was forced to drive his cattle and sheep to the mountains to keep them from starving. He traded his land for a few head of cattle, but did not prosper in that undertaking. He then settled in Lake valley, in Eldorado county, where he purchased a sawmill and also built a shingle mill and a

hotel, the place being called, in his honor, Hawthorne station. There he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles, which were sold in Virginia City, then one of the greatest mining towns in the United States. Prices were high, and Judge Hawthorne made money rapidly. Subsequently he started a lumber yard at Austin, Nevada, did his own hauling, and continued to do a prosperous business there for a considerable period. He was also the owner of a toll road extending from Salt Wells to Sand Springs, a distance of twenty-two miles, and this he continued to operate until the railroad was built in that locality. In these various undertakings he prospered. He next built a shingle mill at Martis creek and also one at Webber lake, supplying lumber to the mines and the people throughout the surrounding district.

About this time Judge Hawthorne was notified that three hundred and twenty acres of land that he had in the oil regions of Pennsylvania had been jumped, that several oil wells had been sunk, and that the property was worth half a million dollars. He engaged a good lawyer and went east, put the parties under bond for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars and began suit for the possession of the property. The parties would have given him fifty thousand dollars for a settlement, but he was advised not to settle. The suit was appealed by the defendants from time to time until it had been in the courts for twenty years, and finally through the neglect of his counsel the case was thrown out of court and he was defeated. At that time the oil companies in Pennsylvania were charging two dollars and sixty cents per barrel for running the oil through their pipe line. Judge Hawthorne with other good citizens, resolved to make a fight against such an exorbitant price, and a committee of sixty of the best citizens was formed to appear before the state legislature and annul the charter of the oil companies and pass a state law regulating them. Judge Hawthorne was appointed one of the committee, and the result of their action was that the oil companies reduced their charges one-half.

Judge Hawthorne then returned to the west and made his home for a number of years in Carson City, Nevada, where as a Republican he held various offices, serving several terms as deputy sheriff, police judge and as register of voters. Later he came to the present site of Hawthorne, and located lands and mines at Cat creek. He built a quartz mill, incorporated the business, of which he himself held fifty thousand shares, while Messrs. Toby, Knapp and Laws had the remaining fifty thousand. The management of the business so displeased Mr. Hawthorne that he sold his stock in the property. In partnership with J. F. Holland he had purchased nine hundred and eighty acres at the south end of Walker lake, and entered into a contract with the Carson and Colorado Railroad to locate the town there. The railroad, however, did not keep its agreement, and located the town where it now stands, about four miles from the lake. He was given several blocks of the site, and, unsolicited by him, the company named the place Hawthorne. These blocks he sold when he disposed of his quartz mill. The land which he and Mr. Holland had purchased from the government was put in the Indian reservation, and the officials at Washington have never

reimbursed him for his purchase money. This land, if placed under irrigation, would prove very valuable property. Judge Hawthorne now has several very valuable mines in the Copper Mountain group, in the Silver Star district in Esmeralda county, two claims of twenty acres each covering a number of different ledges of fine ore. S. C. Denison and Don Ray, of San Francisco, are his partners in the ownership of this property, of which the Judge, however, has charge.

To Judge and Mrs. Hawthorne were born the following children: W. W., now in Alaska; Lloyd, of Truckee, California; Mrs. Ida Chittenden, of Santa Cruz, California; Millard, of Cook county, Oregon; Mrs. Mary Culver, of San Francisco; Lillie, who became the wife of Frank Smith and died at the birth of her son; Grant, who resides in Los Angeles, California; and Sadie, the wife of Elmer Lee, of Watsonville, California; and Mary Bell, the wife of Ernest Harris, San Francisco. The other children born to them have passed away, and Mrs. Hawthorne departed this life December 7, 1897. She was a most loving and devoted wife and mother, and her loss was deeply felt by her husband and children. The Judge remains true to her memory, having never married again, for he feels that the place of his first wife can never be filled.

Judge Hawthorne was an active Republican until the money question came before the people, at which time he allied himself with the silver party, but is now a Republican. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and has been an official member of the Methodist church for many years. As a pioneer of Nevada he has been a most active and helpful worker in developing the state and its natural resources, and in promoting its substantial progress. A splendid marksman with the rifle, he finds great delight in hunting, and annually spends his vacations in this way. He has killed many deer and bears, killing sixty-three deer in a single season. He has many friends in Nevada who appreciate his good qualities, and he has made an excellent record as a business man and citizen.

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JAMES COMERFORD is one of Virginia City's respected early settlers, his location here dating from 1863, and during the past forty years he has been actively concerned with some of the city's leading industries.

Mr. Comerford was born near Waterford, county Kilkenny, Ireland, December 25, 1842, a son of Thomas and Bridget (Grant) Comerford. In 1852, the parents with their children emigrated to Canada, making their home in Belleville, where Thomas Comerford was engaged in an expressing business. James Comerford attended school in Belleville and assisted his father in the express business during boyhood.

He afterward went to the upper peninsula of Michigan, where his first experience in mining began, in the copper mines on Lake Superior and in the iron mines at Marquette. In the spring of 1863, he came to the Virginia City and began his life work in connection with the mines of Nevada. He was employed for seventeen years by the Gould and Curry Company, and has the distinction of being one of the men who first broke ground for the

On the 1st of March. Later he went to Tombstone, Arizona, and engaged in mining. Upon the shut-down of these mines he returned to the Comstock, and worked in the Hale and Norcross mine for several years. He was connected with the Chollar and Julia mines as shift boss, and in later years assumed the firemanship of the Alpha and Union mines. He is now the capable and experienced fireman of the Brunswick mine under the management of Mr. Graham.

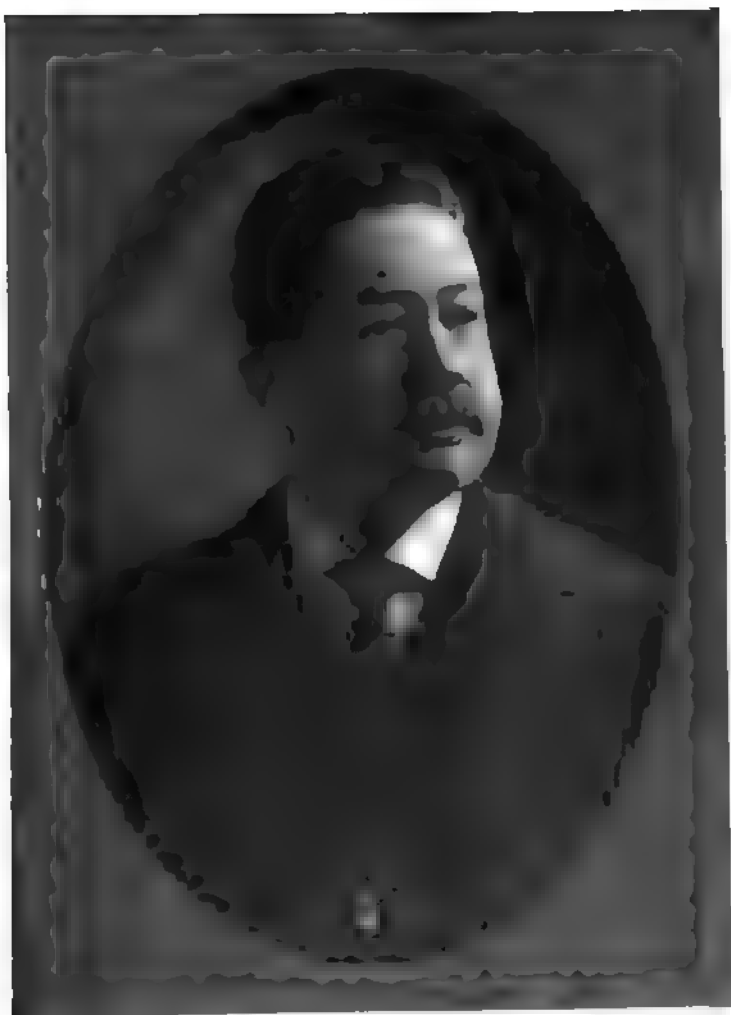
Mr. Summerfield, by his careful, intelligent and painstaking efforts, has always met with the approbation of his employers. He has had the experience of a mining expert, and much confidence is placed in his opinions on mining matters.

Mr. Summerfield has always been a Democrat in national politics, but in local matters votes for the man who in his judgment is best fitted for the office. Mr. Summerfield is an upright, honest and industrious citizen, and is respected wherever known.

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HON. JAMES D. TORREYSON, ex-attorney general of the state of Nevada, and one of its ablest and most widely known attorneys, has been a resident of the state since August, 1893. He is a native of Wellsburg, state of West Virginia, where he was born on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1854. His father, William Duncan Torreyson, was born in Union, Loudoun county, state of Virginia, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1821. He married Statira Catherine Brown, who was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. By trade he was a blacksmith, and in the year 1855 went via the isthmus to California, settling in Downsville, where for five years he carried on his business very successfully, and then moved to Carson City, Nevada, in the winter of 1860. In this place he located, carried on his business and made it his home until his death in 1894. Although self-educated, he was a man of strong character and of great general knowledge, and was sometimes referred to as the "learned blacksmith." He was one of the most highly respected citizens of the city as well as of the entire state. A strong Republican, a lover of liberty and a man who took great interest in the success of his party, both in national and state politics.

The only son is our subject. He was reared in Carson City, where he attended the public schools, and later entered Yale College, from which he graduated in the class of 1879. Returning home he read law with the Hon. Robert M. Clarke, and also at the Hastings Law School in San Francisco, California, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state of Nevada on the 4th day of January, 1882, and in November of that year was nominated by the Republican party for the office of district attorney of Ormsby county and elected. He served eight years, four consecutive terms, and in 1890 was nominated by the Republican party for attorney general of the state. He was elected and faithfully discharged the duties of that important office for four years, and since his term of office expired has devoted himself to his large private practice. Mr. Torreyson has associated with him in his practice Mr. Summerfield, the firm being Torreyson & Summer-



*J. D. Torreyson.*



field, and they have been together in the practice of their profession for over ten years, Mr. Summerfield being the United States attorney for Nevada.

Mr. Torreyson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Order of Elks and a Knight of Pythias, and is a supreme representative of the Knights of Pythias. He is a married man with a wife and two children.

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C. H. CRONANT, former agent of the Eureka and Palisade Railroad at Eureka, met his death on February 22, 1904, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, which was kept in the safe at the Eureka and Palisade depot for self-defence in case of attempted robbery. The weapon was accidentally discharged by himself. Just how it occurred is not known, as there was no one present when it happened. He lived forty-eight hours after the accident, and his statement was to the effect that in replacing the weapon, which had been removed from its place in the safe to put some money in a drawer, he grasped it in such a manner as to cause it to be accidentally discharged.

Mr. Cronant was one of the well known early pioneers of the state of Nevada, with which he became acquainted as a resident in 1866. He had been in the west since boyhood, and his career of activity has known ups and downs, but was in the main very successful, and he fully deserved the esteem which he enjoyed among the business men of Eureka county. He had been connected with the Eureka and Palisade Railroad for a number of years, and gave universal satisfaction both to his employers and the patrons of the road.

Mr. Cronant was born in Buffalo, New York, March 28, 1845, of Scotch and German ancestry, and, having lost his parents when he was a child, in 1858 he joined an emigrant train preparing to cross the plains to California. This was an eventful journey to him. They employed oxen to pull the wagons as far as Salt Lake City, and from there on the sturdy American mule was brought into service. They had some trouble with the Indians, and one redskin was killed and several others wounded. Judge Harrison, of Red Bluff, California, who had crossed the plains before, was in command of the train, and knew just how to meet the Indians, so that when they attempted to run off with the stock they met an unexpected rebuff and withdrew without accomplishing their object. The trip was very successful from every standpoint, one of the valuable precautions that were taken to guard against disease being to require every human being in the company to take a bath once a week, which salutary provision kept them all well. The journey was begun on the 6th of May, and Sacramento was reached on the 6th of October.

Mr. Cronant was thirteen years old when he came to California, and most of his education was obtained in that state. He was sent to school in Placerville, and for two years was employed in a butcher shop. He had brought three horses across the plains, and these brought him fourteen hundred dollars, with which money he bought a mule team and a wagon. He hired a man to drive, and together they made a good thing of their teaming, and he attended school part of the time. In 1869 he arrived at

White Pine, Nevada, during the mining excitement, and he and his partner ran a feed stable there, but in the end lost all they had, about seventeen thousand dollars. He was afterward foreman for W. S. Pritchard, and filled that position for four years. He had been in the employ of the Eureka and Palisade Railroad since 1877, was outside foreman and ticket agent until 1884, and since then efficiently filled the position of agent at Eureka.

Mr. Cronant was a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since he was twenty-two years of age, and passed all the chairs in both branches of the order and was a member of the grand lodge of the state. He took an active part in Republican politics, attended the conventions, and was always willing to lend his help and influence to promote party interests. He was also zealous for the good of Eureka schools, and was school trustee for eight years.

In 1884 Mr. Cronant married Miss Nettie E. Wait, a native of the state of Wisconsin. They have had six children: Charles Raymond, born in Eureka; Henry Harrison, born in Reno; Walter L., in Reno; and Lloyd, Cora M. and Lenore, born in Eureka. All except Cora and Lenore are now attending school in Reno. The widow has a nice residence at Reno, where the family are residing at present, and their Eureka home is the house which in early days was the residence of Hon. Thomas Wren.

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NATE W. ROFF, for many years one of the prominent and best known citizens of Reno, Nevada, connected with various enterprises and departments of public life, is of English and German ancestry, and is a descendant of the famous old family of Rolfe (one branch of the family later adopted the name of Roff). Amos T. Roff, grandfather of Nate W. Roff, was born in South Reading, Massachusetts, July 3, 1799. He was a steamboat captain on the Mississippi, also figured as a pioneer in Missouri and Illinois, and in 1852 crossed the plains to California, taking with him his two younger sons, uncles of Nate W. Roff. Amos T. Roff died in 1859, when sixty years old.

Nathan J. Roff, the son of the last named, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, October 14, 1823. He married Miss Elizabeth C. Moore, a native of Pennsylvania, both at that time being residents of St. Louis, Missouri, and brought his wife and infant son out to California, where a daughter was born to them, now Mrs. Mary Lemery, of Pomona, California. Nathan J. Roff came to Nevada in 1863 and was engaged in the harness and saddlery business in Washoe city, at the period of that town's high-tide of prosperity. He remained there until 1868, when, at the public auction sale of lots, he purchased four lots and thus became one of the earliest settlers and founders of the city of Reno, where he remained until his death, in 1897. He and his wife were both Episcopalians in religion, and the latter is still living, in the seventieth year of her age, honored and respected as one of the pioneer women of the west.

Nate W. Roff was born at St. Louis, Missouri, February 4, 1852, and was very young when brought to the west. He graduated from the College



of California in the class of 1870, after which he returned to Washoe city, Nevada, and learned telegraphy. For some time he was in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and later of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company, at the time that road was being built. Mr. Roff is a musician, being a performer on a number of band instruments, and for a while he trained and managed bands, meeting with much success in this venture. For a number of years he was manager for Mr. William Thompson in the settlement of the Lake estate; later became interested in the gas works and the electric light plant of Reno and for a time was general agent for the Oregon Stage Line, which had a terminal at Reno; he was also associated with C. C. Powning on the *Nevada State Journal*, and subsequently with Messrs. Kelly and Webster. For five years he was deputy land register at Carson City. He has been a clerk in the Nevada legislature at nearly every session for the past twenty-five years, was chief clerk of the assembly twice and clerk of the senate three times, and has in various ways been connected with the lawmaking body of the state. He is now state senator from Washoe county.

Mr. Roff was a foremost Republican in his part of the state until the silver issue split that party into two factions, when he became one of the organizers of the silver party in the state. He has been secretary of the state central committee for the past eight years, and has a complete record of the organization and subsequent history of the party. He is now in the employ of United States Senator Newlands, and is a member of the Newlands Real Estate Company, which is platting an addition of one hundred and sixty acres to the city of Reno, and placing it on the market at very liberal terms.

Mr. Roff was married in July, 1875, to Miss Edwina Jamison, a native of California and a daughter of S. M. Jamison, one of the pioneers to this state and one of the first merchants of Reno. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Roff in Reno, Eldred A. and Clare E., both students. Mr. Roff is a member of the Knights of Pythias order, in which he has filled all the chairs and for ten years was grand keeper of records and seals, and now ranks as past grand chancellor and is a member, by virtue of his services, of the supreme lodge. He has a wide acquaintance with all the public men of the state, and his record in many lines of activity gives him a position of honor and respect with all. Mr. and Mrs. Roff were reared in the faith of the Episcopal church, and are interested in the various forms of philanthropic work. They have a commodious residence in Reno, and their home is the abode of hospitality and happiness.

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ABNER HENRY WISEMAN, one of the progressive and esteemed farmers of Clover valley, Elko county, is a son of a late pioneer citizen of Nevada, and is himself almost a life-long resident of the west. He has lived in this state for over thirty years, and his large ranch of over a thousand acres is good evidence of the enterprise and industry which he has displayed since arriving at years of maturity. He is just now in the prime of his active life, and is one of the men to whom Elko county is already indebted for

much wealth and progress, and who will be increasingly identified with its interests and welfare in the future.

Mr. Wiseman is a son of Isaac Wiseman, now deceased, who was born in Kentucky, June 1, 1827, and was of German ancestry. From Kentucky he was taken to Iowa, where he was reared, and in 1859 he crossed the plains to California with oxen. He located in Sacramento valley, where he obtained one hundred and sixty acres of land, and also engaged to some extent in mining. He remained in the Golden state about ten years, and in 1869 came to Clover valley, Nevada, where he was one of the pioneer farmers. He bought of Marshall J. Bell four hundred and sixty acres of land, and he was busied with the improvement of this property for the rest of his life. He favored Democratic principles, and as the candidate of his party was elected to the state assembly in 1888, giving his service conscientiously and public-spiritedly to the welfare of his county and state. He was a man of much native ability, honorable and industrious, and his life was exemplary and useful both to the public and personal interests. He died in June, 1889, at the age of sixty-two, but his wife is still living at the age of seventy-three, one of the much respected pioneer women of the state. They were the parents of the following children: Abner H., who is the owner of the old homestead; M. E. Furlong, residing in Ogden, Utah; Helen, the wife of Mr. Angel, postmaster at Wells, Elko county.

Abner H. Wiseman was born in Davis county, Iowa, May 1, 1858, and was a year old when the family came across the plains. He spent his youth in California and Clover valley. He was educated at the public schools, and in 1882 took a course at the San Jose Business College. Since then he has devoted his time to farming and stock-raising, with excellent results. He owns one thousand and eighty acres of rich land, on which he has built a comfortable farm residence. His principal crops are oats, wheat and hay, and he raises high-grade Durham cattle. His large interests keep him very busy, and he gives his youth and energy without reserve to the useful and profitable work which he has undertaken.

Mr. Wiseman was married May 1, 1883, to Miss Mary Angel, a daughter of Fernando C. Angel. Four children have been born of this marriage: Isaac F., Edith May, Bertha E. and Pearl H. Mr. Wiseman affiliates with the Democratic party, and has held the office of justice of the peace for six years and has been school trustee for a number of years. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Wiseman is a member of the Christian church, and they are both members of the Good Templars.

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NICHOLAS PRATER, a prominent business man and wholesale and retail grocer of Virginia City, Nevada, came to the state in 1870. He is a native of England, coming of very old English ancestry. His parents were Nicholas and Elizabeth (Collins) Prater, the former of whom was a miner by occupation. They are both Methodists in religious faith.

Mr. Nicholas Prater was educated in England in the public schools, and



N. C. Prater



when only nineteen years of age emigrated to the United States. He first engaged in coal mining in Pennsylvania, which he continued for nine years. In 1870 he came to Virginia City, Nevada, and worked in the Crown Point mine for twelve years, being paid four and five dollars per day. He then became foreman in the Coma Eureka mine at Coma, after which he was in the saloon business. The year 1892 was an important one to him in several respects, for it was then that he was married and about the same time also opened his present large business house.

The lady he married was Mrs. John S. Werrin, whose husband had located in Grass valley, Humboldt county, Nevada, in 1869, and had later established himself in business in Virginia City. He died in 1890, and his widow was left with a comfortable fortune and three sons, Ernest, John S. and Wallington, the last named now assisting Mr. Prater in his establishment. In addition to their business house, Mr. and Mrs. Prater have several large ranches and are extensively engaged in stock-raising and selling, owning in all some thirty-four hundred acres of land. They also own a very comfortable home in Virginia City. In religious faith they are both Methodists, and give liberally towards its support. Not only have both these most excellent people been successful financially, but they have made a host of friends whom they welcome at their delightful home with true western hospitality.

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HON. FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS. Upon the pages of the nation's history is engraven the name of the Hon. Francis G. Newlands, for through many terms he represented his state in Congress and is now a member of the highest lawmaking body of the country, the United States senate. His public career has been an honor to the state which has honored him, and no man in the legislative councils of the nation has done more practical or progressive work for the benefit of the great west than Francis G. Newlands, whose thorough understanding of conditions prevailing here and whose devotion to the general good have resulted in the passage of a measure whose substantial influence cannot be gauged by any known standard. No adequate memorial can therefore be written until the movements which he instituted cease their fruition in the world, but there is much that can be profitably set down, as showing the force of enterprise and energy and the value of character in the world.

Mr. Newlands has lived in Nevada since 1889, and is now a valued resident of Reno. He was born in Natchez, Mississippi, and comes of Scotch descent. His father, Dr. James Birney Newlands, was born in the land of the heather, and was a graduate of Edinburg University, winning there the degree of M. D. Recognizing the possibilities and opportunities of the new world, he resolved to make his home on this side of the Atlantic and crossed the water to New York city. Later he was extensively engaged in the practice of his profession in the south, where he won distinction as an eminent member of the medical fraternity, but his career of usefulness and honor was cut short in the prime of life, his death occurring when his son

Francis was but three years of age. He left a widow and five children. She carefully reared her family, and lived to be sixty-eight years of age.

Senator Newlands is the only member of the family in Nevada. He completed his education within the classic walls of Yale, and prepared for his profession as a student in the Columbia Law School at Washington, D. C. After thorough and careful preparation he was admitted to the bar in 1870, and entered upon his chosen field of labor as a member of the bar of San Francisco. He practiced there until 1889, when he came to Reno, Nevada, where he has since made his home. His practice has been extensive and of an important character, and he is remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and care with which he prepares his cases. Nature bountifully endowed him with the peculiar qualifications that combine to make a successful lawyer. Patiently persevering, possessed of an analytical mind, and one that is readily receptive and retentive of the fundamental principles and intricacies of the law; gifted with a spirit of devotion to wearisome details; quick to comprehend the most subtle problems and logical in his conclusions; fearless in the advocacy of any cause he may espouse; and the soul of honor and integrity,—few men have been more richly gifted for the achievement of success in the arduous, difficult profession of the law.

It is a well known fact that the lawyer is more often the leader in political circles than any other man, and the reason is obvious, for the analytical mind that enables him to thoroughly understand and master his case also enables him to understand the interests affecting all classes. Because of his fitness for leadership and his well known patriotic devotion to the general good, Mr. Newlands has many times been called to positions of marked trust and responsibility. He endorsed the measures of the Democracy until President Cleveland's second campaign, when he voted for Benjamin Harrison. In 1892 he was made the candidate of the silver party for Congress. He made a splendid canvass, was elected, and served with such distinguished ability that for four consecutive terms he was Nevada's representative in the house, elected by the silver and Democratic parties. During his service in Congress he was a member of the banking and currency committee, the committee on ways and means, and the committee on foreign affairs. He introduced the Nevada irrigation bill, providing for the irrigation of arid and semi-arid lands. This bill was passed, and is now being put into effect throughout the arid and semi-arid districts of the state. Already it has proved of incalculable benefit to Nevada in providing water for millions of acres of rich land, which, when well watered, are highly productive and very valuable, while without irrigation the tracts are almost worthless. It is believed that because of this law the population of the state will be increased threefold within a very short space of time. Already it has had the effect of advancing realty sales, and its worth in the future will be immeasurable.

In 1902 Mr. Newlands was elected to the United States senate, and took the oath of office March 4, 1903. His previous service in the house of representatives is a guarantee of what his senatorial career will be. He

has closely studied the social, political and economic conditions of the country, and his support of any measure in which he believes is most hearty and effective, and his opposition is just as pronounced when he believes it will prove detrimental to the nation or to any part of the country where its effect will be felt.

In 1874 Senator Newlands was united in marriage to Miss Clara Adelaide Sharon, a daughter of United States Senator William Sharon, of Nevada. This union has been blessed with three children: Edith became the wife of Charles H. L. Johnson, an instructor in the School of Technology in Boston, Massachusetts; Janet is the wife of Dr. William V. Johnson, a physician and surgeon of Washington, and a brother of her sister's husband; Frances Clara is at home. Mrs. Newlands departed this life in 1880, and in 1888 Mr. Newlands was again married, his second union being with Miss Edith McCallister, a daughter of Hall McCallister, of San Francisco, California. They became the parents of two children, but both have passed away. Mrs. Newlands is a member of the Episcopal church, and an estimable lady who is a recognized leader in the social circles of Reno. The Senator has built a beautiful home on the heights overlooking the river and the city, and commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country. He has two hundred acres of land, and his home is surrounded by picturesque grounds.

Mr. Newlands has great faith in the future of Nevada, and has made many investments in city property in Reno and the surrounding country. No man is more worthy of the gratitude of the people of this state for efforts put forth in their behalf. As a lawyer he has won distinction that ranks him with the leading legists of this part of the country, and in political circles he has gained honors that are richly merited. He has a statesmanlike grasp of affairs, and is a fine speaker, fluent and forcible, having rare oratorical gifts. He has already engraved his name high on the national arch of fame as a member of Congress from Nevada, and popular opinion hesitates not to prophesy that he will leave a still more lasting impression on the legislative history of the nation.

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WILLIAM D. COTTRELL, blacksmith and carriage-maker in Carson City, has been identified with the industrial and civic life of Carson City for over a quarter of a century. He was born in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, July 26, 1852, a son of George W. and Laura (Pierson) Cottrell, the former a native of England and the latter of Scotland. His parents came to America in childhood, and they passed most of their lives in the state of New Jersey, where they both now lie buried, in the town of Wheatland. They both lived to advanced age, his father dying at the age of eighty-seven and his mother at the age of eighty-three.

William D. Cottrell was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin, where he also learned his trade of blacksmithing and carriage-making. He came to Carson City in 1877, and he has had a shop in this city ever since, at which he does everything in his line, and has the reputation of being a very reliable and successful man.

Mr. Cottrell was married in New Jersey in 1873 to Miss Lizzie Chubbuck, a native of Massachusetts and a representative of an old New England family. They have four children, Flora, Elsie, Carrie and Charles. Mr. Cottrell has a good home of his own in Carson City, and he has always been thrifty in the management of his business affairs. In politics he is a Democrat, and has fraternal affiliations with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Woodmen of the World. He has served as a school trustee, and in 1900 was elected one of the trustees of the city.

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HENRY ANDERSON, farmer and sheep-raiser, of Reno, Nevada, is thoroughly representative of the class of men who have done most for the state of Nevada. From comparative poverty at the beginning of his career in this commonwealth over thirty years ago, he has progressed through obstacles, always working with the true western courage and the determination of the race from which he sprung, until he is now both affluent and influential, not only in the business world, but in matters of citizenship. In no state of the Union has the fiscal policy adopted as the ground planks of the two great political parties affected so vitally as in Nevada the prosperity and welfare of its two great producing classes of citizens—the miners and the stockmen. Between the free-trade policy of the Democrats on the one hand, and on the other hand the casting out of silver as a money standard by the Republicans, the Nevada wool-grower and the silver producer have constantly felt themselves, as it were, between “the devil and the deep blue sea.” As one of the foremost sheep-raisers of this state Mr. Anderson suffered great losses during the incumbency of a Democratic president and Congress in the seats of legislation. But to the energetic, persevering and shrewd man of the west there is no such word as fail, and while losses have retarded his progress, he has never lost sight of his goal and has in praiseworthy measure accomplished his best ideals in life. His readiness to adapt himself to circumstances and to take advantage of offered opportunities has brought him success and won him a place among the leading men of his community. His prosperity is the more commendable to both himself and his sturdy race because he came to this country from a foreign land and with a foreign education and ideas, and it was no easy matter to overcome this initial difficulty of mastering a new tongue and accustoming himself to American ways and manners. His native thrift and industry and perseverance have brought him through all these early trials, and at middle age have given him a prominent place among the men of mark of the great commonwealth of Nevada.

Mr. Anderson was born in Denmark in 1852, and was reared upon a farm and educated in the public schools of his native land. With the hope of bettering his financial condition, he came to the United States, of which he had heard so much, in 1872, when a young man of twenty years. He was in limited circumstances, with his best capital in his strong body and his willing hands, and while he was able to read and write English to some extent, he was almost an utter stranger to the life and thought of this republic.





Henry Anderson



After spending one year in Illinois he came to Nevada, and soon afterward embarked in the stock business. He acquired one hundred and sixty acres of land near Reno, and made this the nucleus of his future operations. He engaged in baling hay for some time, and in this way got a start. Early in the eighties he turned his attention to the sheep business, and met with invariable and increasing success for some years. In 1893, however, the financial panic, which prostrated business all over the country, and the Wilson tariff bill, which even then became in force and militated especially against the wool-growing interests of the country by the reduction of the necessary protection for a profitable competition with foreign imports, for several years held up all financial progress and occasioned great losses in particular to the sheep men of Nevada. With those conditions Mr. Anderson figured his losses on mutton sheep alone as about thirty-seven thousand dollars. In the latter months of 1893 and early in 1894 he was feeding about twelve thousand head, and these were almost unsalable. When he did get them to the low market, after having for six or eight months previous purchased most of them at the rate of three dollars a head, he did not get enough from sale to repay the cost of feeding alone. Other losses in the same year on his stock sheep and through the bankruptcy of others amounted to at least fifteen thousand dollars, so that his disasters during the year totaled over fifty thousand dollars.

Furthermore, sheep did not pay expenses again until 1897, but since that time the business has been profitable, and he has met with excellent success as a dealer in sheep. In partnership with others he now owns many thousand head of fine wool sheep. He has a ranch of twenty thousand, five hundred and thirty acres in Elko county, and there is also a large tract in Lander county and some land in Eureka county, besides several bands of sheep in Oregon. He also owns considerable valuable property in Washoe county and in the fast growing city of Reno, and is a stockholder and a director in the Nevada Bank of that place. He has built a very handsome residence on the hill just opposite the campus of the Nevada State University, and this beautiful home is now occupied by himself and family.

In 1892 Mr. Anderson was married in Reno to Miss Bartine Kirstine Jensen, and four children bless their union, namely: Henry J., Bartelle Kirstine, Frederick Holbeck and Dagomar Glorio. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were reared in the Lutheran faith, and still adhere to that church. He is a prominent Mason, having taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and is a member of Islam Temple of San Francisco. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party.

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J. M. LAMB. While the mineral resources of Nevada have been extremely rich and have added greatly to the wealth of individuals and to the prosperity of the nation, it is not alone in this direction that Nevada offers good opportunities to her citizens. It is found that through irrigation and cultivation her lands are extremely rich and productive, and to-day some of the finest farms of the country are to be seen within the borders of this state. Mr. Lamb, who is residing in Franktown and who came to Nevada about

1866, is now the possessor of a very fine ranch of five hundred and sixty acres in the Franktown district. As he is widely and favorably known, the record of his career will prove of interest to many of our readers, and it is with pleasure therefore that we present it.

A native of Iowa, Mr. Lamb was born on the 11th of March, 1842, and is of Irish descent. His paternal grandfather, John Lamb, who was born on the Emerald Isle, crossed the Atlantic to the colonies during the period of the Revolutionary war. He settled in the state of Tennessee, where James Lamb, the father of J. M. Lamb, was born. During the latter's boyhood, however, the family removed to Kentucky, and he was there reared and educated. When a young man he went to Missouri, where he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Crow, a native of Kentucky. By occupation he was a farmer and followed that pursuit in Missouri until 1850, when he crossed the plains to California. All who then came to the Pacific coast were eager to win wealth in the mines, for the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast had aroused the entire country. Mr. James Lamb engaged in mining at Placerville and afterward in Mariposa county. Resolving to continue his residence in the west he was joined by his family, who crossed the plains in 1853, and they remained in California until he was called to the home beyond, his death occurring in San Francisco in the year 1890. His wife lived to be sixty-three years of age. Four of their children now survive, namely: Mrs. May Nash, a resident of San Francisco; John, who is living in Mariposa county, California; Ella, who is now traveling in Switzerland; and J. M.

When a lad of about ten summers J. M. Lamb came with his mother, his brothers and sisters to California, and in the public schools of that state was educated. He began to earn his living, however, at an early age, and followed mining in Mariposa county, but met with only moderate success. He resolved therefore to seek a home elsewhere, and on the 4th of July, 1866, he arrived in Empire, Nevada. There he was connected with the operation of a sawmill and of a quartz mill, receiving from three and a half to four dollars per day for his services. For fifteen years he was employed in the Brunswick mill near Empire, receiving four and four and a half per day. He worked earnestly and indefatigably, and his efficient labor therefore enabled him to command good wages.

In 1873 Mr. Lamb was united in marriage to Miss Mary Sullivan, a native of Massachusetts, and to them were born seven children, namely: Ella J., who is now the wife of Walter Newcomb; Clara E.; Grace M.; Ada A., the wife of Jarson Libby; James H.; Mary E.; and Charles V.

In his political views Mr. Lamb is a Democrat and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but has never been an aspirant for public office. He has, however, taken an active interest in educational matters, and has served as school trustee for a number of years, putting forth effective and helpful effort in behalf of the advancement of the educational interests of this locality. In 1889 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, their married life having been a most happy and congenial one. On October 22, 1903, Mr. Lamb was

united in marriage with Mrs. E. A. May, of Empire. They were married in Carson City.

Mr. Lamb is engaged in the raising of graded Hereford cattle. He also has a fine orchard upon his place, in which he raises apples, pears, plums and other fruit. His farm is splendidly located and is a valuable property. He has placed upon it many excellent improvements, has followed practical, progressive methods in his work and has ever been straightforward and trustworthy in his business affairs. Mr. Lamb may well be called a self-made man, and deserves all the praise which that term implies. Starting out in life at a very early age with no family or pecuniary assistance to aid him, he has gradually worked his way upward, and his career proves that success is not the result of talent or fortunate circumstances, but may be gained through earnest, persistent effort when guided by sound judgment.

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HON. W. E. F. DEAL, of Virginia City, dates his residence here from the 26th of May, 1863, and he has become one of the most prominent attorneys of the state. Professional advancement in the law is proverbially slow. The first element of success is, perhaps, a persistency of purpose and effort as enduring as the force of gravity. But, as in any other calling, character and individuality are the qualities which differentiate the usual from the unusual, the vocation from the career of the lawyer. Possessing all the essential characteristics of the successful lawyer, Mr. Deal has advanced to a prominent position in the legal fraternity.

A native of Maryland, he was born in Calvert county on the 8th of March, 1840. On the paternal side his grandfather was of English descent and his grandmother of German lineage, while on the maternal side both grandparents were of English ancestry. The family was founded in the south prior to the eighteenth century, and for many years were residents of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Deal's father, Dr. William Grave Deal, was born in Pennsylvania, but spent several years in Maryland during his early life. On the 9th of May, 1849, at Baltimore, he took passage on the schooner Saratoga bound for California. Crossing the Isthmus of Panama, he proceeded up the Pacific coast to San Francisco and settled in Sacramento, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine for some years, having graduated at the University of Maryland with the degree of M. D. He became prominently identified with public affairs, and was elected to the first legislature of California. In 1851 he became the owner of Sutters Fort by purchase, and established a hospital there at his own expense, conducting it all through the cholera epidemic. At the outbreak of the Civil war he went to Washington, D. C., and offered his services to the government, rendering effective service to the Union cause as a surgeon in the army, until hostilities ceased, when he received an honorable discharge. After the war he engaged in the practice of his profession in Louisiana until his death, which occurred in 1892, when in his seventy-eighth year. He rose to an eminent position in his profession, and was extremely devoted to it, his highest ambition being to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow men.

In early manhood Dr. Deal was united in marriage to Miss Janette Sutton, a daughter of Rev. James and Martha Sutton. Their marriage was a most happy one. They were valued members of the Methodist church, and were people of the highest worth in society. Mrs. Deal died in San Francisco in the eighty-first year of her age. In their family were eight children, six of whom are living, and all the sons are prominent in professional life and all residents of the state of California with the exception of W. E. F. Deal, who has made his home in Virginia City, Nevada, for over forty years, and takes a just pride in the place which was the scene of his early successes, though he also has an office and home in San Francisco, where he spends a portion of his time.

Mr. Deal was graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1859, after having completed the full college course, and on his graduation he received the degree of A. B. and later the degree of A. M. from his alma mater. On the 12th of September, 1859, we find him in California, where his first occupation was that of school teacher in Oakland. He remained there until March, 1860, and from that time until the following July taught at Colusa. He then went to Nevada City, California, where he opened a private school, over which he presided until May, 1863, when he came to Virginia City, Nevada. Soon after his arrival he entered the law office of D. W. Dearey and Charles E. De Laney, where he was clerk and student until his admission to the bar in 1865, before the supreme court of the state, and since then he has engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. In 1869 he formed a partnership with Curtis J. Hillyer and W. S. Wood, that connection continuing until 1871. In 1870 Mr. Deal became the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of district judge of the fourth judicial district, but his ticket was defeated, though he lost by only the narrow margin of ninety-seven votes. Two years later the law firm of Lewis and Deal was formed, and they soon built up a large practice in both California and Nevada.

In 1878 Mr. Deal received the nomination for Congress at the hands of his party, but his ticket was again defeated, notwithstanding the fact that he made a brilliant campaign. He was made chairman of the Democratic state central committee for the campaign of 1880, which resulted in the election of Democratic nominees for presidential electors, Mr. Deal being one, and the party was successful in the election of a member of Congress, a justice of the state supreme court and a Democratic legislature, which elected a United States senator for Nevada. Since that time Mr. Deal has given his attention almost wholly to his professional duties, and to-day enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He makes a specialty of mining rights and water rights, and stands at the head of the legal profession in the two states where he practices.

In 1875 Mr. Deal was united in marriage to Miss Roberta Griffith, of Baltimore, Maryland, a native of that state and a daughter of Robert Griffith, a prominent merchant of Baltimore. They have one son and three daughters, namely: William Griffith, who is now studying law in his father's office in San Francisco; Gladys E., Janette I. and Roberta V.

Mr. Deal is an active and prominent member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church of Virginia City, in which he is serving as senior warden, and is also a vestryman of Trinity church of San Francisco. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason. He has served as one of the commissioners for the insane of the state, and in 1894 was elected regent of the Nevada State University, and was re-elected in 1898, serving in that position most acceptably until the 1st of July, 1903. Socially he is deservedly popular, as he is affable and courteous in manner, and possesses that essential qualification to success in public life, that of making friends readily and of strengthening the ties of all friendships as time advances. He is held in the highest esteem by members of the bench and bar both in this state and in California, and justly deserves the prominence he has won in professional as well as in social life.

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GEORGE ELMORE is perhaps more intimately connected with the material upbuilding of the town of Elko than any other man, for he has manufactured the material of every brick building in the town and has also erected many of the business and residence structures. He has been in the west for over forty years, thirty years of that time in Elko, and has successfully prosecuted his business of contractor and builder and brick manufacturer ever since crossing the plains. He has gained the reputation in Elko of being a first-class, reliable business man, and is highly esteemed for his honorable dealings and strict integrity in all the relations of life.

Mr. Elmore is of an old Kentucky family. His grandfather, Dolson Elmore, was a soldier in the war of 1812 for three years. Johnson Elmore, his father, was born eight miles from Louisville, Kentucky, and after his marriage to Miss Jemima Dobson moved to Illinois in 1833. They were pioneers in their part of the state, and for some years their nearest neighbor was twenty miles away. They made annual trips to lay in their year's supply of provisions, and as an example of their simple fare it is related that on Sundays flour biscuit were on the menu, but on other days corn johnnie cakes were the principal food. They spent all their lives in Illinois, and lived to see it outgrow its primitive condition and be supplied with all the conveniences of civilization. Mr. Johnson Elmore died at the age of fifty, but his wife attained the advanced age of ninety-two years. Of their eight children, but two survive, George and Elizabeth Miller, the latter in Illinois.

George Elmore was born in Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, July 4, 1838, and was educated in the public schools there. He began learning the mason's trade while a boy, and worked for a time at that occupation in Illinois. In 1861 he set out across the plains to California, and as he traveled down Humboldt river in what afterward became the state of Nevada there were two houses along the river, and Elko and Reno had no existence. In California he began making brick and contracting and building in Jackson, Volcano and Sutter Creek, and carried on the business for ten or twelve years. In 1872 he came to Elko and established a brick yard, which has since continued as the sole enterprise of the kind in the town and has furnished all the brick used in the vicinity. Mr. Elmore has built the founda-

tions for the iron bridges in the country around, also the Hot Springs Hotel and many of the brick buildings in the town.

In 1868 Mr. Elmore was married in Ione, Amador county, California, to Miss Mildred Cecil, a native of Missouri. Eight children have been born to them, and three are living: Walter, who is at home in business with his father; Grace, the wife of William Shaveler; and Cecil, the wife of Mr. Clubine. Mrs. Elmore is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Elmore affiliates with the Democratic party, and bears a worthy part in public affairs of his town and county.

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**ALFRED C. KYLE.** In a review of the men who have been active in connection with the mining interests of this great "silver state," it is imperative that due recognition be accorded Alfred C. Kyle, of Virginia City, who is now the superintendent of the Bullion, the Exchequer, the New York, the Silver Hill and other mines. He has been a resident of Nevada since 1868, and during the thirty-five years that have since come and gone he has not only watched with interest the progress of the state, but has aided in the expansion of its business opportunities and in its substantial growth and material progress.

He is a native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 23d of June, 1846. Of Scotch lineage, his paternal great-grandfather, Robert Kyle, was a native of Scotland, whence he emigrated to the new world, settling in Greenbrier county, Virginia, thus becoming the founder of the Kyle family in the United States. Both the grandfather and the father of Alfred C. Kyle bore the cognomen of Robert and were both natives of Virginia. The latter Robert Kyle married Miss Rosana Murphy, and after their marriage the young couple moved to the state of Pennsylvania, where Robert Kyle was employed as the manager of an iron foundry, being thus closely associated with the industrial development of that locality. In his early manhood he was a Whig, and upon the dissolution of the party joined the ranks of the Republican party. Both he and his wife were valued members of the Methodist church, taking a most helpful interest in its work and doing everything in their power to extend its growth and promote its mission among men. Robert Kyle was called to his final rest in 1871, when seventy-five years of age, and his wife departed this life in her fortieth year. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are now living, but Alfred C. Kyle and his brother, Silas, are the only ones of the family now in Nevada.

Under the parental roof Alfred C. Kyle spent his boyhood days, and when in his seventeenth year he crossed the plains with oxen to California, being five months upon the journey. At the end of that time the party with which he traveled were gladdened by the sight of the fertile district around San Bernardino. The Civil war was at that time in progress, and a rebel flag was seen flying in the town, but as soon as the United States soldiers made their entrance into the city it was taken down and the stars and stripes unfurled. Mr. Kyle made his way to Mariposa county, and there learned the trade of an engineer. He afterward went to Montana, where he en-





A. C. Kyle



gaged in placer mining in Gold Creek, near the mining camp of Pioneer. Although he paid forty dollars a day for water obtained from the Rock Creek Ditch Company, he even then made some money. On leaving that locality he went to Virginia City, where he remained for a time, later proceeding to the gold diggings on the Salmon river in Idaho. In 1870, attracted by the Snake Creek excitement, he again changed his place of labor; and while working there made from eight to ten dollars per day. Afterwards returning to Nevada, he was for some time employed in a mill in Belmont, but later removed to Placer county, California, where he worked in the St. Patrick mine.

He also engaged in prospecting, from Denver, Colorado, to Alaska, and thence to Sonora, in Mexico. He was not pleased with Alaska because of the short season, this affording but very limited opportunity for the miners to accomplish any work. He was likewise connected with Tombstone mining excitement, and all his experiences and adventures as a mining man on the Pacific coast and in Alaska would make a thrilling story if given in detail. There have been exciting episodes in his life history which would hardly be credited in a book, but truth is stranger than fiction, and there are chapters in Mr. Kyle's life that have been of most intense interest.

In 1894 he returned to Virginia City, Nevada, to occupy the position formerly filled by Rogers Pendergast, and has been superintendent of the Sierra Nevada, Union and Union Shaft, the Bulletin, the Exchequer, the New York, the Silver Hill and others. Out of the Sierra Nevada he took seventy-five thousand dollars, and out of the Silver Hill twenty thousand dollars. He has purchased all the ground around these mines, which has now been worked down to the depth of seven hundred feet. He has prospected all the other mines, and feels that there are some excellent paying properties in this locality. The Silver Hill Company was in debt and discouraged when Mr. Kyle assumed the management, but he urged the proprietors to allow him to do a little developing at a different place, and he has made of this a good property, not only clearing the company of all its financial obligations, but also leaving twenty-five thousand dollars in its treasury. He devotes his entire attention to the superintendency of the mines in his care, and is undoubtedly the right man in the right place.

He has been a Republican since becoming a voter, but has never been active in politics, nor has he become identified with any secret societies. His sterling purpose and many excellent characteristics are widely recognized and commended, and have gained for him the friendship and favor of many with whom he has come in contact.

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ALBERT WILD, proprietor of the only meat market in Hawthorne, has been a resident of Nevada for more than a third of a century. He is a native of Germany, born on the 20th of April, 1846, and is of German lineage. His father, Rudolph Wild, emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he followed merchandising, although he had learned the brewer's trade in his native country. He continued to

reside in Pittsburg until his death, which occurred in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His wife survived him, living to the age of eighty-eight years. They were members of the Lutheran church, and were very worthy people. They had a family of eleven children, of whom six are living.

Albert Wild, the only one in Nevada, was educated in the fatherland, and came to the United States in 1858. His youth was spent with his grandfather in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, and he learned the butcher's trade in the last named city. At one time he drove twenty-two hundred head of cattle across the plains from New Mexico to Humboldt, where the cattle were sold. After coming to the west he followed his trade, took care of stage stock, and later engaged in the butchering business in Columbus, Esmeralda county, in the employ of Henry Williams until 1873. Subsequently he established a shop of his own in Aurora, where he remained for a year, after which he worked at Sweetwater for Mr. Williams. When he removed to Hawthorne there were two shops in the town. He opened a market with Mr. Sherwood as a partner, but soon afterward purchased his interest and has since been alone in business. For the past thirteen years he has been the proprietor of the only meat market of the town, and his upright, conscientious business methods and fair dealing have given fullest satisfaction to the people, whose good will he enjoys, while a liberal patronage is also extended to him. He thoroughly understands his work, is skilful as a butcher, and is giving his entire attention to his business.

Mr. Wild was happily married in 1893 to Miss Eliza Bennett, a native of Cornwall, England. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and gives his political support to the men and measures of the Republican party. He owns his residence and shop in Hawthorne, and is a substantial and trustworthy business man.

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JOHN C. WOOD, a prosperous rancher and business man of Clover valley, has been identified with western life for over fifty years and has resided in Nevada for forty years, coming here in the early times of development and growth. He has had some successful experiences as a miner and prospector, but for thirty years or more has been engaged in the great basic industry of farming and stock-raising, upon which pursuit depends the future greatness of the state.

Mr. Wood is of English ancestry, only three generations removed, for his grandfather was an Englishman and founded this branch of the family in America. Amos and S. (Lester) Wood, Mr. Wood's parents, were both natives of Indiana, and spent their lives there as farmers and members of the Christian church; the former died in 1846, when forty-six years old, and the latter survived him to her fifty-fifth year. They had seven children, and there were also three others by a former marriage.

John C. Wood was born in Parke county, Indiana, January 12, 1829, and spent only the first years of boyhood at his parental home, where he received his preparation for life. At the age of fourteen he left home, with

a cheap suit of clothes and twenty-five cents in cash, and arriving in Illinois worked for wages for some years. He then returned to Indiana, where he was confined by sickness for a time, and in 1850, when twenty-one years old, set out across the plains to California. He was one of the gold hunters, mining at Woodville, Placer county, and at Angels Camp, Calaveras county, and on some days took out as much as five hundred dollars' worth of gold, the largest nugget being worth forty dollars. He was married in 1854, and a few years later, his wife having died, he returned to the east, in 1859, with his daughters, taking the water route. In the following year he was again married, and in 1862 he brought his family across the plains. The Indians attacked the company on the way, using their aboriginal bow and arrow weapons, and were beaten back by the firearms of the emigrants, who had elected Mr. Wood as their captain because of his former experience as a plainsman. In the fight one horse of the company was wounded and several Indians killed. Mr. Wood and his family spent the first winter in Stockton, California, but he then came to Carson City, Nevada, where he discharged a contract to the Belcher Company for getting out timbers for the mines. In 1869 Mrs. Wood returned to Iowa for a time, and he then went to White Pine county and worked on contracts and also prospected on Spruce Mountain. For one of the prospects which he discovered he was paid one thousand dollars. In 1870 he came to Clover valley, where he took a squatter's right of one hundred and sixty acres, and also acquired a soldier's right, to which tracts he has since added until he is now the owner of seven hundred and sixty acres in that beautiful and fertile valley. His land produces good crops of oats, wheat, barley, hay, vegetables and apples, and he also has a fine herd of horses and cattle. This diversified plan of farming pays good and sure returns, and he is engaged in the most profitable and dependable pursuit which this great state offers. He has made his farm by his own efforts, and its orchard and groves and well tilled fields present a wide contrast to the spot as it was thirty years ago.

Mr. Wood was married in 1854 to Miss Eliza Webb, and they had two daughters and a son. Martha is now the wife of Samuel Weeks, of Clover valley. Mrs. Wood died in California, and in 1860 he married, in Van Buren county, Iowa, Miss Jennette Simons, a daughter of Elihu Simons. Eleven children were born of this union, and five are living, as follows: Ernest, Mabel, Malinda, Fred and Grover. Mrs. Wood is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Wood has voted the Democratic ticket for fifty years, and fraternally is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a worthy and respected citizen, and, with more than three score and ten years of life to his credit, has had a career full of interest, of high personal endeavor and happy and praiseworthy culmination of hopes formed in youth.

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DANIEL BOCKIUS BOYD. Great are the changes that have occurred since Daniel Bockius Boyd came to Nevada. Pioneer conditions then existed throughout the state, lands were largely unclaimed and uncultivated, and the natural resources of the state were undeveloped. Progress

and improvement lay in the future, and it remained for such men of enterprise as Mr. Boyd to utilize the opportunities of this section of the country and enjoy as the result of their labor the rewards of honest toil. No history of Washoe county would be complete without mention of Mr. Boyd, who through a quarter of a century has filled the position of county treasurer of Washoe county, Nevada.

His birth occurred on the 17th of November, 1834, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. His father, William J. Boyd, was born in the north of Ireland and came of Scotch-Irish lineage. When he had attained man's estate he married Miss Amanda M. Bockius, who was born in the city of Philadelphia and was of German descent. When the west was opening up, and civilized and enterprising men of the older east were going into the wild regions west of the Mississippi valley, he too journeyed toward the setting sun and took up his abode in the state of Iowa. He owned and operated a farm there, but by trade was a stone-cutter and mason, and to some extent followed these pursuits. In religious faith both he and his wife were Methodists, and they shaped their lives in harmony with their faith. Of their four children three are now living. William Boyd died in 1858 at the age of fifty-eight years, and his wife passed away in 1888 at the age of seventy-five years.

Daniel Bockius Boyd is the only member of the family in Nevada. The days of his boyhood and youth were passed in the state of his nativity, and to its public school system he is indebted for the educational advantages he enjoyed. When he was fifteen years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to Iowa, where the succeeding three years of his life were passed. In 1853 he crossed the plains to California, there being fifteen men and three women in the party. They drove cattle and made the journey in five wagons. Week after week passed until five months had elapsed before their eyes were gladdened by the sight of the fertile fields of the Pacific coast. Mr. Boyd, then a young man in his nineteenth year, paid fifty dollars, as did two other young men, for the use of their team and the privilege of journeying with the company.

When they reached what is known as Thousand Springs valley they sold their outfit and continued the journey on foot, arriving in Sierra county, California, on the 1st of September, 1853. Mining was then the principal industry of the state, and the emigrants were turned to the coast in the hope of rapidly acquiring wealth. Mr. Boyd was first engaged in placer mining, but he had only moderate success and spent what he had in prospecting. Because of his misfortune in this direction he abandoned mining in 1857, and began cutting out timbers for mines. This proved a more profitable labor, and thus he gained a start in the west. Removing to Alleghany, Sierra county, California, he accepted a clerkship in a store, in which he was employed up to the time of his removal to Nevada in October, 1861. The west with its almost limitless opportunities was before him, and in making choice of a location in this state he decided upon Gold Hill, then a very active mining town. For a time he again worked in a mine, but soon

afterward engaged in clerking in a hardware store, remaining at Gold Hill until December, 1863, when he removed to Washoe county.

The county seat was then at Washoe city, and in that place he held a position as salesman until 1873, when he was elected to public office by his fellow townsmen, who recognized his worth and ability and because of his loyalty in public affairs chose him for the position of assessor on the union ticket. He served in that office for two years, and retired from the place as he had entered it, with the confidence and good will of all concerned. He then came to Reno, and in connection with business affairs in this city began as a salesman in the hardware store of Manning and Duck, remaining in their employ until November, 1878, when he was again chosen for a position of public preferment, being elected treasurer of Washoe county.

Again and again has he been re-elected to that position of honor and trust, being chosen at each biennial election, and on four different occasions he has had no opposition. At the time of his first nomination he made a strong canvass, but in later years has made no effort to secure the office, his previous excellent service being all the recommendation he needs. That the business of the treasurer's office has greatly increased is shown by the fact that in 1879 he handled for the county the sum of \$98,774.06, while in 1902 the county funds amounted to \$198,940.01. This is certainly indicative of the wonderful increase in the property of the county in twenty-five years. The total amount of money which has passed through Mr. Boyd's hands in this long period is \$3,456,112.29. Mr. Boyd gives his entire attention to the business of the office, and is a capable, painstaking and conscientious officer. Over his record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

In October, 1874, Mr. Boyd was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary Allen Raynous, a native of Canada and a daughter of Charles K. Allen, who in 1861 came with his family to Nevada. Two children have been born of this union: Addie M., now the wife of Joseph Durkee, a native of Johannesburg, South Africa; and Dell B., who is at home with her parents, assisting her father in the treasurer's office. Both were born in Washoe county; and Mr. and Mrs. Durkee are graduates of the Nevada State University. Mr. Boyd and his family are members of the Methodist church, of which he has been a valued representative since coming to Reno. He has taken an active and helpful part in its work, and contributed generously to its support. It has been said that "an honest man is the noblest work of God," and those who know Mr. Boyd well and are familiar with his career say that no one is more entitled to be called an honest man than he. Every cent of public money that has ever passed through his hands has been fully accounted for. A public office is to him a public trust, and no trust of any character ever reposed in him has been betrayed in even the slightest degree. Honesty is the keynote of his character, and fidelity to duty has been the salient element in his official record. As a pioneer of the state he is also worthy of honorable mention in this volume, for through almost forty-three years he has witnessed the growth and development of Nevada, taking a just pride in all that has been accomplished here.

A. M. COLE. No history of Nevada would be complete without mention of A. M. Cole, who is undoubtedly the oldest merchant of the state. As a pioneer druggist he began business in Virginia City in 1861, having arrived here on the 10th of August of that year. It was the year in which the territory was formed, and from its inception down to the present time Mr. Cole has been deeply interested in its welfare and growth, contributing by his efforts in its behalf to its improvement and progress. He is so widely known that his record cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers, and it is therefore with pleasure that we present this history of his career.

He is a native of the state of New York, his birth having occurred in Penn Yan on the 9th of February, 1833. He is of English descent, his ancestors having been early settlers of the Empire state. Three brothers of the name of Cole emigrated together from England to the new world, and Erastus, the direct ancestor of Mr. Cole, settled in Yates county, New York.

Hiram Cole, the father of Mr. Cole, was born at the foot of Seneca Lake in the Empire state in 1808. He afterward removed to Yates county, and was there married to Miss Sarah Cole, who was very distantly related to him, being a descendant of one of the three brothers who had established the family in America and who had settled in Rhode Island. Hiram Cole was a farmer by occupation, and spent the years of his active business career in the pursuit of agriculture in New York. He died in 1886, at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife departed this life at the age of eighty years, the remains of both being interred in the cemetery of Penn Yan. They were the parents of four sons and a daughter, two brothers of Mr. Cole now living in the old home town in New York.

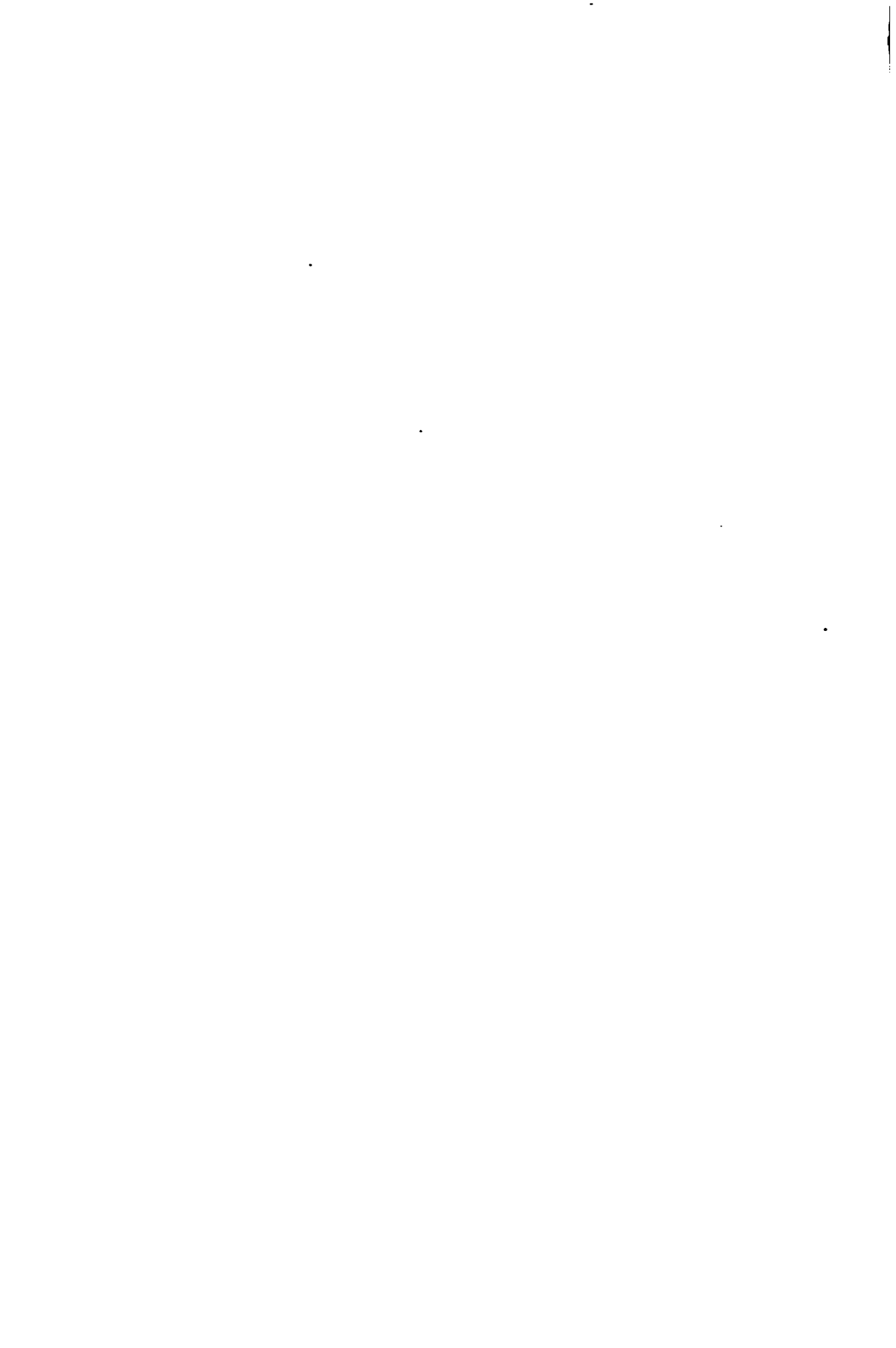
A. M. Cole, the only member of the family in Nevada, was educated in Franklin Academy in Plattsburg, New York, and thus by a liberal education was well fitted to meet the responsible duties of a business career. He had worked at the drug trade in the east prior to his emigration to the Pacific coast. It was in 1854 that he proceeded by steamer to California, where for two years he was engaged in mining in the Yuba country with only fair success. He then went to Petaluma and was engaged in the drug business with S. H. Wagner, now a resident of San Jose, California. In 1861 he removed from that place to Nevada, establishing his home in Virginia City on the 10th of August. The town was then just entering upon an era of rapid development and progress. Mr. Cole was employed as a clerk for a year where his own store is now located, and at the end of that time he bought out his employer, and for forty years has conducted a successful drug business. He has never turned aside into other fields of labor, but has devoted his energies to this line of commercial activity, and by straightforward methods, earnest desire to please his customers and honorable dealing he has secured a very liberal and gratifying patronage, whereby he has gained for himself a comfortable competence.

In 1868 Mr. Cole was united in marriage to Mrs. Ellen Stoughtonburg, who by her former marriage had a son, Edwin, whom she and Mr. Cole have reared and who is now an electrician in Virginia City. Mr. Cole and his wife have a nice home in this place, where they reside in the enjoyment of peace and plenty. He is a Republican, but not an active party man, and





*A M Cole*



at local elections he supports the candidates whom he thinks best qualified for office, regardless of party affiliations. He is now one of the oldest living Masons in Nevada, having joined Virginia Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., during the early years of his residence here. He is likewise a member of Virginia Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., and of DeWitt Clinton Commandery No. 7, K. T. He has also become a noble of the Mystic Shrine, holding membership in the Islam Temple of San Francisco. He now has the honor of being one of the oldest merchants continuously engaged in business in the state of Nevada, and his life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor, so that to-day he is numbered among the substantial citizens of his adopted state. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of the west, and at all times he is ready to lend his aid and co-operation to any movement calculated to benefit this section of the country or advance its wonderful development.

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LORENZO DANIEL SMITH, a pioneer farmer of the Washoe valley, who came to the territory of Nevada in 1858, is a native of England, born near London. He accompanied his father's family to America, a settlement being made in the portion of the country that is now within the borders of Nevada, but was then a part of the territory of Utah, in 1854. Mr. Smith now owns the farm upon which his father settled in 1858. For four years they had resided in Salt Lake before removing to this property. Mr. Smith purchased the entire valley and gave ranches to the people, who would settle upon and improve them. It was in June that the family arrived, taking up their abode upon a ranch on which was a little cabin, while two acres had been planted to vegetables. There was much good pasturing ground in this locality, and the father began the work of cultivating and developing a farm, continuing one of the leading agriculturists of the district for many years. He died in the year 1893, when seventy-nine years of age, and his wife passed away in 1894.

Early in his youth Lorenzo D. Smith became familiar with the work of plowing, planting and harvesting, and throughout his life he has carried on agricultural pursuits. A number of years before his father's death he came into possession of the old homestead, and with the aid of his sons he has made splendid improvements on the property, setting out a fine orchard, erecting good buildings and adding other modern equipments and accessories such as are found upon a model farm of the twentieth century; in fact the Smith ranch is to-day one of the best farms in the Washoe valley. One of the good residences which have been erected thereon was destroyed by fire in 1892, and Mr. Smith thus lost two thousand five hundred dollars above the insurance, but he at once erected another good residence, in which he and his wife and family are now living. It is situated in the midst of his good farm of two hundred and eighty acres, and the household is a most hospitable one.

In 1882 Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Jones, a native of Carson valley. Eight children have been born to them, all on the old homestead, namely: David Roy, William Oliver, Mabel Esther,

Ellen Vina, George Chester and Flora Edna. The last two are with the grandparents in Carson valley; the others are at home. Owen Leonard died when nine months old. Mrs. Smith died at the birth of Sarah Ann, in 1894. She was a lady of amiable disposition, a faithful wife and mother, and the marriage had been a most happy one. Five years later, in September, 1899, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to his present wife, who bore the maiden name of Florence Connell, and was born in Antelope valley in California.

Mr. Smith usually votes with the Democracy, and yet is largely independent in his political views, giving his support to the men whom he thinks best qualified for office. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for fifteen years, after which the lodge gave up its charter, and he has not placed his membership with any other society. He has made a record as a prosperous farmer and good citizen which is a credit to the state in which he has resided continually since 1858, and Nevada owes much to his efforts in her behalf.

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HON. E. D. VANDERLIETH, second assistant cashier of the State Bank and Trust Company, at Carson City, came to the state of Nevada with his father in 1872, when a mere boy, so that he has practically grown up within its confines. He was born in Nevada county, California, August 19, 1861, and is of German and Dutch ancestry. His grandfather was a participant in the Napoleonic wars, and for distinguished military services was honored by the title of "Van Der."

Jacob Vanderlieth, Mr. Vanderlieth's father, was born in Germany, near Hanover, August 10, 1828, and came round the Horn to California in 1849, being mate of the vessel. When they landed in San Francisco the crew disbanded to go to the gold fields, and as it was impossible to get another crew, the captain and mate were authorized to sell the ship at what price it would bring. Jacob Vanderlieth mined on the Yuba river and in Nevada county and the adjoining country, and thus continued until 1872, when he removed to Eureka, Nevada, at the time of the mining excitement there. He continued his mining operations until April, 1887, when he died at the age of nearly sixty years. He was a Lutheran in religious faith. He had married Netta Elizabeth Sommers, a native of Holstein, Germany, and a daughter of Hon. Hans Sommers, judge of his home borough of Langeloh. They had three children, two daughters and one son. Mrs. Jacob Vanderlieth still survives, and resides with her son and daughter, Miss Emma G., in Carson City. The other daughter is Mrs. A. M. Welles, of Denver, who is prominent in the club and charitable work of her city.

Edward D. Vanderlieth attended the South Cosmopolitan School of San Francisco, California, until he arrived in Eureka, where he entered and graduated from the high school. He then went to Heald's Business College in San Francisco, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Master of Accounts. After completing his course he spent a year in Europe, and on his return spent two years in Emerson Institute, a classical school in Washington, D. C., and then for two years studied law in the law department of the Columbian University, of the same city, receiving

his degree of LL. B. He returned to Nevada and was deputy county clerk of Eureka county and clerk of the district court for four years.

His mind being directed to literary affairs, he became editor of the *Eureka Evening Leader*, a Republican paper, and conducted it very ably for two years. He was then deputy district attorney under Judge Cheney, new of Reno, and in 1889, upon coming to Carson City, he was assistant chief clerk of the legislature. He was then made Register of Deposits in the United States mint at Carson City, and filled that position until Governor Colcord was elected to the governorship of Nevada, at which time Mr. Vanderlieth became the Governor's private secretary. During 1891-92-93-94 he most acceptably filled this important position, and during 1893-94 was also secretary of the State Board of Equalization. In 1894 he was nominated by the Republican party for Secretary of State. He made a thorough canvass with other members on the ticket, but the party was defeated owing to its stand on the silver question. Mr. Vanderlieth then returned to the practice of his profession, but was soon appointed, by Judge Thomas P. Hawley of the United States District Court, Referee in Bankruptcy for Nevada. He served as such until August, 1900, when he was appointed chief clerk of the United States mint at Carson City, which office he filled until called to the more responsible one he now holds.

Like his father, Mr. Vanderlieth has always been a stanch Republican, and since 1896 has been secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. Fraternally he is a member of Carson Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. On December 6, 1894, he was elected secretary of his lodge, and is still holding that office. He is a member of Lewis Chapter No. 1, and is its scribe. In the Grand Chapter of the State he is Master of Third Vail, and is chairman of the Committee of Correspondence of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter. For many years he has been a member of the vestry of the Episcopal church, and is a man highly esteemed by his wide circle of admiring friends.

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WILLIS R. JONES, foreman of the Sierra Nevada and Union Shaft Company, has been intimately connected with the mining interests of Virginia City for the past seventeen years. He was born December 13, 1851, at Cleveland, Ohio, and is a grandson of Thomas Jones, who was born in Wales and emigrated to Cleveland at a very early date in the history of that city, becoming the progenitor of many of the name in that locality. He located there in 1826. He was the father of United States Senator Jones.

William Jones, the father of Willis R. Jones, was born in Wales, in 1820, and was but six years old when the family settled in Cleveland. He learned the granite and marble business, and during the greater part of his life continued to follow it. He married Helen A. Root, who was born in Otsego county, New York, near Cooperstown, and two sons were born to this marriage: Herbert S., who is general passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Burlington, Iowa; and Willis R.

Willis R. Jones was educated in Cleveland, and learned the marble business with his father. In 1872 he started out as a sailor, making a trip

in the sailing vessel *Ne Plus Ultra* to the West Indies and Europe and then back to New York. After this adventurous experience he accepted a position as freight clerk on the Panama Railroad for two years, and then went to Arizona and engaged in mining in Mojave county, also carrying on milling operations and making that his home for fourteen years. He then located at Virginia City, and has been connected with a number of the leading mines, the Crown Point, the Chollar, the Sierra Nevada and the Union, and has been foreman of the latter for the past eight years. He is a good and efficient officer, possessing the confidence of his employers and the good will of the employees.

In 1886 Mr. Jones was happily married to Martha Phillips, who was born in Arkansas, and a son and daughter have been born to this union: Helen A., born in Arizona, and Walter P., born in Virginia City. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one of the most comfortable homes in Virginia City, and are most highly esteemed people.

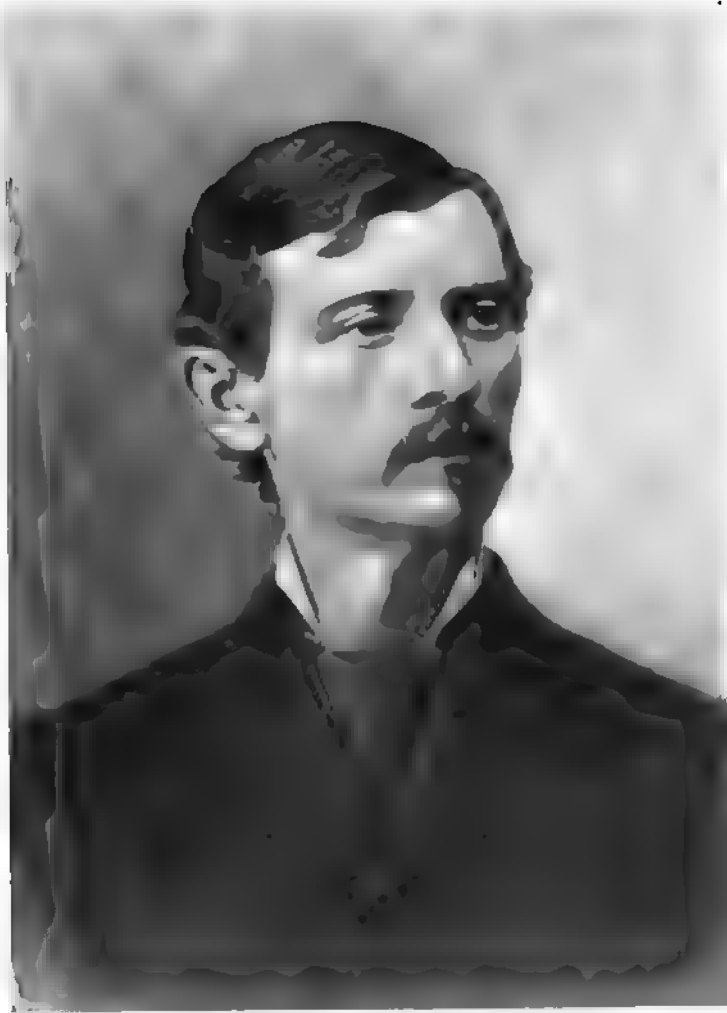
In politics Mr. Jones has always been identified with the Republican party, and served at one time as sheriff in Arizona. He is now in accord with the silver branch of the party. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and a member of the grand lodge of the state, and is also affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

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HON. H. H. BECK. Before the territory of Nevada was organized Hon. H. H. Beck, now living in Reno, became a resident of this section of the country. Industrial and commercial interests have felt the stimulus of his business activity and keen foresight, and while he has met some reverses in his career he has persevered in the pursuit of a competency by honorable methods, and is to-day one of the substantial citizens of Washoe county.

He was born in Ohio, near the village of Jefferson, on the 21st day of April, 1835. He comes of German lineage, as both his paternal and maternal grandparents came from Germany, whence they emigrated to the United States in 1770 and settled respectively in Dauphin and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, the maternal grandfather being Henry Lehman. William Beck, the father of our subject, was born in Dauphin county in 1779, and the mother in Lancaster county in 1801. In 1829 both the Beck and Lehman families moved to Ohio, both settling near Wooster in Wayne county. In 1830 William Beck married Mary Lehman, and thus established a family of which H. H. Beck is a member. Both parents lived to a ripe old age, the father dying in 1864, at the age of eighty-five years, and the mother in 1890, at the age of eighty-nine years. To them were born five children, all of whom survived their parents, namely: Martin, Henry H., Benjamin, Eliza and Annie. Both parents and all the children except Henry H. were and are consistent members of the Baptist church, and lived in harmony with its teachings, while both brothers, Martin and Benjamin, as ministers, have each preached its gospels for more than forty years.

Henry Hudson Beck is the only member of the family west of the Mississippi river. To the common schools of Ohio he is indebted for the educational privileges he received in his youth. He was reared to the age of



*H. S. Buck.*





nineteen years in the Buckeye state, and there learned the trade of shoemaking at a time when nearly all such work was done by hand. In 1854, the home nest being too full for comfort, he followed the injunction of Horace Greeley and started for the ever-growing west. Having engaged himself to work his passage, he assisted in driving a drove of cows to Minnesota. So, on January 31st, with a suit of warm clothes and three dollars in money, together with the blessings of father and mother, he left home to seek a fortune among strangers. Through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa to Minneapolis, he walked the entire distance. But not liking the country he returned to Iowa and settled in West Union, where he worked at his trade for six years. Hoping that he might more rapidly acquire a competence in the west, he crossed the plains in 1860, walking most of the entire distance to Carson City, then Utah territory. He traveled with a company numbering one hundred and nineteen men, women and children and commanded by Captain Short.

At the time Mr. Beck arrived in Carson City there was a great demand for shingles, and he took advantage of that need in the business world and manufactured shingles in the mountains near Carson City, but the purchaser did not pay him and he thus lost all in that venture. In 1861 he assisted in building the Ophir works in Washoe valley, and after the mill was completed and placed in operation he acted as an amalgamator for five months, being paid one hundred dollars per month for this service. On the expiration of that period he went to California, where he purchased supplies, and then returned to Ophir and established a shoe business, which gradually merged into a general mercantile establishment. He sold goods in Ophir, Washoe city and Franktown for fifteen years, and in 1876 removed to Reno, where he continued in merchandising. He also became a factor in the industrial life of the town, for in company with M. C. Lake he built a flouring mill, operated by water power and known as the "Lake Mills." This he continued to operate until 1892. In that year Mr. Beck rebuilt the Reduction Works, which had been destroyed by fire, and operated this for eight years, doing a custom business for all parts of the state. His loss in connection with the Reduction Works amounted to over thirty thousand dollars, a part of which was caused by the shrinkage in the price of silver. Mr. Beck has also been connected with flour-milling at Genoa, and now, in connection with his son, Henry L. and others, he is operating a flouring mill in Reno. His son is an expert miller and will run the mill.

In 1869 occurred the marriage of Mr. Beck and Miss Merren Parker, a native of Nova Scotia and a daughter of John Parker, of Scotland. They have four children, as follows: Henry L., Annie A., Jessie P. and Wayne Lincoln. The daughter Jessie is a teacher in the schools at Reno.

In 1862, while residing in Ophir, Mr. Beck was elected a justice of the peace, and served for one year. In 1863 he was elected a county commissioner of Washoe county, and in September, 1864, was chosen to represent his district in the territorial legislature. In November of the same year he was elected to the first state assembly, the work of which was very important in connection with the organization of the new commonwealth, the session lasting ninety days. In 1865, 1870, 1874, 1888 and 1894 Mr. Beck

was re-elected to the legislature, and is one of the distinguished representatives of the state, having taken a very active and helpful part in forming its policy. He has left the impress of his individuality upon the legislation enacted during his connection with the assembly, and at all times his course has been actuated by unfaltering honesty in public welfare. In 1896 he was again elected a county commissioner, but resigned from that position after serving two and a half years.

He was reared in the faith of the Democratic party, but when the Civil war began he became a Republican and a strong Union man. He was associated with that party until 1892, and was a conscientious worker in its ranks. However, differing from the party on the question of bimetallism, he assisted in the organization of the silver party, and has since been active as one of its members. He has taken a fearless stand in defense of whatever he believes to be right, and has put forth every effort in his power to promote the welfare of the state as well as the county. He has been a writer for the local papers, setting forth his views on many questions, and these articles have not been without influence in molding public thought and action. He is ever found on the side of justice and progress, and has been most fearless in denouncing fraud or corruption in public office.

Mr. Beck was reared in the Baptist faith, but he and his family are not now connected with any church, but make the Golden Rule the motto of their lives. In 1876, upon his removal to Reno, he erected the residence in which he and his family are now living. During his long public service the most malevolent has never tried to utter a word against his integrity or purpose or his fidelity to his duty as he sees it. The opposition accord him the highest respect, for he has ever been faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation. His public record covers a long period, and it is one which has reflected credit and honor upon the state which has honored him.

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B. F. LEETE, the president of the Eagle Salt Works and a resident of Reno, has developed an industry of the utmost importance to Nevada and the west, and in business circles has made for himself a prominent and honorable place. His diligence, foresight and perseverance have been the foundation of the gratifying prosperity which he is now enjoying, and he belongs to that class of representative American men who, while advancing individual success, also promote the welfare of the locality with which they are identified.

When Nevada was still a part of the territory of Utah, Mr. Leete located within its borders, dating his residence from 1859. He was born in Deruyter, Madison county, New York, on the 25th of February, 1831, and traced his ancestry in the paternal line back to William Leete, at one time governor of the colonies of Hartford and Branford, and the progenitor of the family in the United States. Epaphrous Nott Leete, the father of B. F. Leete, was born in Rutland county, Vermont, on the 28th of June, 1789, and died at Lockport, New York, in 1873, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His mother, who in her maidenhood was Miss Polly Nott,

belonged to a well known family of Schenectady, New York. After arriving at years of maturity Mr. E. N. Leete was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Welthy Thompson, a resident of Deruyter. They made their home at Lockport, New York. In early life E. N. Leete was a Democrat in his political views and supported Jackson, but on the organization of the new Republican party he joined its ranks, giving his allegiance to Fremont, Lincoln and the other grand men who have been its standard-bearers. In religious faith he was a Unitarian, and his wife held membership with the Baptist church. They were the parents of thirteen children, but only three are living at the time of this writing, 1903, and B. F. Leete is the only one in Nevada.

In the Empire state Mr. B. F. Leete spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and having obtained a good literary education he then took up the study of civil engineering, and in that capacity was employed in connection with the construction of the New York Central Railroad. In 1858 he took passage for California on the Moses Taylor, carrying fifteen hundred passengers. He crossed the Isthmus of Panama and completed his journey by steamer, arriving at San Francisco on the 1st of August, 1858. The railroad from Folsom to Maysville was then being built, and for some time he was employed as engineer in its construction. Later he went to Dayton, Nevada. There he was engaged in the survey and construction of the mountain wagon roads, and from Dayton he went to a district fifty miles east of Reno, where he secured a large amount of salt lands and some salt springs. In 1870 he began the erection of the Eagle Salt Works, which he has since operated, having for the past thirty-three years been engaged in the manufacture of salt. The springs from which the salt is taken are perfectly pure, and the Eagle Salt Works turn out a practically pure product, this salt being one and thirty-nine hundredths purer than the famous Liverpool salt, and as there are no freight charges to be paid, the salt produced by Mr. Leete is much cheaper for the residents of the state than that shipped from long distances. He manufactures salt for all the purposes for which salt is used, and has a large demand for his product. He also manufactures sulphurized salt, crystalizing the sulfur into the salt, to be fed to cattle and sheep, and it is found very effective in preventing annoying skin diseases, such as mange in horses and cattle and scab in sheep. He has the credit of being the first manufacturer of sulphurized salt, and has given to stock-raisers a very valuable article. In recent years Mr. Leete incorporated the Eagle Salt Works, his sons being his partners in the enterprise, while he is the president and manager. In connection with his plant Mr. Leete has built, owns and operates thirteen miles of standard gauge railroad, extending from the salt works to the Southern Pacific Railroad, which facilitates the shipment of the product of the salt works, and also provides a convenient outlet for the traffic of that section of the state. In addition to his enterprise here he owns mining property in Plumas and Sonoma counties in California, and he has a comfortable residence at 411 Virginia street, in Reno, surrounded by flowers, shrubs and trees of his own planting.

On the 27th of November, 1861, Mr. Leete was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle McNeal of Lockport, New York, and they now have

three sons: William McNeal, born at Sacramento, California, January 1, 1863; Ben McNeal, born in Dayton, Nevada, in 1867; and Nott, born in Dayton, in 1870. They are now associated with their father in business and are enterprising young men of business habits.

Mr. Leete was an active Republican until the silver question became the dominant issue before the people of this country, when he became active in the organization of the new silver party, and is now one of its staunch advocates. In 1856, while in Lockport, New York, he was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason and has ever been an exemplary representative of the craft. An honored pioneer of Nevada, he has witnessed its development from territorial days and has been deeply interested in its welfare and progress, so directing his efforts that they have many times been of marked value in the development and improvement of the section of the state with which he is connected. His business career has been marked by integrity.

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A. K. POLLARD, one of the representative mill men of Silver City, Nevada, and who stands high in business circles, is a native son of California, his birth having occurred in Placerville on the 4th of December, 1872. The Pollard family trace their ancestry back to England, the first of the name to come to America being among the Pilgrims that landed on Plymouth Rock. Representatives of the name took an active part in the settlement of New England, and participated in the early wars of the country, including that of the Revolution. Amos Pollard, Mr. Pollard's grandfather, was a farmer by occupation and a man of sterling Christian character. He lived to a ripe old age.

Addison S. Pollard, the father of A. K. Pollard, was born in Plymouth, Vermont, in 1833, and went to California in the early fifties, living on Michigan bar and in that vicinity until 1865, when he came to Virginia City, Nevada, and commenced his mining operations in this state. In 1875 he came to Silver City and worked in the Imperial mines for a time, after which he became foreman of the old Sucker mill. In 1880 he built the Pollard McTegue mill at Silver City, it being at first only a ten-stamp mill, but as the business increased it was enlarged to a fifteen-stamp mill. For twenty-three years it has been in operation, doing a large amount of custom work, and crushing ore for most of the mines in the locality. The business is now under the management of Mr. A. K. Pollard. The latter's father was a very energetic and progressive business man, and did much toward the development of the mineral resources of this part of the country. He owned and operated several good mines, including the Santiago and North America, and met with good success in his undertakings. In his political affiliations he was a Republican, and was elected and served as county commissioner and also as justice of the peace, showing that his fellow citizens had a high appreciation of his good judgment and business integrity. After a useful and well spent life he passed away on the 1st of October, 1900, at the age of sixty-seven years. He had been made a Mason in California, and had risen to the Royal Arch degree, being an esteemed

member of Gold Hill Chapter. In 1869 he married Miss Susie Taylor, a native of Ludlow, Vermont, and they became the parents of three children, namely: Clara S., now Mrs. Angel, residing in Capitola, California; Amos K.; and Mary A., a successful teacher residing in Vermont. Mrs. Pollard, who was a devoted wife and a loving mother to these children, and a faithful member of the Baptist church, died in 1875.

Amos K. Pollard was educated in the Black River Academy at Ludlow, Vermont, and after leaving school went to Kansas, where he took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land. After improving the place he sold it to a good advantage in 1895 and came to Silver City, Nevada, to be with his father in his declining years and assist in the management of the mill, of which he is now in charge and of which he is part owner. He is a man of good business and executive ability, is practical and progressive, and although still young has already gained a good start in life.

In 1901 Mr. Pollard was united in marriage to Miss Lovine Herdwick, who was born in Virginia City, and two children have blessed their union: James A. and Amos H., both born in Silver City. Mrs. Pollard is a member of the Catholic church and is a most estimable lady. Politically Mr. Pollard supports the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the Masonic order, serving as treasurer of his lodge at the present time. In social as well as in business circles he stands high, and his friends are many throughout his adopted state.

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FRANK R. LEWIS, who is the secretary and auditor of the Nevada, California & Oregon Railroad, having his headquarters and his home in Reno, is a native of the Golden state, his birth having occurred in the city of San Jose on the 22d of March, 1862. The family was founded in America by natives of Scotland, who leaving the land of hills and heather located in America at an early period in its colonization.

Frank Lewis, the father of Frank R. Lewis, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1852 went to California by way of the isthmus route. Reaching the Pacific coast he settled in Santa Clara county and became interested in real estate dealing, farming and stock-raising. He was a pioneer in the introduction of blooded sheep and Angora goats, and did much to improve the grade of stock raised in that part of the country. He was also active in public affairs in San Jose, serving as a member of the city council and taking a deep interest in all that pertained to the material improvement and substantial upbuilding of the new town. His political support was given the Republican party from the time of its organization, and during the period of the Civil war he was a stanch advocate of the Union cause and of the policy of President Lincoln. He wedded Miss M. J. Reed, who when a girl came to the west with her father, James F. Reed, who passed over the present site of the city of Reno in 1845. They were members of the Donner party and experienced the hardships of that fearful winter spent near Donner's Lake, when the suffering of the emigrants was so great as to make their trip a matter of history (refer to the detailed account in the general history of this work). Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lewis became

the parents of seven children. The father died at his home in San Jose, at the age of forty-eight years, respected by all who knew him, and his widow is still living at the old home there, being now sixty-four years of age. She is one of the few living residents of California who can claim residence in the state from 1846.

In the public schools of San Jose Frank R. Lewis pursued his education and later he engaged in teaching in a commercial school in his native city. In 1887 he came to Nevada to accept his present position as secretary and auditor with the Nevada, California & Oregon Railroad Company, and for sixteen years has discharged the duties of the office in a most satisfactory manner, his good business judgment and enterprise proving important factors in his faithful and highly commendable service.

Mr. Lewis is a public spirited citizen, deeply interested in Reno and her welfare, and has been a witness of much of her growth, for her progress has been very rapid in recent years. His co-operation has also been felt as a helpful factor along lines of social, intellectual and moral advancement, and he enjoys the good will and confidence of his fellow citizens to a high degree.

In 1890 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Lewis and Miss Jessie Finlay, a native of Canada, born of Scotch parentage. This union has been blessed with two children, Leslie Reed and Florence Ellen, both born in Reno. Mrs. Lewis is a valued member of the Congregational church, and is a most estimable lady, her innate culture and refinement and natural graces of character winning her a large circle of friends. Mr. Lewis is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in fraternal as in business circles is widely known as a man of high integrity and ability.

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HON. EUGENE HOWELL, former secretary of state of Nevada for eight years, and clerk of the supreme court and state librarian during that time, is a native of the state of California, and is of English ancestry. His father, M. D. Howell, the well known mining man, was born in New Jersey in 1831, and is one of the early pioneers of California and a member of that order, he having come to that state in the year 1849, making the trip around the Horn in the steamer Senator as messenger for Adams & Co.'s Express. He has ever since his arrival in California in 1849 followed the business of mining on the coast with varied success. Mr. M. D. Howell was at one time one of the original owners and superintendent of the celebrated Plumas Eureka mine, and also of the Crescent mines in Plumas county. In 1862 he was elected to the California legislature from his district. In 1863 he had branched out, and was one of the pioneer merchants of Virginia City, Nevada, doing an extensive business under the firm name of Howell, Black & Brothers. He was also one of the early business men of Reno, and was associated with S. C. Fogus from 1868 to 1871. They erected the first flour mill on the Truckee river at Reno and carried on a large mercantile business in Reno with branches in Verdi, Wadsworth, Elko and Hamilton. He was later superintendent of the Tehama Mining Company in Scheel Creek, White Pine county, one of the first companies in



Eugene Howell





that section. In 1874 and 1875 he was connected with the Richmond Mining Company, Limited, of Eureka, and from 1876 to 1878 he was general superintendent of the Tybo Consolidated Mining Company, and also of the Gila Mining Company of Nye county, Nevada. From 1879 to 1881 he was general manager of the Hillside Mill & Mining Company, and Day Mining Company of Lincoln county.

Later we find him in the mercantile and mining business in San Bernardino county, California. From there he transferred his residence and time to Arizona where he was superintendent of the Prince George and C. O. D. mines in Mohave county. In the nineties he was operating in Siskiyou county, California, and later in Calaveras county, where he was superintendent of the Carson Creek and San Juan companies. At this writing he is interested in some valuable gold properties in Sierra county, California.

Mr. M. D. Howell is hale and vigorous and still possesses the indomitable and untiring energy characteristic of the typical pioneer of early days in California. He married Nannie A. Turner, a native of Alabama and daughter of Hon. Charles Calvin Turner, during his lifetime state senator and adjutant general of Alabama. By their union they have five children, Alice May, wife of the late Dr. John F. Morse, of San Francisco; Hattie F., wife of Judge George A. Cabaniss, of San Francisco; Lizzie Louise, and Edna Lucille, unmarried.

Eugene Howell, the oldest and only son, was educated in the schools of California and Nevada, and finished in the State Mining College of California. He has been a resident of Lincoln and White Pine counties since he came to Nevada, and has been many times honored by his constituents. He represented Lincoln county with credit and ability in the eleventh session of the Nevada legislature.

Professionally he has engaged in mining and milling, and has followed in his father's footsteps by being connected with various and large mining operations in eastern Nevada as superintendent and manager, where his ability as a metallurgist and experience in mining and mill work has been of great value to his associates.

When the great silver question was put before the country he espoused the cause very enthusiastically, and was active in the organization of the silver party, being one of its charter members. In 1894 he was elected by the silver party secretary of state, clerk of the supreme court and state librarian, these offices being placed under him during his first term. He was again re-elected secretary of state in 1898, and also to the same offices, thus serving the state of Nevada in those capacities for eight years, from 1895 to 1902 inclusive.

The intricate and complex duties of his offices were managed with decided success by Mr. Howell, and he effected a large saving to the state in the running expenses of those offices by his careful business management. Mr. Howell was always a courteous officer, affable and accommodating. His interest and work in the state library has largely increased its value and efficiency to the public, and the law library ranks among the very first on the Pacific coast. Mr. Howell during his administration finished and added the

new north room to the library and also added ten thousand more volumes and left a library fund containing several thousand dollars.

When Carson City in 1901 decided to give a street fair and carnival Mr. Howell was invited by the citizens to accept the presidency of the carnival, and the great success of which, financially, and as an attraction, has in no small degree been due to his untiring energy and executive ability, it being the first of its kind ever undertaken in Nevada. After all bills were paid a large surplus was left on hand which was donated to the Business College and to the Nevada State Band of Carson City.

Mr. Howell was, in December, 1902, regularly admitted to the bar by the supreme court as an attorney and counselor at law to practice in all the courts of that state. Mr. Howell is not at present, however, following the law as a profession, but is devoting his attention to mining, where he has valuable interests in the eastern part of the state.

Fraternally he belongs to the order of Native Sons of California; to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, with headquarters at Reno; to the Knights of Pythias lodge of Carson City, and to other orders.

On the 10th of December, 1901, Mr. Howell married Maude Wallace Haines, a native of Genoa, Nevada, and a graduate of King's Conservatory of Music of San Jose, California. She is the only daughter of the late Hon. James W. Haines, who was one of Nevada's most prominent and wide-awake citizens, an early pioneer of California, and ex-mayor of Sacramento. One son, born October 6, 1902, in Carson City, has blessed this union, who bears the name of Eugene Haines Howell.

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J. W. KINNIKIN, who died in December, 1903, and whom his many friends and associates of Virginia City and Storey county laid to rest with profound sorrow and regret for his early taking off, had held for nearly two years the office of recorder and auditor of Storey county and was numbered among the most prominent and useful citizens of the community. He had made Nevada his home for over a quarter of a century, and his identification with mining as well as his career as a public official made him known to nearly everyone in the county. He was a man of genial characteristics, making friends wherever he went, and his character and true personal worth enabled him to fill a place of usefulness and honor among his fellow citizens.

Mr. Kinnikin was born in Sacramento, California, August 24, 1860, being one of the three children, none of whom are now living, born to Gilles and Julia (Edwards) Kinnikin, the former of German ancestry and a native of the south, and the latter a native of Louisville, Kentucky. Gilles Kinnikin was a ship carpenter in St. Louis, and was killed there. After his death his widow went to California to reside, and died there in 1876.

Mr. Kinnikin was educated in the public schools of his native city and also had private instruction. Losing his mother when he was sixteen years old, he was thrown on his own resources, and at the age of seventeen came to Nevada. In 1879 he began work in the Sierra Nevada mine at Virginia City, and also worked in the Gold Hill mines up to 1887. In that year

he met with a severe accident, being crushed between the cage and the side of the shaft and had a narrow escape from death. He recovered eventually, and then continued his mining in the Bonanza and the Consolidated California and Virginia Company. In 1902 he was elected to the office of recorder and auditor of the county, a position for which he was eminently fitted, being an excellent bookkeeper and accountant and a fine penman. His administration was eminently satisfactory, and his death deprived the county of one of its most trusted and efficient officials. He had been elected to the office on the Democratic ticket, and was a life-long adherent of the principles and policies of that party.

Mr. Kinnikin leaves his widow and five children. He married, in 1887, Miss Kate Fogerty, who is a native of Virginia City, and is held in high esteem for her own personal worth and character. The children are Lovine, Mervin, Mildred, William and Claire. They are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Kinnikin was secretary of the local miners' union, and also affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

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ENOCH GRAY, who has a large ranch and is engaged in stock-raising at the north end of Star valley, Elko county, has been a resident of Nevada for thirty years and on his present place since 1881. His farm presents a far different appearance from what it did when he first took it, and his successful and enterprising efforts have had the result which such efforts always have in this great state—prosperous condition in worldly affairs and a fine estate whose beauty and value will increase with the passing years.

Mr. Gray is of Scotch ancestry, and is the son of Joseph and Sarah (Scott) Gray, the former a native of England and the latter of a Scotch family. They removed to Canada, and thence to Utah, in 1854, where they settled at Provo and were industrious farmers the rest of their lives. He died in 1895, having attained the ripe old age of eighty-six, while his wife lived to be ninety-seven. They had embraced the Mormon faith, and were worthy and respected people. Seven children were in their family, and five are living at the present time.

Enoch Gray, the only representative of the family in Nevada, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, August 26, 1847, but was reared and educated in Utah. For a number of years he was engaged in the work of teaming, making trips with large loads of freight to Montana, Lower California and to Canada. This was outdoor life, exposed to all the heats of summer and the rigors of winter, and dangers by man and beast. The men usually formed companies, camping out at night, and they never had any trouble with the Indians. In 1881 Mr. Gray took up one hundred and sixty acres of land which forms a part of his present place, and gradually bought more until he now has six hundred and forty acres, well improved and cultivated in an up-to-date manner. He raises wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and a number of high-grade cattle and horses, keeping his stock up to a high standard by breeding to thoroughbred animals.

Mr. Gray has always given his allegiance to the Republican party, but

and the other through success in politics came to office. He gives to the community a fine example in increasing agricultural interests, and by his efforts has been saving money in paying the thing pay well. He was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Jane L. Linn, a native of the state of Washington, and they have three children born to them: Robert, Bertha, and John. His father, Daniel, being her father's bookkeeper. Mrs. Linn is a native of the state of New York, and was born in 1848.

Dr. J. H. Cavell is one of the leading doctors of Carson City, Nevada, and one of the most respected citizens of the city. He was born in England, and came to this country in 1848. His father, John Cavell, was born in England and was in the United States when only two years of age. Dr. Cavell came to Carson City, and for some years followed the occupation of farmer. In politics he is a Democrat and a man of great energy, and in the present time makes his home in Modesto, California, aged about 40 years. The maiden name of his wife was Grace, and she was born in England. Four children were born to Dr. Cavell and his wife, three of them born in Carson City and one in California.

Dr. Cavell was educated in the public schools of Modesto, California, and in the Dental Department of the State University of California. From the latter institution he was graduated in 1884. After his graduation he returned to the city of his birth and began the active practice of his profession, meeting with a most gratifying success. In manner he is genial and courteous, and is an expert in his profession.

In politics Dr. Cavell is independent, voting for the man and the principles he feels best for the community at large. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a prominent Mason, being both a Blue Lodge and a chapter Master, and has been honored by office in both degrees. Although yet a young man, Dr. Cavell has proved himself capable, enterprising and one who can be thoroughly trusted, and his success as a professional man and social factor is assured.

JOHN EDWARDS BRAY, one of the foremost men in educational work in the state of Nevada, and who has with eminent ability filled the position of superintendent and principal of schools in Reno for over twelve years, is of Irish stock and is the son of Michael Bray, whose parents were emigrants to this country, and Michael was himself born in 1818 in Granby, Canada. He married Miss Mary A. Farrell, a native of his town. They removed to the state of Vermont, where he was for many years a successful farmer and stock-raiser. There was born to them a large family of boys and girls. The parents lived to celebrate their golden wedding, surrounded by children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. They were exemplary Christian people, much respected for their solid virtues and honest citizenship.

Professor Bray is one of ten children and the only one of the family in Nevada. He was born in Danville, Vermont, October 8, 1852, and was educated at the public schools, in the Danville Academy and St. Johnsbury high school. After leaving these fine old schools he taught for a part of two years, and then finished his education in Cornell University. He deserves especial credit for this preparation, as he worked and earned nearly all the money that paid for it. In determining to carry out the famous little aphorism of Horace Greeley Mr. Bray selected what was then the great gold and silver producing state of the Union, Nevada. He first taught in Virginia City, whose many inhabitants, though mainly miners, were desirous that all possible advantages should be given the children. He also taught at Sutro, quite a town started at the mouth of the tunnel; was then principal of the Gold Hill grammar school; for five years he was principal of the Dayton schools, and for a part of that time superintendent of the schools of Lyon county. In June, 1884, he was elected principal of the Gold Hill high school. In July, 1885, he was elected principal of the Winnemucca schools. While at the latter place he was elected principal of the high school at Virginia City and superintendent of the city schools, which position he held for five years. At the conclusion of his term in Virginia City Professor Bray accepted the position of principal of the high school and superintendent of the city schools in Reno, where he has during his long incumbency brought these institutions up to a very high standard of efficiency, both in the amount and character of the work done and in the increasing of the influences of morality and good placed around the young.

Professor Bray is an aggressive reformer in his work, and through his work in the teachers' institutes of the state, and his own individual efforts in the schoolroom he has largely contributed to make the school system of Nevada as thorough and advanced as that of any of the western states. Enthusiasm has been one of his most marked characteristics, and he has been a potent factor for good in that he has been able to mingle freely with the boys and girls, without loss of personal dignity and power to himself, and thus exert the most powerful of influences on the young, that of sympathetic personal contact.

In addition to his school work Professor Bray has recently accepted the agency of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, and is also concerned with other business enterprises. On Christmas day, 1888, he was happily married to Miss Minnie M. Leslie, of Dayton, who had previously been a successful teacher, and had been his able assistant at Dayton during his five years of work there. Two children have been born to them, Florence Leslie and Mildred Nevada. The family reside in one of the beautiful homes of Reno and enjoy unequivocal esteem from all. Mrs. Bray is a member of the Episcopal church, and is highly esteemed by all classes for her sunny disposition, and her gracious goodness and helpfulness to the young; and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in all its branches, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics is a bimetallist Democrat.

**JOHN H. SHERIDAN** is the pioneer image-maker of Eureka. When he was a boy he followed his father, and every year has been engaged in the business of image-making in the West for nearly forty years. He has seen a great number of men who have raised a family of young men and women who are growing up and living and the parents in life and reflect the same virtues.

JOHN H. SHERIDAN is of English and Scotch ancestry, and his parents, JOHN and MARY SHERIDAN, were emigrants to Toronto, Canada. JOHN H. SHERIDAN was born in 1847, in the second year of his father's emigration to the West, and after twenty years of age passed away in 1867, leaving a family of thirteen children. GEORGE SHERIDAN was the first of the family. He was born at Mount Pleasant, Ontario, August 17, 1847, and was a miner there and learned his trade of image-making. After twenty years of age he went to California and worked in the mines and was used in the construction of the Southern Pacific line in the Sierra mountains. He was employed as a foreman during the time this railroad while it was in process of construction, and after that went to Virginia City and was paid \$100 a month as a permanent foreman. From there he went to Shell City, where he worked on the San Luis stage lines and of the Wells-Fargo stage lines. He was then employed in a similar capacity by the Union Pacific and the stage line from Elko to White Pine, and then came to the employment of the Elko and Palisade stage line, doing the work of a stage driver until the Elko and Palisade Railroad was built. He went to Elko in 1881, and has here general blacksmithing and image-making business. He has the best establishment of the kind in the city, and his business is one of the largest and most profitable business.

SHERIDAN'S family was married to Miss Mary Scott, a native of Elko, California, and they have six children as follows: James, now working as a miner on the San Francisco Railroad; John, who was educated in the University of California and is now in business with his father; J. W., who is studying law in the University of California; Albert, a graduate of the State University and now teaching school; Alice E., in school at home; and Florence, who has been a life-long invalid, and he and his wife are very kind to her. They have one of the comfortable and modern homes in Elko, and are the owners, good neighbors, and all want to live in their home for the old.

**SAMUEL J. KILLBURN** now has a large ranch near Death in Elko county, and his large and business in Klamath Falls, has made a fine record as a farmer and stockman in Nevada and in the earlier years of his residence in this country was engaged in many successful enterprises. He is one of the men who helped build the Southern Pacific Railroad through this state. He was in the head of fifty Chinese laborers, and for two years assisted in laying the main track from Colfax, California, and all the side tracks at Palisade. He was present in Klamath Falls when sixteen hundred kegs of black powder exploded with a mighty thunder that shook the earth, killing

six men and injuring others. He has had a varied career, starting in when he came to the state without a hundred dollars to his name, and his industry and perseverance and business judgment have placed him in the front rank of farmers and stockmen of the state.

Mr. McMullen was born in Ireland, and his parents were natives of county Monahan, afterward coming to this country in 1872, and they located on land in Nevada which Samuel had taken up some time before. Samuel came to this country and was a resident of New York state for some time, then coming to the west and working at railroad building and other enterprises for some years. He continued to work for wages until 1877, but after his marriage in the spring of 1878 he bought his present farm of Russell and Bradley. He has increased his property much since then, and now owns nine thousand acres near Deeth. His principal product is hay, which he feeds to his own high-grade shorthorn cattle. He also has five thousand acres in Ruby valley, and has had as many as eight hundred cattle at one time.

Mr. McMullen has been a life-long Republican, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, while living in Washington county, New York. When he first came to Star valley, Nevada, there were only four houses in the locality, and at the first election he cast the only Republican ballot against nine straight Democratic votes. There are now one hundred and twenty votes in the valley, and they are considerably more evenly divided. Mr. McMullen has taken much interest in educational affairs, and has held the office of school trustee.

In the spring of 1878 Mr. McMullen was married to Miss Annie Brennen, a native of England, and they are now the parents of the following children: Deborah, a graduate of the business college at Elko; Annie, who was educated in the high school at Elko and is now a successful teacher; Rosa and Kate are attending the State University at Reno; Sadie is at home; and L. P. is in the high school at Elko. Mrs. McMullen is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. McMullen was made a Mason in 1863 in Fort Edward Lodge No. 267, F. & A. M., at Fort Edward, New York, thence dimitted to Dutch Flat, California, and at present affiliates with Elko Lodge No. 15, of which he is a charter member. He has a fine residence on his ranch, and he and the family are popular in the social circles of the valley, and many friends find the home a delightful place to spend an hour in good companionship and pleasant converse. Mr. McMullen is interested in the raising of high-grade horses, and his carriage team have trotted a mile in 2:32.

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HON. JOHN SPENCER, deceased, was one of the prominent citizens of Austin from the pioneer days of that mining center until his death. His life span covered three-quarters of the last century, and was filled with useful and honorable effort from his early age until death called him to lay down the burdens he had carried so long and so well. He was one of the early seekers after the gold of California, and from that state came to Nevada, where the remainder of his life was given to ranching and to public service. He

belonged to that class of citizens who did so much for the development of the resources of Nevada and brought that state before the world as one of the richest of the Union in mineral and agricultural means. His life was simple, upright and honorable; he had a sincere desire to help others while he was increasing his own prosperity, and his record as a man and citizen and father of a family is a heritage of good both for his children and for the state.

He was born in Maryville, Missouri, March 17, 1818, three years before that sovereign state was admitted to the Union under the Compromise act. He was of English ancestry. He was reared and educated in the state of Illinois amid the primitive surroundings of that day. He crossed the plains to California in 1850, close in the wake of the earliest forty-niners, and on his way passed through the country which afterward, as a state, he so adorned as a citizen. After a safe arrival in California he mined with good success in several of the placer diggings, and in 1868 came to Austin, Nevada, whither he was attracted by the mining prospects uncovered there. Three years later, in 1871, he settled upon a ranch, and for the remainder of his life devoted himself to what is perhaps the most valuable industry of Nevada, notwithstanding its mineral wealth. He was a successful stock-raiser, and added to his land until he was the owner of some large and valuable tracts, comprising several ranches, on each of which he had residences, besides his pleasant home in Austin, where he nominally lived.

Mr. Spencer was a life-long Democrat in politics, and as such was elected to the state legislature and gave a term of creditable service in that capacity. Mr. Spencer died in January, 1891, in the seventy-fourth year of his life, and his death was sincerely mourned as the occasion of the loss of an intelligent, public-spirited citizen, and a man regarded with deep veneration by his wide circle of friends and by his family.

He was happily married in 1872 to Mrs. S. E. Moxley, a daughter of William Huber, who was a native of the state of Pennsylvania and an early settler in Iowa. Mrs. Spencer had a daughter by her former marriage, Emma Moxley, who is now the wife of John Pollock. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, John H. and George S., both now married, and they and their mother are now engaged in the management of the large estate left by their father. Mr. Spencer had done much during his lifetime for the raising of the standard of cattle in this state, and by the introduction of blooded Durham cattle made this industry more profitable both to himself and to the community. He was always willing to give his hand to any public enterprise, and he is especially remembered in the county for his efforts in this direction. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, while Mrs. Spencer is a Methodist, and she enjoys the esteem of many friends in the city and county where she has spent so many of her years.

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W. C. OWENS, the efficient ticket and freight agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Carlin, Nevada, has lived in this state since boyhood, and has had a most busy career. For the last twelve years he has been continually in the employ of the railroad, and by his diligent work and attention to business and courteous treatment of patrons of the road has won the



esteem of officials and fellow citizens, having been a popular resident of every town in which he has been located.

His father, Patrick Owens, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States when a boy. He was married in New Jersey to Miss Sarah Ann Daily, a native of that state. In 1865 he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and after eight years spent in that state came to Nevada. He was a railroad man by occupation, and was made the first roadmaster at Toana. Late in life he returned to California, and lost his life by drowning in the Stockton channel in 1883. He left his wife and six children, three sons and three daughters, the daughters being as follows: Mary E., now Mrs. Joseph Gonegle, of Utah, and her husband is the first conductor who has received a pension for old age, getting forty dollars per month; Nellie is the wife of W. G. Dwyer, yard master at Winnemucca; Annie is the wife of Alfred Card, a conductor on the Southern Pacific with residence at Winnemucca.

W. C. Owens was born in West Brooklyn, Massachusetts, January 25, 1858, and in consequence of his coming to California at the age of seven years and making many moves in youth, he had to pick up his education as best he could by his own efforts. He was but a boy when he entered the railroad station at Winnemucca as messenger boy and also learned telegraphy. He was employed in the freight department at Palisade in 1876, and for the following fifteen years, till 1891, was in the county recorder's office as deputy, and principal seven years of the time. In 1891 he returned to railroading, and has been in most of the stations from Boca to Halleck.

Mr. Owens was married in 1893 to Miss Lizzie M. Dow, a daughter of D. W. Dow, of Red Bluff, California, but now residing in Austin, Nevada. Mr. Owens joined the lodge of the Knights of Pythias at Battle Mountain in 1895; in politics he is a Democrat, and gave hearty support to the silver movement of a few years ago. He is a bright and capable business man, and has made a good record in the work in which he has been engaged, with especial credit because he started in at the very bottom and in the most subordinate position and by his diligence won promotion to more responsible duties.

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JAMES DEWAR, one of the enterprising and representative citizens of Elko, has been a resident of the state of Nevada for over a quarter of a century, and has advanced from a wage-earner to one of the prosperous men of Elko county. He is a good example of what honest Scotch effort can accomplish in this state of opportunities. He came to the United States when twenty-two years old, and for some years worked by the day or month, after which his thrifty and economical habits enabled him to start in the stock-raising business, in which he has met with his greatest success, although he has also made money at several other enterprises.

Mr. Dewar was born in Scotland, November 17, 1851, of highland Scotch ancestry. He was reared and educated in the fair old city of Perth, and in 1873 came to the new world. For two years he worked as a farm hand in Pennsylvania for eighteen dollars a month, and in 1875 took passage

for California, where he thought opportunities for a man like him would be better. On the journey a traveling acquaintance persuaded him that there were already too many working men in California, and that a better stopping place for him would be Nevada. He accordingly decided on Reno as a permanent location, and he has never regretted his choice. He first worked as a cowboy on a ranch for thirty-five dollars a month and board, and at the end of three years had saved enough to buy a few cattle and start himself in the stock business. He soon had accumulated a good bunch, but in one hard winter lost about a quarter of them. It was his good fortune to be better provided with hay and forage than most of his neighbors, so that his losses were inconsiderable, comparatively. He has continued steadily and prosperously in the business up to the present time, and by mixing the Durham and Hereford breeds has brought his stock up to a high standard and worth good prices. He has had as many as five hundred and fifty head on his land. He has also engaged in the dairy business, with about forty milch cows, and sold milk and butter. He now owns eight hundred acres of pasture and meadow land, has a mountain pasture of four hundred acres, and is likewise entitled to a large mountain range back of his own lands. Another enterprise in which he has met with success is the manufacture of soda water. He supplies the towns in a radius of fifty miles from Elko with this product, and the trade is quite remunerative.

Mr. Dewar has consistently adhered to the Republican party except on the silver question, but has never been an office-seeker. He has manifested considerable interest in educational affairs, and was one of the school trustees when the Elko schools were graded and the county high school established. In 1881 Mr. Dewar was united in marriage to Miss Isabella McLaren, a native of Scotland and of lowland ancestry. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dewar, all in Elko: Mary Elizabeth; Anna Bella, now a teacher; Catherine Louise; Ella Nevada; Archibald James; and John, who died at the age of five years. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mrs. Dewar was the fourth member to join the church in Elko, and Mr. Dewar is one of the trustees. Mr. Dewar is master of finance in the local branch of the Knights of Pythias. The ranch is located about two miles east of Elko, and the family spend their summers there, but during the winter months spend their time in their nice home in Elko. In 1901 Mr. Dewar took his wife and children back to his native land of bonnie Scotland, where the children were made acquainted with the scenes of their parents' youth, and with relatives and friends, so that the trip is one of the bright and never to be forgotten events in the family history.

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JOHN O'KANE, for thirty-three years a resident of the state of Nevada, and one who has seen and experienced the ups and downs of western life in an unusual degree, but with the happy result that the horn of plenty has at last showered its fruits upon him and given him enough and to spare for his last years, is a native of Ireland, born in county Derry, October 26, 1848. Both his father and mother remained in that isle all their lives, and the former lived to the age of ninety-one and the latter to the age of sixty-six.

John O'Kane was educated in his native country, and was sixteen years old when he came to America for the first time. His first location was on Long Island, New York, where he worked on a farm for eleven dollars a month, and toiled from daylight till after dark. As soon as his time was out he went to Philadelphia and was a messenger boy in a large mercantile house until the following fall, when he took passage for California, by way of the Isthmus. On his arrival he worked on a railroad, and then placer-mined in Placer county. At the end of the first year he paid for his claim and had two thousand dollars over, and refused an offer of two thousand and five hundred dollars for the claim. The rainy season came on, his claim was flooded, and he lost all he had made and was glad to accept a thousand dollars for the mine. After paying his debts he had three hundred and seventy-five dollars. He worked for two months in Grass valley, and then started for Nevada, attracted by the White Pine excitement; but before he reached there the cold weather was forcing the prospectors back, and he started to return from Argenta to California; his funds gave out and he was glad to get a job on the section at Lovelocks, Nevada, where he worked for four months. He then joined with Parker Brown in digging the first ditch in the valley, and afterward took up a quarter section two and a half miles south of Lovelocks, which he improved and sold. He was then employed as section boss, but in 1872 returned to ranching; he invested all his money, borrowed enough to buy a number of cattle at forty-five dollars a head; he kept them for seven years and sold them for \$14.50 per head, just coming out even with nothing to pay for his labor; the following year he might have sold the cattle for thirty dollars a head, but the gritty westerner never grieves over bygones, and Mr. O'Kane was soon plunging into other ventures with as much zeal as ever. He had sold his former ranch and taken up another, and in company with some other men built the Lake Shore and Union canal, by which they brought water to a large part of the western end of the valley; this proved a very successful enterprise. In 1879 he gave up farming and built a stamp mill two miles above Rye Patch, but found the ore too costly to work, and once more went to farming. In 1884 he sold his property and for the following two years was yard boss on the railroad at Wadsworth, at a salary of ninety dollars per month.

Mr. O'Kane had made and saved considerable money by this time, and he returned to his native country and spent three years in travel, but came back to Lovelocks better satisfied than ever with this thriving Nevada town. In 1888 he went back east and was married to Miss Anna Brollie, a native of his own town in Ireland.

On his return to Lovelocks he bought one thousand acres of land, and then began the building of the Irish-American ditch, which cost twenty thousand dollars and brought water to six ranches aggregating about three thousand acres of land. He sowed his ranch to alfalfa, sold two good farms out of it, and then invested all his capital in sheep; the winter of 1889-90 was a very hard one and there was little hay, so that two-thirds of his sheep, worth twelve thousand dollars, perished. This severe setback caused him and his wife several years of hard labor before they were once more firmly fixed in worldly affairs. But since then they have met with gratifying and con-

tinuous success, and he now has ten thousand sheep on his ranch and is accounted one of the most prosperous men in this line of business in Humboldt county.

Mr. O'Kane built a nice residence in Lovelocks, surrounded with a grove of shade trees, and here he enjoys all the comforts for which he and his wife have striven so hard in the past. He owns four hundred acres of land close up to the town. Altogether Mr. O'Kane has made three voyages back to his native land to visit relatives. He and his wife are members of the Roman Catholic church. For a number of years he was affiliated with the Democratic party, but for the past twenty-five has been a Republican; he has never sought office, and is content to be classed among the industrious and good citizens of Lovelocks.

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MYRON PIXLEY, now one of the prosperous retired citizens of Elko, is one of the well known pioneers of the state. He came to the territory, as it was then, forty years ago, and until a few years since has been a hard-working and enterprising stockman for the most part, although since coming to the state he has followed mining and other means of livelihood. He is a self-made man, for he has been making his own way since he was fourteen years old, and western pluck, perseverance and business sagacity have placed him with the prosperous men of the state. He was actively engaged in the stock-raising business for thirty years, and made a gratifying success of it from small beginnings.

Mr. Pixley is the son of Mark and Nancy (Wright) Pixley, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the former a native of Massachusetts. They moved to the state of Michigan in 1843, where Mrs. Nancy Pixley died in 1847, leaving four children. In 1852 her husband went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and settled in Marysville, where he built a house, but the fire of that year swept away all he had. He then went to the mines at Forest City and Alleghany, building a residence at the latter place and remaining there several years, after which he went to North San Juan and engaged in hydraulic mining, in which he had good success. He made a visit to Nevada, but returned to Marysville, and died in San Juan in 1870, at the age of sixty-three. Of his children, Myron and Meadville are in Nevada, the latter in Mountain City.

Myron Pixley was born in the state of New York, at Lafayette, March 9, 1842, and has resided in the west since he was ten years old, which was his age when his father brought him to California. He received most of his education in the latter state, and at the age of fourteen began clerking in a store in San Juan. He made his arrival in Nevada in 1863, being attracted by the mining excitement at Austin, and for the first three years was engaged in mining. He then sold out, and for a few years was in White Pine county. In 1870 he had only enough money to buy a few head of cattle, but with these he embarked in the stock-raising business. He continued with increasing success, and when he sold his ranch and stock interests in 1900, his property consisted of two thousand acres in Lamoille, which he had owned for twenty-four years, besides a large number of cattle and other accessories. He had

followed the policy of crossing the Hereford and Galloway breeds, and his cattle were of high grade and brought good prices. After selling this ranch he bought six hundred acres of sage-brush land in Star valley, and after making it an arable and productive tract sold it for much more than he paid. He has worked hard for all he got, and his associates have always esteemed him for his uprightness and honorable dealings. He is now living retired in his pleasant home in Elko, and he also owns other residence and business property in the town.

Mr. Pixley has always adhered to Republican principles, but did not follow the party leadership during the silver movement. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married in 1865 to Miss Sonora Kleese, a native of the state of Pennsylvania, and four children have been born to them: Hattie, now Mrs. Taufer, a resident of Star valley; Nella, Mrs. W. W. Spurgeon; Lottie, at home; and Mira V., who died in infancy. Mrs. Pixley and her daughters are members of the Presbyterian church, and the family have many friends throughout the county.

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WILLIAM A. REYMERS, a native son of Nevada and a prominent farmer of Lyon county, residing in Mason valley near Yerington, was born November 9, 1879, and comes of German descent. His father, Barney H. Reymers, was born in Germany and came to the United States some thirty years ago, settling in Mason valley, where he improved a government farm of three hundred and twenty acres. There he still resides and is one of the leading men of his community. He married Miss Henrietta Metscher, a native of Germany, and eight children were born to them, six of whom are living, namely: Edith, Mrs. George Jones, resides in Wadsworth, Nevada; Mary. Mrs. T. G. Nichols, lives in Mason valley; Alvina, Alice and Julia are at home. Mrs. Reymers departed this life on November 3, 1902. In politics the father is a Republican, and in 1897 was elected to the Nevada state assembly, in which body he made a creditable record.

William A. Reymers was born in Mason valley, where he was reared and educated, attending the common schools, and he is now one of the most intelligent and progressive young farmers of Mason valley.

May 8, 1901, he married Flora Walter, a native of California and a daughter of James Walter. They have a son whom they have named Arthur, a bright little fellow. When Mr. Reymers became of age he joined Hope Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M., Yerington, and is now its treasurer. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World, and is very popular in both bodies, as well as in his community, where he bears so important a part in its upbuilding.

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JOSEPH O'NEAL. The year 1857, the date of Joseph O'Neal's arrival in the Territory of Nevada, was an early one in the history of that commonwealth, and he may be considered one of Nevada's pioneers, although he is himself not old in years, and was only a child when he came here in company with his mother. Mr. O'Neal is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and is

the son of Lewis and Nancy (McWilliams) O'Neal. His father died in Arkansas when the children were still young, and his widow, with her three sons and three daughters, crossed the plains to Nevada in 1857. The eldest son, G. W. O'Neal, now lives in Elko county, Nevada; Mrs. Mary Shirley lives in Santa Cruz, California, Mrs. Sarah Mitchell in San Jose, California, and Mrs. Matilda Alcorn in Pendleton, Oregon.

Joseph O'Neal, who was born in Randolph county, Arkansas, June 1, 1849, passed most of his years before maturity in Nevada. For seven years he was a cowboy in Texas in the employ of Mr. C. King, a cattle king of the Lone Star state, and when he returned from Texas he took up the cattle business on his own account in Nevada. He has been in Humboldt county for many years, and has gained the reputation of being one of the most successful stock-growers in the county. He raises Hereford cattle and Norman and Percheron horses, and has had on range as many as one thousand or fifteen hundred cattle in one season. He has eighty-three acres of land and a good residence at Lovelocks, and also an eighty twenty miles east of town. His principal crop is hay for consumption by his stock, but he has also done some diversified farming, and he is thoroughly up-to-date and progressive in all his methods.

Mr. O'Neal cast his first vote for James G. Blaine for president, and has ever since remained true to the principles of that party, although he has never sought or held office. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and his moral creed is to do right to the best of his ability, and his worthy character and his industry and successful prosecution of business have won for him the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

On May 30, 1887, Mr. O'Neal married Mrs. Sophia Perkins, a native of California and the widow of Hugh Perkins; her father was Nicholas Johnson, a cousin of George Lovelock, and she and her sisters were reared by the latter. Three children have been born of this marriage: Gladys Gay, Edith Sepha and Manila Guyala. Mrs. O'Neal had two children by her first husband, Albert Hill Perkins and Lillie May, the latter the wife of S. G. Lamb, the sheriff of Humboldt county, and residing in Winnemucca.

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A. FRENCH is the vice-president of the Nevada Planing Mill Company, doing business at Reno, and is the manager of the plant which, under his capable control, is turning out a product that finds a ready sale on the market and brings to the stockholders a good financial return. Alert and enterprising, Mr. French is numbered among the most prominent and progressive business men of this part of the state.

A native of Ohio, Mr. French was born November 6, 1838, and is descended in both the paternal and maternal lines from English ancestry of Quaker faith. His paternal grandfather, a native of England, emigrated from that country and on reaching America established his home in Fulton, New York. He brought with him the first machinery for cutting nails seen in this country, and was engaged in the manufacture of nails throughout his active business career. His son, Hiram French, the father of A. French,

was born in Trenton, New Jersey, and was married to Miss Maria Hadley, a native of Morristown, Pennsylvania. Her father was also born in England, and when he crossed the Atlantic in 1750 took up his abode in the Keystone state. Hiram French, who was a contractor and builder, removed to Ohio in 1837, settling in Miami county, and in 1860 he removed to Jasper county, Iowa, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1868, when he had reached the age of sixty-four years. His wife had departed this life in the twenty-seventh year of her age. They were both members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and were people of much worth, honor and reliability.

A. French spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the state of his nativity, remaining in Ohio until his nineteenth year, when he left home and traveled over Illinois, Iowa, southern Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee. Then he made his way to California in 1875. During the greater part of his business career he has been connected with the lumber trade. He was with the Carson-Tahoe Lumber & Flume Company for fifteen years, and was engaged in the foundry business in Virginia City for a number of years. He built the Hobart Mills in Nevada county, California, and in connection with A. Spencer built the planing mill in Reno, of which he is now manager. They have a large local demand for the lumber, and they also ship on quite an extensive scale to California, Colorado and other points. Their annual business has reached a large figure, and a more extended mention of it is made in a sketch of the enterprise elsewhere in these pages.

In 1865 Mr. French was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Hogarty, who was born near New Orleans, and they are the parents of the following children: Mabel, who is now the wife of D. M. Fairchild; Valley, the wife of General J. D. Toreyson, of Carson City, Nevada; Bessie, the wife of John Butler; Hadley, the wife of H. Lemon, also a resident of Carson City, and Georgie, who is a successful teacher and makes her home with her parents. Mr. French and his family are very highly respected and have a wide circle of friends in Reno and throughout the state. Starting out upon an independent business career when a young man, Mr. French has advanced along lines demanding strong mentality, business acumen and foresight, and to-day he is a leading representative of the industrial interests of Nevada, conducting one of the most important enterprises of Reno. He has never made an engagement that he has not met nor incurred an obligation that he has not discharged, and he is honored by his business associates as well as his friends in social circles.

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HON. THOMAS WREN, to whose patient labors in the last days of his life the production of this "History of the State of Nevada" is due, ended his monumental and useful career in death, on Friday afternoon, February 5, 1904. His departure was as the dropping of the ripened fruit in the calm of a summer night, for he had already attained the advanced age of eighty years, yet it was all the more the occasion of sincere sorrow on the part of the thousands in the state who at some time or other had come under his beneficent influence. When the announcement of his death was made to the

district court in session, ready tributes from the heart were voiced by members of the bar to one who had so honored it, and an immediate adjournment was made.

Judge Wren was stricken with a severe cold on the 21st of last December, and his wife was recalled from San Francisco, where she had gone to do some shopping. She at once returned and gave her devoted care to her husband. He recovered somewhat, but his indomitable activity sent him out too soon. On January 5th he went for a walk, and returned home to suffer a relapse, and never left his bed again. His strength gradually failed him and finally ebbed completely away, until his "unconquerable soul" was received into the great Beyond. He had held his rudder true through all the storm and stress of life, and truly deserved the crown of the worthy and righteous. He made a gallant struggle for life, but his regrets for leaving the world were not for himself, but for his beloved wife and children, to whom he wished to devote another year of effort and thus provide securely for their future welfare. He had made his last will a few days before his death. The memory of his unselfish devotion and love will remain forever a priceless heritage to those he leaves behind, and his noble example is a monument more lasting than bronze.

Judge Wren's character was individual, strong and broad. He was a man of affairs, a successful attorney before the bar, and a statesman. His life was regulated throughout by principles of honor and truth and fidelity to his best ideals, and in his death the state has lost one of her grandest men. Few men were so intimately identified with Nevada history, for fifty years of his life had been spent here. He was one of the foremost mining men of the state, had extensive business interests, was a jurist of unexcelled ability, especially as a mining attorney; was a power in the political life of his state from the earliest days; and in social and fraternal affairs was esteemed as few men are. His devotion and affection for his friends were well known characteristics, and his love for family and home was one of the mainsprings of his activity. Among his close friendships may be mentioned that with Colonel Joseph Grandelmeyer, of Hamilton, Nevada. These two men were associated in mining ventures during their early days, and had continued like brothers all their days, the Colonel having been in constant attendance upon his friend till the last.

Judge Wren was a man of indomitable will, inflexible firmness of purpose and untiring industry, and these elements of character were the ground for his rise to prominence. All through his career these dominant qualities were manifest, and the record of his deeds may be read with profit by younger generations.

He was born at the town of McArthur, Athens county, Ohio, January 2, 1824, so that at the time of his death he was a little more than a month beyond his eightieth birthday. He had planned a celebration for this birth anniversary, but his fatal illness made it impossible. He was a son of native Virginians who migrated to Ohio among the first settlers of that state, and both died when Mr. Wren was quite young. Because of his early orphanage, he was thrown on his own resources, and received only the rudiments of a common school education. But at the same time his inherent tastes and am-



bition led him to private reading and study, and his life-long devotion to these pursuits was the cause for his rise to one of the leading members of the bar of the Pacific coast. He accumulated one of the finest law libraries in the state, and this he left to his son Thomas, Jr.

In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, and for the following three years was engaged in mining in Eldorado county and vicinity. He was appointed superintendent and chief engineer of a large mining ditch property. In 1854 he was appointed deputy clerk of Eldorado county, and soon afterward became a practicing lawyer. In 1863, between mining and his law practice, he studied mining engineering. When the Reese river excitement prevailed in Nevada during 1863 he went to Austin, Lander county, where he had his law office for several years. From 1864 to 1866 he was city attorney of Austin. He went to White Pine county in 1868, and while there was in a partnership with Hon. Charles E. D. DeLong, and was also associated with Judge L. E. Aldrich and J. S. Slousson; as a law firm they were the leading mining lawyers of eastern Nevada from 1868 to 1873. The White Pine mining district began to decline in 1873, and Mr. Wren then moved to Eureka, where he was a leading attorney for several mining companies, and served as president for the Richmond Mining Company. His most conspicuous work as a lawyer was done in connection with mining cases, and his own experience in that industry was an important factor in his power and ability to conduct mining cases, with noted lawyers like Garber, and Thorntons, and many other eminent lawyers. He was associated with the famous Albeon-Richmond suit and the famous Raymond and Ely at Pioche, Lincoln county, Nevada, in 1872, and other cases on the Pacific coast. At the time of his death, he was preparing two cases that involved millions. He was indefatigable in his legal work, and only two years before his death went to Eureka and tried a case that continued till midnight.

Judge Wren was elected to the lower house of the Nevada legislature in 1874, and served there with distinction. In 1876 he was elected by the Republicans of the state to the forty-fifth Congress, and his career in Washington was a matter of pride to his constituents. He was not a candidate for re-election, and returned to the practice of law. When Eureka also declined, Judge Wren came to Reno, which he made the place of his permanent residence till his death. He was associated in practice with Hon. T. V. Julien under the name of Wren and Julien, and practiced alone after the retirement of Judge Julien.

Mr. Wren was a very successful miner. He and Colonel Grandel-meyer own five famous mines in White Mining District, in White Pine county, that was the mining Eldorado of America; the Western Central mine, My Maryland mine, Monitor Reindeer mine, Eureka mine and Congress mine. He also owns other United States patented mines, in the Eureka Mining District, Eureka county, Nevada; some mining claims in the Wedekind district, also Good Hope, at Mt. Hope Mining District, in Eureka county, Nevada. Mr. Wren and a number of other men own the Johanna, and the Charter Lode in Eureka District, and Cosmos soda mines, and others were interested in his property. In the Robinson Mining District, Ely, White Pine county, Nevada, he had interests in a quicksilver mine at Steamboat

Springs, where were rumors of a big strike made there, but they have not materialized yet.

Mr. Wren, as can be seen from the above facts, was very prosperous in business, and yet he possessed that broad generosity that has made western men, and mining men in particular, an admired class throughout the world. Mr. Wren was a philanthropic man. He did not believe that death was so near, and had put off telling his wife the condition of his money matters. In consequence the large sums of money owing him are unknown to anyone except the debtors themselves, and most of it may never be collected. He was everywhere noted for his kindliness, and it will never be known how many he has helped who were down, and afforded the means by which they rose in the world. He has made fifteen lawyers in Nevada and on the Pacific coast. His fine home on Granite street was built just two years ago.

Mr. Wren visited the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, and while there met Miss Mary Para, to whom he was married before returning to Nevada. She is a most estimable woman, and lavished her affections upon him during his last years so that they were truly years of peaceful contentment and happiness. Of their union two children were born, Thomas, Jr., and Marie. Thomas, Jr., is a wonderfully bright little lad, resembling his father so much. His father idolized him, and saw in his mind the fulfillment of many beautiful visions for the future career of his son, who inherits not only the name of his father, but, much more, the noble example of his life and deeds. Judge Wren had planned much for the happiness of his family. He intended taking them all to the St. Louis exposition, and to his old home in Peoria, Illinois, where Mr. Wren owned valuable property, and with all his other responsibilities, it seems that his first thoughts and his happiest plans were for his family.

Judge Wren was a true sportsman, even in his age, and was considered one of the hunter sages of this part of the state. He was a member of the Ohio Society at San Francisco. He made the fraternal teaching and principles of Masonry his religion. He joined and was made a Master Mason in Austin, Nevada, in April, 1858, and Royal Arch Mason in 1874, and was a Knight Templar, and his last rites were under the auspices of the Masonic order. He was a member of Reno Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., Reno chapter, R. A. M., Eureka Commandery No. 2, K. T., and of Reno Consistory No. 1, of the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He never missed his lodge meetings. When the Scottish Rite lodge was organized in Reno about a year ago he prepared all the work, and several times remained out till two or three o'clock in the morning.

For variety of interests, largeness of ideas, breadth and integrity of character, and devotion to home and all that was good in state and nation, he was a man the like of whom his fellow citizens will not soon look upon again.





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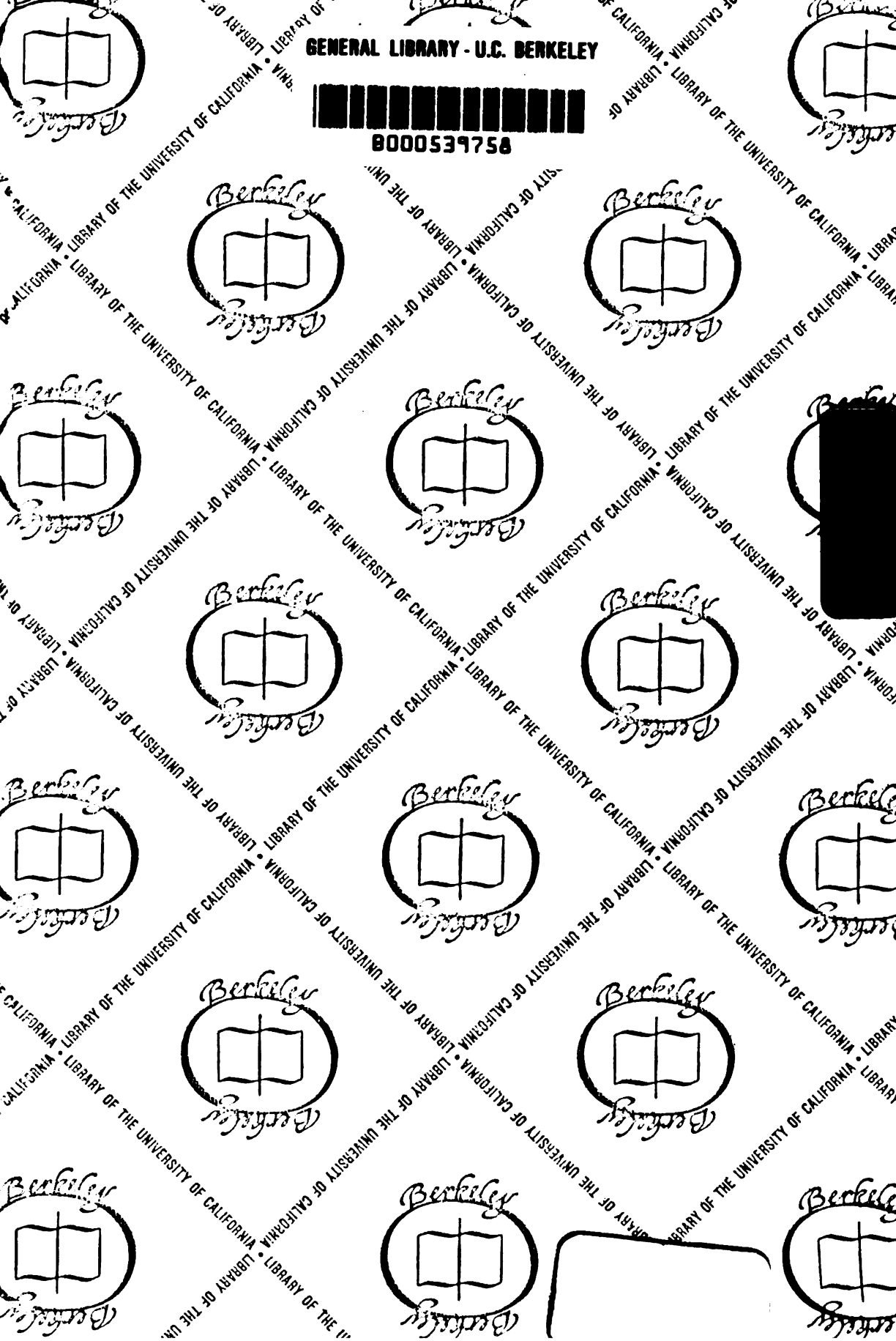
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